"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Wednesday and Thursday; fresh and strong west winds, diminishing.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,263. ... NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

PERSHING GOES ON, DESPITE REPORTS OF VILLA'S DEATH

Pushes Advance in Mexico with More Mobile Forces and Increased Vigor.

DOUBTS BANDIT SUCCUMBED

"I Don't Care How Villa Dies; as Long as We Get Him I Am Satisfied."

MINACA MURDERS DEPICTED

J. H. Locke Gives Dramatic Account of Slaying of Companions After He Escaped.

Mexican War Department Asserts Villa Is Hiding

MEXICO CITY, April 11.—Francisco Villa has left the main body of his command and is hiding, almost unattended in the mountains of Chihuahua, the War Department announced today. The last of his retreating forces fled through Cusihuiriachic yesterday toward the mountains. They were closely pursued by forces of the de facto Government. War Minister Obregon has ordered 4,500 reinforcements to the scene.

By FRANK B. ELSER.

Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

[By Army Aeroplane to Columbus, N. M. 330 Miles in Four Hours.]

WITH GENERAL PERSHING AT ADVANCE BASE, UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION INTO MEXICO, April 11, (via Columbus, N. M.)—Villa dead, Villa wounded, or Villa unhurt, General Pershing's expedition is going forward with increasing vigor and greater mobility of forces. If the Mexican people continue to maintain their attitude of placid acquiescence to the presence of the troops an even greater mobility will be attained. And, judging by the results of the campaign to date, only a maximum of mobility will bring about Villa's end.

If the bandit is dead, as so many reports have it, then only a maximum of mobility will eradicate his band. Yet it is true that by virtue of the multitudinous reports of his death and of his wounds and of his ever-shifting whereabouts Villa has become something of a will-o'-the-wisp, injecting into the campaign a perplexing and unexpected phase. That he should lead the life of a fighting man immune for many years, then suddenly be wounded by Carranzistas just as the newly arrived American forces begin to press him, has come as a disappointment to some of the officers of the expedition. They would prefer to "get" him whole.

In some respects the situation is not without its amusing side, particularly appealing to the younger officers. While it has in no way taken the edge off the campaign, this hunting for a man in the face of reports reaching headquarters from many sources that he is dead has set all ranks to speculating.

Are we pursuing a dead man, with infantry, cavalry, machine guns, and artillery? the young Lieutenants ask.

Pershing Rejects Death Rumor.

"Do you believe he is dead?" we ask General Pershing.

"No," he answers with emphasis. Then, after a moment, "I don't know. We get a lot of reports that he is dead, but when sifted all seem to come from the same source. I don't know. I am trying to find out."

"Of course you would rather have the army get him," we venture. "It would be sort of an anti-climax to have him go off and die somewhere alone like an animal?"

"I don't care how he dies," the General answers. "As long as we get him I am satisfied."

"Do you mean that, General?" we ask.

"Certainly."

Apparently the General means what he says, but 'way down in his heart, we like to think, he would much prefer Villa taken in a fight.

I talked today with the last American who saw "Pancho" Villa. His name is J. H. Locke, and he is from Minneapolis. Twenty-five years ago he came to Mexico with an expedition sent out by the American Museum of Natural History. He has been here ever since, railroading, prospecting, keeping a hotel. He was keeping a hotel—El Pacifico, ironically enough—at Minaca when Villistas attacked the Carranza garrison in that town early on the morning of March 27, simultaneous with the attack on Guerrero, twelve miles away. Next day the Seventh Cavalry drove the Villistas out of Guerrero.

Locke, previously warned by Villa in person to get out of the country, was in his hotel when the firing began, at 4 A. M. With him were Herman Blankenburg, a German, and Don MacGregor, known in this country as David Bruce, both of whom were murdered, as dispatches to the State Department have doubtless told.

MacGregor's Caution Fatal.

MacGregor was a newspaper man, a wanderer, a writer, and an adventurer, hard pressed down here for funds and attempting to dispose of Mexican stories to the magazines in the States. This we learned today when Locke opened a battered packet of letters taken from the body. MacGregor died because he hesitated to make a run for it. Blankenburg died because he pinned his faith on being a German, Locke ran for it and escaped.

With a matter of factness that comes to men in this country who have faced death many times, Locke related how the fight raged between the Villistas and the Carranzistas until the coming of dawn, and how he and MacGregor and Blankenburg waited in the hotel, wondering which side had won. At the

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Kaiser's Motor Car Wrecked By Shell, Says Swiss Report

LONDON, Wednesday, April 12.—The German Emperor is at Potsdam recovering from nervous shock as the result of the explosion of a shell at Verdun which destroyed the imperial motor car and killed several officers, says a Rome dispatch to The Daily Telegraph, quoting Swiss reports.

Emperor William was unhurt, the dispatch adds.

VILLA DEATH RUMOR WIDELY CIRCULATED

Queretaro Hears It from Gen. Gutierrez, but It Has No Official Verification.

SENDS OUT SEARCH PARTIES

Mexican Version Says the Fugitive Succumbed in Delirium Due to Blood Poisoning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUERETARO, Mexico, April 10.—General Gutierrez wired to the War Office today that rumors had reached him that Villa died near Cieneguillas, and that his men were carrying the body to the mountains. He gave no details.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 11.—A Mexican merchant from Chihuahua, who arrived in Juarez today, reported to General Gabrial Gavira that the report of Villa's death was being generally credited in Chihuahua City. The bandit is said to have died on the Tarasco ranch, in Southern Chihuahua. The natives' rumor has it that Villa became demented before he died, cursing "gringos" and threatening death to all who came near him in his delirium, which was caused by the poisoning from his infected wound.

GENERAL PERSHING'S HEADQUARTERS AT THE FRONT, April 10, (via Mexican Telegraph to Juarez, Mexico, April 11.)—Renewed reports have been received here by General Pershing that Francisco Villa is dead and buried. These reports are under investigation. Meanwhile the hunt for Villa bandits is proceeding with renewed vigor with the arrival at the front of General Pershing.

Mexicans who had seen Villa in his flight south said that the bandit looked thin and emaciated a week ago. Reports, however, are conflicting. One fairly good authority stated that Villa was able to walk the first day after he received his wound, which indicated that no bones were broken.

The Mexicans in this section are well disposed toward the Americans, and many of them are bitter against Villa.

It is again reported that Pablo Lopez, the Villa Lieutenant who murdered seventeen Americans last January at Santa Ysabel, is not dead, but is seriously wounded.

Reports of friendly co-operation of the Carranza troops continue.

AVIATORS BRING BACK NEWS.

Fly 330 Miles to Columbus with Rumor of Villa's Death.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 11.—Lieutenants H. A. Dargue and E. S. Gorrell of the Aero Corps, returning here today from a flight to San Antonio, Chihuahua, 330 miles south of the border, said that reports were current among the natives in the vicinity of Santa Ana that Villa was dead of blood poisoning, caused by his wounds.

Santa Ana is seventy miles southwest of Chihuahua City. Other reports indicated that Villa was in flight closely followed by American troops south of Parral and near the Durango border.

Military authorities recognize that reports of the bandit Chieftain's death may be another ruse to throw the Americans off what has been termed a "hot trail," but no tendency is manifested to belittle the report, according to the aviators.

"There seems no doubt that Villa was wounded," said Lieutenant Dargue, "conversations with natives and with physicians having convinced me that he was shot through both legs, one of them being broken by a bullet, while another shot lodged in his stomach. A man in that condition, without medical attention, could scarcely live long."

The aero corps planned to send another aviator today to scout over the region in which the natives reported Villa was buried, in an attempt to find the grave.

Information brought by Lieutenants Dargue and Gorrell indicate that American cavalry have surrounded the detachment which is reported to have been carrying Villa on a litter. The advanced cavalry detachments, they said, are about 400 miles south of the border, below Parral, and near the Durango border, while several columns are operating south of Satevo, where General Pershing today was establishing his new headquarters.

Villa was last reported to General Pershing as having been in the vicinity of Bacabuiriachic, west of Parral. This would place him in the midst of the different detachments of American troops.

"We are right on the heels of Villa's rear guard, that of the band in which the leader himself was reported to be traveling, and reports of a clash were expected momentarily at headquarters," one of the aviators said. "However, this rear guard, consisting of about 400 men, is about one day's march behind the vanguard, consisting of 100 of the 'golden ones,' Villa's picked bodyguard.

"The Mayor of Guerrero, a Mexican, who is very friendly to the American troops, told me yesterday that a small band, numbering about 100 men, was still lurking in the vicinity of the town, and since we have a force operating in that neighborhood I anticipate also that those two forces will clash either today or tomorrow.

"Reports in San Antonio, when we left, indicated also that Americans expected soon to encounter the command of Pablo Lopez, one of Villa's chief Lieutenants."

Lieutenants Dargue and Gorrell, using the same aeroplane, made their way from San Antonio, 330 miles south of the border, with but one stop at Casas Grandes. Their flying time was 4 hours and 10 minutes.

Word was received at military head-

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NEW VERDUN LINE HOLDS AS GERMANS RENEW ATTACKS

Sum of Fierce Night and Day Assaults Small Gains on Le Mort Homme.

FRENCH VICTORS AT VAUX

Inflict Heavy Losses Despite the Germans' Use of Liquid Flame and Poisonous Shells.

WEST FRONT BOMBARDED

Violent Gun Duels All Yesterday, but No More Attempts by German Infantry.

LONDON, April 11.—The new phase of the battle of Verdun—the German attack upon what is likely to constitute the main lines of defense west of the Meuse—raged last night and today, its greatest violence being spent upon the front from Le Mort Homme to Cumières. The Germans who took part in the night assault on Le Mort Homme sprayed the French trenches with liquid fire and made some small gains at the eastern end of that declivity; elsewhere they were swept away by the French rifle and artillery fire. The German guns kept up a heavy bombardment against the same positions today, but no infantry assault was attempted.

East of the river and south of Douaumont last night's German attack, aided by "Flammenwerfer," like the simultaneous movement on the western bank, was checked with slaughter. The German offensive in this region was resumed today. It began with an intense bombardment, culminating in the plentiful use of "lachrymosal" shells—projectiles whose explosion releases gases irritating the eyes—and ended in failure, the charging German infantry being dislodged from the front trenches between Douaumont and Vaux in which some of them had gained a momentary footing. The French captured 100 unwounded Germans here.

Artillery engagements were reported from various points in the Woevre plain.

Berlin reports the checking, with heavy losses, of French counterattacks between Béthincourt and Haucourt. The total number of unwounded prisoners—571—taken in this fighting, brings the total of German claims in this neighborhood up to 1,231. Other night attacks, according to the Berlin bulletin, resulted in the capture of French blockhouses south of Corbeaux Wood—perhaps the advanced posts referred to in the French bulletin—and across the Meuse in the seizure of some defensive positions southwest of Fort de Douaumont.

In the Ypres region, near St. Eloi, the British report that they hold three out of five craters of which the possession has been disputed.

The official statement issued in Paris tonight says:

North of the Aisne our artillery took under its fire a strong German column which was moving along the highway called the Chemin des Dames. The well-directed fire caused serious losses to the enemy.

In the Argonne our artillery was very active against the whole enemy front.

West of the Meuse there was quite an intense bombardment during the day against our front extending from Le Mort Homme to Cumières, but no infantry action.

East of the Meuse, after a very violent artillery preparation, which was completed by an intensive discharge of lacrymosal shells, the Germans about 4 o'clock launched a strong attack against our trenches between Douaumont and Vaux. The enemy, who had gained a footing in some of the advanced sections of our lines, was driven out a little latter by a counter-attack by our troops, in the course of which about 100 unwounded German prisoners, including an officer, were taken.

In the Woevre, artillery actions occurred in the sectors or Moulainville, Ronvaux, and Châtillon. Northeast of St. Mihiel our long-range guns successfully cannonaded a waiting train to the north of the Heudicourt Station.

There was no occurrence of importance on the rest of the front.

Last night our aerial squadrons dropped twenty-seven and twenty-one shells, respectively, on the stations at Nantillois and Brieulles. The same squadron covered with projectiles the emplacement of a 380 gun which was firing at long range.

The text of the French afternoon communication follows:

On the left bank of the River Meuse the Germans yesterday evening delivered an attack against our positions at Le Mort Homme. This activity was accompanied by the use of flaming liquids. The attack was made from the Corbeaux Wood and was checked by our curtains of fire and the fire of our infantry, excepting on the east, where the enemy obtained a footing in a few small elements of trenches.

On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans endeavored last night to expel us from the trenches taken by us during the past few days to the south of the village of Douaumont. This endeavor also saw the Germans making use of jets of flaming liquids. It was met with a sanguinary check.

There has been a violent bombardment in the region of Douaumont and Vaux, and in the Woevre district there have been some outbursts of artillery fire. The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front.

This morning a French air pilot vanquished a German aeroplane, which fell within our lines near Badonviller. The two enemy aviators were killed.

The text of the official statement given out today at the German Army Headquarters is:

The English, after intensified artillery fire, made a strong hand grenade attack last night on our position south of St. Eloi. The attack broke down before the mine craters occupied by us. The position is firmly in our hands over its whole extent.

In the Argonne near La Fille Morte and further to the east, near Vauquois, the French, who gained several mine explosions, succeeded only in inflicting damage upon themselves.

Fighting proceeded with great vigor throughout the whole of yesterday in the regions on both sides of the Meuse. Counterattacks by the French against the positions we captured south of Forges rivulet, between Haucourt and Bethincourt, broke down with severe loss to the enemy.

The number of unwounded prisoners taken here was increased from 22 officers and 549 men to 36 officers and 1,231 men, and the booty captured to 2 cannon and 22 machine guns.

One machine gun and 222 prisoners were brought in as the result of fur-

Continued on Page 2.

Turkish Armies in Asia Minor Doubled to Oppose Advance of the Russians

PETROGRAD, April 11.—The operations of the Russian Caucasian armies, which are fighting their way to Trebizond, Erzingan, and Mesopotamia, have entered upon a new phase, in which Turkish resistance is no longer a negligible factor. By a careful regrouping of their forces the Turks are now opposing the three main lines of the Russian advance with a solid, organized resistance which gives way only after most stubborn fighting.

According to estimates by Russian officers, the Turkish force has at least been doubled by reinforcements from European Turkey, the greater part of which are concentrated near Erzingan, which, despite the importance of Trebizond and the Persian operations, is a region of the greatest value to the Turks, since it stands in the way of the main Caucasian armies, whose ultimate aim is to sweep westward toward Constantinople.

The bulletin of operations issued by the War Office today reads:

Caucasus Front—Southwest of Erzerum troops continue to occupy new ground.

SHERMAN FAR AHEAD IN ILLINOIS VOTE

Roosevelt Next in Primaries, and May Get Four Delegates —Hughes Votes Are Few.

THOMPSON FORCES BEATEN

Democratic Delegation Will Be Solid for Wilson, Sullivan Winning in City.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 11. — With returns coming in slowly it is fairly well established that, as a result of today's Presidential primaries, Woodrow Wilson will have the solid Illinois delegation of fifty-eight supporting him at the St. Louis Convention. As a matter of fact, there was only one man running for delegate to the convention who was not pledged to President Wilson. That was Robert E. Burke of Chicago. He was placed on the Sullivan ticket after Senator Lewis withdrew. He had no preference printed after his name, but it is understood he is for Wilson.

At a late hour tonight it was thought that four of the fifty-eight Republican delegates would not be for Sherman, but would go uninstructed and unpledged. Two, or perhaps all, will be for Roosevelt. They are Andrew Russell and Samuel O. Savage of the Twentieth District, Charles H. Sergel of the Second District, and John Simon of the Sixth District.

John M. Harlan, a "no preference" Republican candidate for delegate at large, expected to get enough votes in Cook County to displace one of the Sherman candidates for delegate at large, with such assistance as he might receive down-State.

Reports received up to a late hour indicated that Mr. Harlan had failed by 75,000 votes to break the slate. Harlan's first choice for President was Roosevelt, with Hughes second, according to his speeches.

The complete Chicago vote, Presidential preference, gave Wilson 79,398; Sherman, 63,823; Roosevelt, 11,620; Hughes, 950; Root, 198, and Thompson, 2.

A Supreme Court decision some time ago held that women could not vote for delegates to the National Convention, nor for ward committeemen. It did not mention the Presidential preference, but many women ignored the decision. In Chicago apparently three women wrote in Roosevelt's name for every five voting for Sherman.

Mayor Thompson and the City Hall forces failed to capture the machinery of the Republican Party.

Mayor Thompson went into the fight controlling fifteen out of thirty-five wards, and emerged with the same number. He lost two wards, the Fifteenth and the Twenty-second, and captured two, the Fourteenth and the Thirty-first. In a convention the Mayor will have 1,696 votes and the opposition 2,834.

In Cook County the Sullivan Democrats wrested control of the County Central Committee from the Harrison-Dunne faction, electing their candidates in twenty-eight of the thirty-five wards.

Light voting throughout the State marked the primary. Lack of interest and fair weather, which kept the farmers in the fields, were the contributing causes. Election of delegates at large and district delegates to the National Conventions and the selection of State Central Committeemen were the questions at issue. In Chicago ward and precinct committeemen also were chosen. Women throughout the State could vote today only on the Presidential preference ballot.

SPANISH LIBERALS WIN; FAVORABLE TO ALLIES

Premier Romanones, Their Leader, Showed His Preferences Last April.

MADRID, April 11, (via Paris.)—Returns for the election of members of the Cortes show that 250 Liberals, 80 Conservatives, and about 15 Radicals and Republicans have been elected.

If the Liberals continue to maintain their superiority over the Conservatives, as indicated by the first election returns, it means that Count Alvaro de Romanones, the present Premier and leader of the Liberals, will have an overwhelming majority of his own party to work with and not the majority, which has hitherto supported him, made by compromises between Liberals and Conservatives. The Count is uncompromisingly in favor of the Allies.

Since he assumed the Premiership Count Romanones has been officially neutral, but of the many speeches he made prior to that the most significant is the one he delivered on April 10, at Palma, capital of the Balearic Isles. He said:

"Spain's foreign policy since the Cartagena agreement in 1907 has been more and more favorable to the Triple Entente. The present hours are so grave and important that it is necessary for Spain to make a solemn declaration. Without violating our neutrality we must say whom among the belligerents we consider our friends. The Government is obliged to be silent. I am not."

UNION LEAGUE SIEGE BRINGS NO ALIMONY

Albert G. Wheeler, Jr., Refuses to Come Out and Guards Won't Let Wife's Process Server In.

PRIMA DONNA WANTS $3,600

Mrs. Wheeler, on Guard at Dinner Hour, Sees Husband, but Big Attendant Bars the Way.

For two hours last night a Deputy Sheriff and a lawyer, watched by a dozen newspaper men, besieged the Union League Club. The object was to arrest Albert Gallatin Wheeler, Jr., a member of the Stock Exchange. But Mr. Wheeler would not come out, and the club vigilantes would not let the officer of the law go in, and so nothing came of the siege.

Mr. Wheeler is a very rich man, and is interested in many large corporations here and in Chicago. On March 31, 1898, he married Claudia Theresa Carlstedt, a prima donna, and in April, 1910, they separated.

Mrs. Wheeler sued for a separation and won it, with alimony of $500 a month, that was afterward reduced to $300. Mr. Wheeler sued for a divorce and lost the suit. Then Mrs. Wheeler sued for the value of the furnishings of her home and got a verdict for $15,000, which the Appellate Division reduced to $12,500. The case was carried to the Court of Appeals, where it is pending. When Mr. Wheeler filed his divorce action the court decided that he must pay all the back alimony due his wife before the suit could go on. He paid up. Mrs. Wheeler complains that he owes her $3,600, and that he has threatened to go to the West Indies just to keep out of the jurisdiction of the courts and to deprive her of the money. It was on an affidavit to that effect that Justice Greenbaum signed an order of arrest against Mr. Wheeler, and Mrs. Wheeler's lawyer, Abraham Lipton, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Julius Browner, went to the Union League shortly after 5 o'clock.

Sure He Would Be Hungry.

Mrs. Wheeler went along to identify her husband. It was figured that Mr. Wheeler could be caught on his way to the club dining room, or when about to issue from the club to dine elsewhere. The officer, the lawyer, and Mrs. Wheeler proceeded to the vestibule and peered into the brilliantly lighted hall. The chauffeurs and the occasional club attendant who passed looked curiously, but a pretty woman waiting at the portal of the club excited no great interest. Members passed in and out and paid no heed. Half an hour sped by and then Mrs. Wheeler clutched the arm of Sheriff Browner and whispered:

"There he goes."

A handsome man with a mustache was stalking in dignified fashion along the hall. Mr. Browner opened the big door and darted toward Mr. Wheeler—if it was Mr. Wheeler—with the order of arrest in his left hand and his right stretched out ready to grab. The movement was so rapid that it deserved success, but the uniformed attendants, acting like well-trained soldiers, seized and pinioned him.

"I am an officer of the law," said Mr. Browner.

A big attendant intimated that he could be an officer of the law outdoors and that he had better go out. Mr. Browner retired hastily. Mrs. Wheeler was greatly upset by the failure. She strode around to Fifth Avenue and walked up and down, while a big car waited to take her home when she was ready to go. Then the newspaper men began to arrive in force. Two of them had cameras, and they got hold of the club manager and insisted that he produce Mr. Wheeler long enough for them to get a picture. When the manager refused they asked permission to enter the club and find the hunted man for themselves. Mr. Lipton offered to compromise. He promised to go away if Mr. Browner should be permitted to say a word to Mr. Wheeler.

Fails to Find Mr. Wheeler.

Finally it was arranged that a reporter should send his card to Mr. Wheeler after he had produced satisfactory evidence that he was a reporter and not a man with an arrest order. The card was borne away by an attendant, who shortly returned with the word:

"Sorry, Sir, but I have not been able to find Mr. Wheeler."

"It's like this," said Mr. Lipton. "The law protects a man in his home from the service of such a paper, and the only thing we can do is to wait here until he comes out and then nab him."

"But if he lives here," expostulated Mr. Browner, "he will go to bed here, and I haven't got an overcoat and I am hungry."

A big, smooth-faced man in a long brown overcoat came out of the club and said to Mr. Lipton: "Mr. Wheeler doesn't owe his wife a penny. He is a very honorable man."

"Then why doesn't he submit to service," asked Mr. Lipton, "and explain tomorrow? I'll give him all the time he wants to get bail. It's only $7,500."

The big man eyed the crowd that had gathered and remarked:

"The law provides that the sidewalks shall be kept clear for pedestrians. They are not clear now. I think I shall find a policeman."

He moved away, and several jocular club members came out and paused on the steps to say a word or two. One pleaded: "Please don't throw a bomb and I'll come right down." Another said: "Have a heart, boys, and let him go; you may be married yourselves some day," and another wanted to know what alimony was, anyway.

Mrs. Wheeler in a big touring car with two friends came around the corner and announced that she guessed she would go home. Mr. Browner had seen her husband and he would surely know him again. She breathed a word of encouragement to the Deputy, and then her machine glided away.

It was finally decided to give up the attack and to resume it some other time.

GERMAN FAITH BROKEN, CABINET AGREES, IN THE RECENT SUBMARINE DISASTERS; ACTION WAITS ON FURTHER EVIDENCE

M. P. Warns Britain of Lessening Sea Tonnage and Urges Neutrals to Seize Interned Ships

LONDON, April 12.—Two more ships have been reported as sunk during the last twenty-four hours. According to the morning newspapers, this makes 42 British, 10 of Great Britain's allies, and 30 neutral vessels lost since March 1, when the new German submarine campaign began.

Robert Paterson Houston, Unionist member of Parliament from Liverpool, in an appeal to the nation published today, declares that the scarcity of shipping is becoming so serious a problem that the present agitation regarding the price of food is likely to yield place to the agitation as to whether sufficient food will be available. He estimates that since the beginning of the war 190 ocean-going British vessels, of 3,000,000 tons, have been lost from all causes.

"Between a third and a half of Great Britain's food supply already is coming in neutral ships," says Mr. Houston. "If Germany, by the persistent sinking of every vessel, can frighten neutrals from bringing us cargoes, what then? Already we see neutrals fighting shy of bringing cargoes here. This is natural, too, inasmuch as they can find full employment for their ships at profitable freights elsewhere."

Mr. Houston urges compelling neutrals who have not yet made use of interned German ships to do so. This would be possible, he says, by threatening a withdrawal of the Allies' tonnage unless they comply. Mr. Houston also urges the reassertion by the Entente Allies of the "ancient right to capture an enemy owned cargo, no matter under what flag it is being carried," and suggests an effort to arrange by diplomacy for the confiscation in neutral waters of a German ship for every Entente Allied or neutral ship improperly sunk by the Germans.

U-Boats More Active; Italian Ship Sunk Unwarned

BREST, France, Wednesday, April 12.—The Captain of the Italian steamer Unione has landed here and reported to the naval authorities that his ship had been torpedoed without warning and that three of his firemen were missing. The rest of the crew leaped into the sea and swam until rescued by a French torpedo boat.

LONDON, April 11.—Lloyd's reports the unarmed British steamship Ellaston missing and presumably sunk. All hands have been picked up.

MADRID, April 11.—The owners of the Spanish steamship Santanderino, the sinking of which was reported yesterday, have been notified that only fifteen minutes were allowed for the passengers and crew to leave the ship. Four were drowned. The torpedoing of the ship has produced a painful impression on press and public.

BERLIN, April 11, (via London.)—The growth in Germany's submarine warfare is shown, according to estimates published here, by the fact that 81,000 tons of merchant shipping of countries at war with Germany have been destroyed since April 1, as compared with 20,000 tons in January, 40,000 tons in February, and 100,000 tons in March.

BRITISH INHUMAN GERMANY'S CRY

Press Charges Blockade Is About to be Tightened Beyond All Law and Justice.

BUT INSISTS IT WILL FAIL

U-Boats Relied Upon for Sharper Reprisal — Cecil Scouts Berlin's Humanity Talk.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 11.—Since England's suspension of Article XIX. of the Declaration of London, the conviction is prevalent in German minds that England plans to inaugurate on April 18 the sharpest form of blockade in violation not only of international law, but of the principles of justice and humanity as well. England's "starvation war on German women and children" is the phrase of the hour. The Revue of Military Events of March concludes:

"There remains, therefore, to our enemies only one wretched hope, the hunger war, the meanest and most inhuman of their means of war. The Paris Conference proves that our enemies have the laudable intention of blockading us more than ever, cutting us off still more thoroughly than ever from all imports. This devilish plan, too, will shatter against the iron will of the German nation. Our methods of management and distribution of the existing food stocks are being more and more perfected, and in the approaching Spring and Summer the Fatherland's soil, carefully cultivated, will yield rich harvests to those at home.

"Our nation by its self-imposed frugality and joyful enduring of many a hardship will aid first our brothers in the field against the enemy, and our army, too, will gladly limit its requirements somewhat in order to give a luminous example of the spirit of self-sacrifice to those at home."

Angered by British Press.

The enthusiastic utterances of British public men regarding the sharpened blockade and the cartoons of the London papers, particularly one depicting Germania with a blockade noose about her neck, have still further stimulated German bitterness. The sharpest measures against England will be hailed with satisfaction.

The Lokal Anzeiger, under the head line, "England's Murder Ideal," says: "Our justification of the submarine war on England gains in significance when one sees the cynical cartoons in the English papers over the sharpened blockade and reads the shameless utterances of English politicians regarding England's plans. Against these threats we can only quietly repeat that we make use of the U-boat in order that our women and children may not fall victims to death by starvation with which we are so unblusingly threatened."

There is general agreement that Germany will not suffer herself to be economically throttled by the English blockade, or even permit the experiment to go very far without the sharpest counter-measures, in which connection the Taegliche Rundschau gives the following clue: "By increased pressure on neutrals it is hoped to paralyze us economically and if possible to force neutrals to side with the Entente Powers by economic and political threats."

Lenient with Neutrals.

In connection with the sharpened British blockade the submarine war is more

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BRITISH AVIATORS LAUD IMMELMANN

Captives Deny That England Has Set a Price on the German's Head.

KAISER'S JOKE ABOUT HIM

Complains That He Shoots Down Enemy Airmen Faster Than He Can Be Thanked.

By GEORG QUERI.

The Berlin Tageblatt Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS, April 11.—I had occasion to speak with two imprisoned English aviators about the German air army. The names of Immelmann and Boelcke were familiar to them; they spoke of them with more liveliness than is customary with the English temperament. Immelmann, they said, was nearer to their aerial district, and they admitted honestly that he was a problem for them. His aeroplane was unexplainably fast and flexible, and had a strange habit of bobbing up just where one had hoped to make surprise attacks. This man and his machine were thorns in the flesh of the English fighting air camp.

When asked if they hated him, both young fellows looked astonished.

"Hate? Why so? He flies, fights, and shoots hard; he is a soldier. We have no hatred for soldiers."

"I have been told that a price has been set upon his head," I said. But the two English fliers knew nothing of it; perhaps the French prisoner who told me that was yarning.

In response to my question whether it was true that £100 bets were sometimes made in the English flying corps on the battles between the English champions and Immelmann, the twenty-year-old Percy Shaw and the twenty-year-old Ernest Coleman looked astonished and said: "Oh, no, you're mistaken."

I asked if they knew how many enemy aeroplanes Immelmann had shot down. They remembered eight, believed the number might be ten, but thought that thirteen was an exaggeration; but, anyway, they said, it made no difference. For every aeroplane shot down one would be built in England and a dozen new fliers trained; perhaps some day an English Immelmann would arise.

To my question if the English had no flier who had set a gruesome record, Coleman said:

"Sir, the English also know how to fly and shoot."

Percy Shaw helped him out by saying that he knew of one Lieutenant who had shot down two German machines. "Unfortunately, our flier was lost," he said. "It was no disgrace, though, for Immelmann got him. He was a good pilot. I once worked a machine-gun beside him. Afterwards I had an equally good pilot, but Immelmann shot him down, too, and at the same time the motor caught fire as we fell.

"I thought less of the death that seemed inevitable than of the possibility of imprisonment. When I again felt the earth under my feet I didn't know whether to laugh or cry. I lived; I jumped unwounded out of the machine, but what next! I had read so much in our papers and had heard so often from comrades that it would be terrible to fall into the hands of the Germans, that I was prepared for any thing."

To my question how he came to have such a nonsensical idea he replied:

"It is common talk among us about 'German roughness.' That means something more than hardship; but I must

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PREPARE TO INDICT BERLIN

Not Only Sussex Case, But Many Others, Will Be Taken Up.

GERMAN DENIAL COMING

Long White House Conference Decides on a General Course of Action.

MAY GO BEFORE CONGRESS

Whole U-Boat Campaign to be Summed Up, Including Other Neutrals' Cases.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The submarine issue between Germany and the United States was discussed in all its phases today at a meeting of President Wilson and his Cabinet.

A general outline of the future course of the American Government is understood to have been agreed upon, although a final decision was postponed pending receipt of the German note now on its way regarding the Sussex and other merchant ships which recently have met disaster, and additional evidence in the same cases collected by American diplomats, and due here on Thursday.

It is known through confidential advices from Ambassador Gerard that the note from Berlin will deny that any German submarine torpedoed the Sussex, and disclaim blame in connection with other attacks about which the Ambassador has inquired. Consequently, in spite of the convincing evidence in the hands of the State Department, any reply that may be sent probably will not deal exclusively with any one case or group of cases.

If such a communication as now is contemplated is sent to Germany it will be designed to preclude the possibility of further drawn-out diplomatic exchanges, and to make it plain that reiterated assurances and promises that international law will be respected cannot protect the friendly relations between the two countries if illegal attacks upon peaceful merchantmen carrying Americans are continued. It probably will include a résumé of all the many vessels attacked from the time of the Lusitania down to the present.

Gathering U-Boat History.

The State Department already has begun the collection of evidence covering the whole history of Germany's submarine operations. One of the questions discussed at length by Cabinet members today was whether the United States should include in its list of vessels attacked neutral ships carrying no Americans. An argument against doing this was that such vessels carry the flags of sovereign nations able to speak for themselves, but the general view was that they should be included both on the ground that many were going to or coming from American ports and on the broad ground of humanity.

Colonel E. M. House, the President's close adviser, came to the White House today for the fourth time since he returned from Europe as the emissary of the President to investigate the submarine and other foreign questions. He was in conference during the day with the President and other officials. His return at the time when it was admitted the policy of the American Government was about to be determined was considered significant.

It is understood the United States still has much evidence to gather before a decisive step is taken. While the general tenor of the German note has been anticipated by advices from Ambassador Gerard, officials realize that its text may have an important bearing on the American policy. The note is understood to refer not only to the Sussex, the most important of recent cases, but to the Englishman, Manchester Engineer, Eagle Point, and Berwindale.

The Cabinet remained in session more than two hours today, and practically the entire time was devoted to a discussion of the submarine issue. Later it was stated that the members stood as a unit in believing that the recent accumulation of attacks on vessels without warning, coming after a period of comparative lull in submarine activity, could not be overlooked.

Break May be Averted.

It was appreciated that much of the evidence under consideration had come not from American sources, but from statements made by citizens of nations at war with Germany. For that reason the evidence is being very carefully examined. It is realized, too, that at least some of the vessels said in dispatches to have been torpedoed without warning probably struck mines.

The possibility of a break in diplomatic relations with Germany still is in the background. It is understood such a step is not imminent, unless the position taken by the German Government should prove entirely unsatisfactory and fail to leave the way open for the action now in contemplation.

Agree Pledges Are Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The long session of the Cabinet today was significant in showing that President Wilson and his official advisers were of one mind in holding German submarines guilty of flagrant violations of the pledges given by the Berlin Government to the United States. The evidence collected by the State Department satisfied the Cabinet of Teutonic guilt, and the expression of those present at the meeting removed all doubt of the conclusion of the Administration on that score.

The reticence displayed after the session made it difficult to ascertain whether the sentiment displayed would

lead to a severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, but the understanding was gained that a decision was deferred until additional evidence now on its way to Washington and the German response to Ambassador Gerard's inquiries had been received and considered.

The President and his Cabinet officers are indignant over Germany's apparent disregard for the assurances she had given as to the future conduct of submarine warfare. It was in this temper that they approached the important matter of determining what course should be pursued in dealing with Germany. The evidence gathered, while circumstantial, is regarded as conclusive of German bad faith. All the material at hand and to come with reference to U-boat activity is to be utilized in preparing an indictment of the German Government as the responsible master of the submarine commanders, who have been running amuck among the commerce of the world.

May Take It to Congress.

The disaster to the Channel liner Sussex still occupies a central position in the American indictment against Germany. But the indictment would be a remarkably strong document, according to opinion in official circles, if the Sussex case were eliminated. Germany apparently labors under the delusion that the Sussex incident is the only strong ground of American resentment. What developed as a result of today's Cabinet meeting shows that the Sussex affair is only one of many similar tragedies to which the United States is preparing to refer to support its position. The American citations of German disregard for the rights of noncombatants on the high seas may extend back as far as the Lusitania case, eleven months, and include a list of all the attacks on merchant vessels ascribed to German U-boats from that time to date.

It is not known in what form the case against Germany will be prepared or the use that will be made of it. That may not have been determined, but what is known of the matter suggests that the Government may decide on a response to the expected German denial of responsibility for the damage done recently to merchant vessels or be used as the basis of an address to Congress by President Wilson to justify a break in relations with Germany.

Information has reached the State Department that the Netherlands Government has decided, as a result of its investigation of the explosion which wrecked the Dutch liner Tubantia, off North Hinder Lightship in the North Sea on March 16, that the explosion which damaged the steamer was caused by a mine and not by a torpedo.

A piece of bronze was found in one of the lifeboats of the Tubantia. This was like a letter S, and was judged by its shape and color to have been possibly a portion of a torpedo, according to a statement issued by the Dutch Ministry of Marine late in March. But it now appears that as a result of a careful examination into all of the circumstances, including an examination of the steamer after the explosion, through the use of divers and the study of small pieces of metal found, the Netherlands Government has come to the conclusion that it was a mine and not a torpedo that sank the Tubantia.

GERARD GETS SUSSEX REPLY.

Note Formally Delivered in Berlin—Greek Lays Sinking to Mine.

BERLIN, April 11.—The German Government's reply to the American inquiries regarding the steamship Sussex and four other vessels which have been sunk or damaged was delivered today to the American Embassy.

BERLIN, April 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A dispatch received by the Overseas News Agency from Athens says:

"A Greek naval officer who was on board the cross-Channel steamship Sussex when she was damaged by an explosion makes a report of the occurrence in which several Greeks lost their lives.

"The officer asserts there is no reason to believe that the Sussex was torpedoed, and declares that the vessel must have struck a mine, possibly one of British make. According to this report, the Sussex carried only four lifeboats, which were not sufficient to accommodate the passengers and crew.

"The Captain of the Sussex was killed when the explosion occurred, and the first officer, on sending out a wireless call for help, gave the wrong position of the ship. As a result of this error the arrival of aid was delayed and the number of victims was increased."

HOW SUSSEX CASE LOOKS TO LAWYERS

Several of Them Discuss Lacombe Letter on the Value of Circumstantial Evidence.

Ex-Judge Lacombe's letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which he contrasted the circumstantial evidence tending to show that the Sussex was sunk by a submarine and the official denial of the German Government, was discussed yesterday by several leading lawyers. While they insisted that there was not really a precise difference between circumstantial and other evidence they admitted that what was usually called circumstantial evidence might be the strongest possible proof of a fact.

"It has been laid down by the courts," said James W. Osborne, "that the strongest possible evidence is that of an intelligent impartial eyewitness, who is fully aware of the force of the words he is uttering, but it is often impossible to obtain that. Then what is usually called circumstantial evidence is commonly relied upon.

"For example, A is found murdered in a house. B is arrested, but no one saw him commit the crime. But if I can show that A five minutes before he was killed had in his possession a watch, and that half an hour later B was discovered trying to pawn it, and said he had picked it up in the Bronx; and that B had blood stains on his clothes, which he accounted for by the fact that he had killed chickens in Hoboken, N. J., although analysis showed they came from A, and that he was seen leaving the house where A's body was discovered, I can build up a very strong chain of evidence against B.

"If I had an eye-witness, the defense might attack his testimony on the ground that he was prejudiced or not in a position where he could have seen the murder. Of course, a similar attack may be made on any of the links in the chain of circumstantial evidence, but it is evident that the longer the chain the more difficult it will be to prove prejudice. You should note, of course, that each of the links must be established by direct testimony, and also that the circumstances themselves, such as the watch or the blood stains, are witnesses in themselves."

Mr. Osborne then explained that circumstantial evidence had a peculiar advantage in one respect, in that portions of it could be examined by persons who were undoubtedly impartial. The blood stains could be analyzed and shown to be those of the murdered person. The watch might have an inscription on its case, so that there could be no doubt that it did not belong to the alleged murderer.

On the other hand, Mr. Osborne pointed out that circumstantial evidence required more deliberation than direct evidence, and that it was legally required not only to prove that a man was guilty, but that he could not be innocent.

Another well-known lawyer imagined just such a case, in which circumstantial evidence might be preferred to direct. Direct testimony may always be suspected of bias, excitement, or unconscious imagination; circumstances cannot be falsified.

"Suppose," said the lawyer, "a man is found with his throat cut in a hay barn. B., the village drunkard, swears that he awoke out of a heavy sleep in the hay and saw C., the hotel keeper, commit the murder. The defense can show that B.'s word is worthless even when he is sober; that he was drunk at the time, on his own confession, and that he was prejudiced because C had just thrown him out of his saloon that afternoon.

"But suppose the people can call the village lawyer, who can prove that C. had a bitter enmity against the murdered man, and the village preacher to say that he saw C. leave the barn at about the hour of the murder, white and trembling, and can produce a knife with C.'s initials on it, all blood stained—would you not then prefer to use the circumstantial evidence rather than the direct?"

John B. Lindsay, who as an Assistant District Attorney had much experience of cases in which the chief reliance of the people had to be on circumstantial evidence, also talked of Mr. Lacombe's views.

"Witnesses may lie," he said yesterday, "circumstances cannot. If you can establish them, you can arrive at absolute certainty of how anything occurred. After all it is circumstantial evidence by which we direct our ordinary everyday lives. We seldom have direct evidence of the matters which are of most importance to us, but we gather sufficient circumstantial testimony to know what we ought to do.

"Of course in the Sussex matter we should consider what evidence the German Government have to offer, but we need not be afraid to determine our course when we have weighed everything even if all that is before us is circumstantial evidence."

DEMANDS THAT WILSON ACT.

American Rights Committee Says Nation's Honor Is at Stake.

The Executive Committee of the American Rights Committee announced it had sent the following telegram to President Wilson yesterday:

On behalf of thousands of American citizens of business and professional standing, residents of every State in the Union, we, the American Rights Committee, respectfully call upon you to make good your promise to hold the German Government to strict accountability for its murderous attacks on merchant and passenger vessels. Longer to evade the issue which has been repeatedly presented by the wanton destruction of so many non-combatant lives would be to justify the reproaches of a rapidly increasing number of thoughtful citizens who charge the Administration with forgetfulness of the nation's honor.

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM, Pres.;
L. L. FORMAN, Secretary;
EVERETT V. ABBOT,
LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT,
W. K. BRICE,
FREDERIC R. COUDERT,
RICHARD HENRY GATLING,
FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS,
CHARLES P. HOWLAND,
RICHARD M. HURD,
D. W. JOHNSON,
H. DE RAASLOFF,
JAMES B. TOWNSEND.

GERMAN PAPERS WAR OVER U-BOAT METHODS

Frankfurter Zeitung Stirs Up a Hornet's Nest by Counseling Conservative Plan.

By branding as "rascals" the German politicians and publicists who attack other Germans who advocate caution in the conduct of the war, especially as regards complications with neutrals, the Frankfurter Zeitung has stirred up a hornet's nest, and is being made the target of denunciation by the reactionary press and the "sink everything in sight" submarine enthusiasts. On the other hand, the Frankfort newspaper is supported in its stand for moderation by the Berliner Tageblatt and a few other papers, representing the liberal element in German business and political circles.

In its issue of March 1 the Frankfurter Zeitung takes up these attacks and, after referring to its use of the word "rascal," says:

"We can understand how this last word has started a disinterested competition in certain circles. This or that gentleman feels, with a certain pride in the verification of a long-cherished suspicion, that he is the only one who could be meant. What we fail to understand, however, is the fact that Deputy Bacmeister also appears anxious to carry off the prize. We surely could not have had him in mind, as his article did not reproach any one with low-mindedness or lack of patriotism, and on the contrary the writer developed his viewpoint quietly and moderately. Despite this fact, Herr Bacmeister's organ, the Deutsche Kurier, in an article entitled, 'The Frankfurter Zeitung and the Political Truce,' accuses us of just that insinuation. It attributes our non-existent ire against Herr Bacmeister to professional jealousy, due to the capture of news by this representative of the people and journalist, and then goes on to say that we need not attempt to hide behind the fact that the quotation from Bacmeister's article was printed several sentences before the mooted expression, as any impartial person can see the intended connection. 'In this way,' says the Deutsche Kurier, 'something is done in the midst of the political truce that cannot be properly characterized in printable language.'

"And now while we are cleaning up trifles we are reminded of Herr Dr. Stephen Neumann, who publishes a sheet which labels itself a national correspondence organ, and in which we read: 'In the face of the overwhelming logic of the development, the Frankfurter Zeitung dares call the statesmen, politicians, and publicists who demand a war against England that is a real war, rascals! The worst of it is that this whole crowd of faint-hearted pro-foreigners, in its opposition to the utter defeat of England, dares boast of having a sort of common conviction with the German Chancellor, and constantly to point out such a common interest and let it be seen!

"'Therefore, Herr von Bethmann will have to decide if he will continue to tolerate these importunities that really are rank calumnies of his policy, or will send the foreign-flavored pack of noisy peddlers home with a deserved kick, i. e. with Bismarckian energy, and place himself on the side of the authoritative personages in the army and navy whose technical ability guarantees him and us a victory over Great Britain as soon as we really want it! To doubt to whom he will give the preference would be to insult the responsible bearer of the German policy.'

"We were not aware that we had boasted of having a 'common conviction' with the Imperial Chancellor. Our articles are just as little influenced by him as the 'authoritative personages in the army and navy' are innocent of responsibility for the article from which the foregoing excerpt is taken. Moreover, this line of talk labels itself 'German,' and the words, 'German feeling' are used in connection with it."

In the editorial containing the expression that so roused the wrath of the intransigeant supporters of the von Tirpitz policy of naval warfare, the Frankfurter Zeitung, while defending the right of Germany to use the submarines in an effort to cut off Great Britain's trade with the world, warned the nation of the possibility of a break with the United States, and wondered if the exercise of the right of torpedoing might not entail consequences detrimental to the outcome of the war as a whole. Then, after declaring that it did not consider itself qualified to solve this complicated problem, the paper went on to say that there were a number of persons who didn't know any more about the matter, but who wrote about it in a very confident manner.

Citing the query of Herr Bacmeister, who is a member of the Prussian Landtag, and who said at the end of a lengthy article on the submarine question: "And if our submarines can torpedo without consideration everything that comes in front of their tubes, should we not dare to hope for it?" the Zeitung pointed out that this "torpedoing everything that comes in front of their tubes" would naturally be a challenge to the neutrals trading in British and French waters, and further along in its criticism branded as rascals the assailants of the moderates.

ITALIANS DAMAGE FORT.

Austrians Bring Up New Heavy Guns for Sugana Valley Fight.

ROME, April 11.—The War Office communication issued today says:

Between the Adige and Sugana valleys the enemy opened fire with new and very powerful batteries, but our artillery replied effectively. The well directed fire of our artillery caused a great conflagration around Cargeranica, on Lake Caldonazzo, and seriously damaged Fort Lucerna in the Upper Astico.

On the Isonzo yesterday there was intense artillery activity along the whole front, especially on the heights northwest of Gorizia. On the Carso enemy columns marching in the direction of Oppachiasella were effectively swept by our fire.

On the night of the 9th seaplanes dropped eleven bombs on Terado. The damage was insignificant and no casualties resulted.

BERLIN, April 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An official statement issued at the Austro-Hungarian Headquarters today regarding operations on the Italian front says:

Artillery fire was more lively in several sectors. The enemy methodically shelled villages behind our front. He bombarded Duino, the southern part of Gorizia, the hospital at St. Peter and other villages in the Gorizia district. St. Kathrein and Uggowitz, in Carinthia, and Levico and Rovereto in the Tyrel.

Fighting is in progress near Riva.

UNDERWRITERS RAISE RATES.

General Advance Announced on Cargoes Bound for New York.

LONDON, April 11.—The Marine Underwriters have announced a general advance in rates from Liverpool, London, and English east coast ports to New York.

ALLIES TO AID POLAND IF GUARANTEE IS GIVEN

Will Pass Food, as Pope Asked but Must Be Assured Germans Won't Benefit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 12.—The Daily Chronicle's Rome correspondent says that in response to appeals by the Central Committee for the relief of Poland, the Pope has approached the representatives of the Allies in Rome, asking that facilities be given for the importation of foodstuffs into Poland.

A favorable reply has been given, but with the reservation that an effective guarantee must be provided that the foodstuffs will reach the suffering Poles and not be confiscated for the benefit of German troops.

The Vatican is endeavoring to organize in Poland some reliable neutral organization similar to that existing in Belgium for the reception and distribution of relief.

USE ANOTHER GREEK ISLAND

Greece Protests Against Occupation of Cephalonia by Allies.

LONDON, April 11.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens says that the French and British Ministers informed Premier Skouloudis of the intention of their Governments to land forces from the harbor of Argostoli and elsewhere on Cephalonia, one of the Ionian Islands, a few miles west of the mainland. Assurances were given that the sovereign rights of Greece would be respected.

The Ministers said their Governments were impelled by imperious needs to close the harbor, adding that measures would be taken to continue the harbor traffic with the least possible difficulties.

The Premier took a very firm attitude, the correspondent says. He announced in energetic terms that Greece would protest against what he termed this new infringement of her sovereignty, and an animated conversation ensued. Subsequently Sir F. E. H. Elliot, the British Minister, was received by King Constantine.

The British and French Legations made public an announcement that the establishment of a naval base at Argostoli was purely a defensive measure and that the action of the Allies was not of the character of occupation, as represented by certain newspapers.

BERLIN, April 11, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—A report received from Athens is to the effect that the Greek Government has refused the request of the Entente Powers for permission for the passage of troops through Greek territory from Corfu to Saloniki, saying that Corfu is infected with cholera, according to the Overseas News Agency.

RUMANO-GERMAN DEAL.

Convention for Free Interchange of Products Signed.

BERLIN, April 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German Secretary for Foreign Affairs and the Rumanian Minister in Berlin on April 7 signed a convention between Germany and Rumania by which both Governments declare their readiness to allow free exportation of home products so far as their own needs permit and with the exception of war material.

The system of special export permissions and of return services is abolished. Both Governments agree further to allow the free transit of wares from other countries.

The aim of the convention is to re-establish commercial relations on their former basis.

FEARS POWER OF VENIZELOS.

Government Worried by Growing Popularity of Former Premier.

ATHENS, April 11.—The extent to which former Premier Venizelos has obtained popular support since his re-entry into politics is causing grave concern in Government circles.

The meetings of adherents of M. Venizelos are being made occasions of extraordinary demonstrations, and it is impossible to predict the result of the campaign against the present Government.

Alsace Parliament Convoked.

BERLIN, April 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency announces that the Parliament of Alsace-Lorraine, which was elected on the basis of universal direct secret suffrage, has been convoked for April 26.

GERMAN U-BOATS ACTIVE IN BLACK SEA

Increasing in Numbers There, Operating from a Base at Varna, Petrograd Hears.

TELLS OF PORTUGAL ATTACK

Priest Describes Horrors of Scene When Submarine Torpedoed Red Cross Ship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 11.—German submarines using Varna as a base are appearing in the Black Sea in increasing numbers, says The Daily Chronicle's Petrograd correspondent. Their one achievement so far has been to sink the hospital ship Portugal, and one of them was rammed by a Russian destroyer not far from the spot where the Portugal was torpedoed. A priest, who was saved from the Portugal, says the correspondent, has arrived in Odessa with a description of the catastrophe.

"On the day of the wreck," he said, "we had gone out to pick up some wounded men. Two days earlier we had brought in many wounded, including many Turks and Germans. I was standing on the deck when I noticed the periscope of the submarine. Knowing the Portugal had been designated as a hospital ship and recognized as such by the Turkish Government, we thought there was no danger. The submarine stopped opposite us amidships and from that position launched a tropedo. Our ship leaped at the shock, the boilers seemed to explode, and the middle of the Portugal was tossed up into the air.

"I seized a rope, slipped down, and then swam till I was able to lay hands on a floating piece of wood. I saw one of the nurses jump over the stern. She struck the screw and must have been killed. Two nurses were clinging to one lifebelt, but their strength failed and they both went to the bottom. Several people on the point of being saved were killed by flying pieces of wood.

"Count Tatischeff, the Red Cross leader, remained on the upper deck and calmly took leave of his comrades. Two men who were unable to swim gave their lifebelts to two nurses. The men were drowned."

GERMAN PRISONERS SUFFER

American, Who Inspects Russian Prisons, Finds Disease and Vermin.

BERLIN, April 11 (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The report of an American, officially designated to visit prison camps in Russia, is published in German newspapers. The report is given in part as follows by the Overseas News Agency:

"The prisoners at many places, especially Kharkov, complain bitterly about vermin and uncleanliness of the camps. It is impossible to obtain clean underwear. In Orenburg there is lack of physicians. Prisoners often die before medical assistance is provided. A long time is required to obtain permission to visit physicians, with the result that when such permission is given it is often too late.

"Dr. Stem of the American Red Cross told the American inspector that in one medium-sized room at Orenburg there were six persons suffering from measles, four from waterpox, three from diphtheria, two from croup, two from typhus, two from malaria and one from smallpox.

"The climate is considered healthful in Eastern Russia, and the American Red Cross is useful. The American inspector believes it will not be easy to correct the conditions complained of. The task is made difficult by the ill-will of certain officials."

CHANGE OF JAIL FOR HORN.

German Dynamiter Awaiting Trial Goes to "More Congenial" Quarters.

BOSTON, April 11.—Werner Horn, who confessed that he attempted to dynamite the international bridge at Vanceboro, Me., on Feb. 2, 1915, asserting that it was an act of war, was ordered transferred from the jail at East Cambridge to the Plymouth jail by the Federal Court today.

The change was sought by counsel for Horn, on the ground that more congenial quarters were desired. No objection was made.

The prisoner is awaiting trial on charges relating to the transportation of dynamite in connection with the Vanceboro explosion.

BRITISH EXECUTE A SPY IN LONDON

Bare Official Announcement That the Court-Martial's Sentence Was Carried Out.

LONDON, April 11.—A spy was put to death in London today. Announcement of this occurrence was made officially as follows:

"A prisoner charged with espionage was tried by general court-martial at Westminster Guildhall on March 20 and the following days, and was sentenced to death, which was carried out this morning.

Up to the time that Robert Rosenthal, who was convicted of sending information abqut the British fleets to the German Admiralty, was shot in the Tower of London on July 15, three spies had been similarly executed. The first was Karl Hans Lody, on Nov. 6, 1914; the second was an unknown who met his death on March 5, 1915, and the third was F. Robert Müller, June 23, 1915. Previous to July 15 a spy named Kuepferle had also been convicted, but he committed suicide at Brixton Prison on May 20, 1915, on the day sentence was to have been pronounced.

Since the execution of Rosenthal the name of no spy executed has been officially announced. On July 23 last it was officially announced that a spy had been executed. On Oct. 19 two prisoners charged with espionage were sentenced, one to death, the other to five years penal servitude. The death sentence was carried out on that very day. On Dec. 2 the British Official Press Bureau made the simple announcement: "A spy whose name was not made public was executed by shooting today."

Persons living in London at the time of the executions of Oct. 19 and Dec. 2 have since declared that Franz Rintelen, formerly a resident of New York and a member of the New York Yacht Club, suffered on Oct. 19, and his friend, Hans Adam von Wedel, chief figure in the first German passport scandal in the United States, on Dec. 2. It has also been stated among foreign agents in this country that the man executed on July 23 was Prince Saplena, an Austrian nobleman, well known in New York, who was last heard of by friends in this country by letter when arrested by Scotland Yard in May.

SWEDISH CRISIS AVERTED.

Government, Under Pressure, Modifies Its War Trade Bill.

STOCKHOLM, April 11.—The threatened Cabinet crisis over the War Trade bill has been averted by an agreement which was accepted by all the parties after a consultation with the Cabinet. The firm attitude of the Liberals and Socialists compelled the Government to considerably modify the bill, which will be read Thursday.

The original bill sought to give the Government arbitrary rights beyond Parliamentary control regarding all arrangements for foreign trade and the transit of foreign goods through Sweden. It contained a provision that no person might enter into any sort of an agreement with a foreign nation regarding goods unless the arrangement was first approved by the Government.

PORTUGUESE BEGIN WAR.

Occupy Kionga, in East Africa, Seized by Germans in 1894.

LISBON, April 11.—The Portuguese military commander at Porto Amelia, east coast of Africa, cables that he has occupied Kionga, on the border of Portuguese and German East Africa, which the Germans seized in 1894.

Fourth Hungarian War Loan Likely

LONDON, April 11.—It is expected that the Hungarian Government will issue a fourth war loan before the end of the present month, according to advices from Budapest.

CHARGES HUGE PLOT TO EVADE BLOCKADE

British Attorney General, in Arguing Case of Seized Ships, Blames Teutons.

INVOLVES ALBERT IN IT

Intercepted Cables Tell of Activities in the United States, He Declares.

LONDON, April 11.—The prize court reserved decision today in the case of the American steamer Joseph W. Fordney, whose cargo of cattle and seedcake the British Government is endeavoring to have condemned on the ground that it was destined for Germany, although ostensibly bound for Sweden.

The Attorney General, Sir Frederick Smith, said that by the discovery of documentary evidence there had been revealed a gigantic organization to evade the blockade of Germany.

The person referred to as "Albert" in certain intercepted cablegrams, he asserted, was the chief financial adviser of the German Government in the United States. Sir Frederick said "Albert" was the governing figure in all these "machinations." In America, he said, that it had been found he was handling millions of dollars in these matters without apparent embarrassment.

The Attorney General also read some of the letters taken from James F. J. Archibald in an endeavor to prove Albert's connection with the Fordney's cargo. He ridiculed the idea that "the good Albert" was engaged in speculation for the supply of cattle and foodstuffs for Sweden.

Reservation of the decision also applied to the cargoes of three other neutral steamships, whose cases were argued simultaneously. These steamers are the Louisiana and Tomsk, Danish, and the Nordic, Swedish.

COUNTESS HAS RECOVERED.

Former Gladys Vanderbilt, Who Had Smallpox, Seeks Return to Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 12.—The correspondent of The Daily Express at Geneva says news has been received at Zurich that Countess Széchényi, formerly Gladys Vanderbilt, who recently was decorated by Emperor Francis Joseph for Austrian Red Cross work, has recovered from a recent attack of smallpox and now wants to go with the Red Cross to the front lines.

DVINSK BATTLE UNABATED.

Russians Say Their Attack Has Kept Reinforcements from Verdun.

PETROGRAD, April 11.—The fighting north and south of Dvinsk is being waged fiercely, but still without decisive advantage to either side. Military opinion here is inclined to view the situation with the greatest complacency, since the main object of Russia's surprise attack on Field Marshal von Hindenburg's Dvinsk position—to create a diversion while the German attack on Verdun was in progress—is regarded as having been fulfilled.

The necessity of defending their Dvinsk positions is said to have upset the calculations of the German General Staff, who had counted on a period of quiet along the Russian front to enable them to transfer troops to engage in the campaign against the French. The unexpected pressure by the Russians, which made considerable headway against the German armies at Jacobstadt, Postavy, and Lake Narocz, according to the prevailing view here, not only forced von Hindenburg to use all his available forces, including the reserves, on this front, but necessitated the bringing up of fresh troops destined for Verdun to prevent the possibility of being compelled to abandon the whole Dvinsk line.

The official communication issued today says:

On the Dvina front there have been artillery duels. In the region of the Ikskull Bridgehead the Germans tried unsuccessfully to assume the offensive.

In the region of Dvinsk and southward in the lake region the enemy artillery in many sectors manifested great activity. On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report.

TELLS OF ZEPPELIN RAIDS.

Woman's Uncensored Letter Reports Attacks Near Greenock.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 11.—A letter that apparently slipped past the censor has been received by Robert Shepherd of this city from a niece, Miss Margaret Shea of Greenock. She tells of the German air raids and of the increase in prices due to the war, and predicts that the scarcity of workmen will soon result in an acute situation, if not in the cessation of business.

Many attempts have been made to destroy the Sunbeam manufacturing plant, where aeroplane engines are constructed for the British Government, and on one occasion, says Miss Shea, German airmen dropped more than 300 bombs on and around the factory, causing the death of seventy-five civilians and wounding scores of others.

"Father keeps intrenching tools in the cellar in order to dig the family out should the house be destroyed over our heads in the course of one of these raids," the letter concludes.

BRITISH AVIATORS LAUD IMMELMANN

Continued from Page 1.

admit I haven't experienced anything of German atrocity. Since I have been taken prisoner I've been treated well, and am happy again."

I left the two English fliers and hunted up Immelmann, a modest, reticent soldier with large, quiet eyes. Of the dangers of his air battles Immelmann never speaks. Danger and luck are personal experiences which he jealously keeps to himself. As a flier he acts quickly and talks just as little as sensible men do. His features, however, brighten, and his voice warms when he speaks of the Kaiser's personally written letter. He was particularly happy that the Kaiser congratulated him on his twelfth victory at the very moment when his fighting unit was able to report to headquarters his thirteenth. The story goes that the Kaiser crossed out "twelfth" and wrote over it "thirteenth," remarking: "One can't write as fast as Immelmann shoots."

His comrades, too, rejoice in Immelmann's success. They say he can literally smell when there is good game to hunt. The same strange instinct is possessed by Boelcke, too. Both suddenly experience the desire to "go hunting," mount their extraordinarily fast machines, and can overhaul even a fleeting enemy, and then their shooting skill is generally decisive. One of the last Englishmen who fought Immelmann was exceptionally brave. He continued firing even after his machine had been hit and was gliding downward; then, when he let go his machine gun, he clinched both fists and shook them at Immelmann as his machine crashed to the earth.

Among the ten orders which Immelmann has already received are Four le Mérite and the highest Saxon decoration. Naturally he receives bushels of letters from home. The commander of his fighting unit told me smilingly that he expected soon to detail a special orderly to open Immelmann's letters and also a hardened soldier to read the countless home-made poems, and, perhaps, a handwriting expert to help Immelmann in answering requests for his autograph.

VERDUN LINE HOLDS AGAINST NEW ATTACK

Continued from Page 1.

ther captures among the blockhouses south of Ravens' Forest, (Corbeaux Wood.)

Counterattacks from the direction of Chattancourt were checked by our effective flanking fire from the eastern bank.

On the right bank of the Meuse the enemy attempted in vain to recapture the ground lost on the southwestern edge of Polvre ridge.

Southwest of Fort Douaumont the enemy was compelled to relinquish further defensive positions from which we brought back some few dozen prisoners and three machine guns.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down southeast of Ypres by anti-aircraft guns.

The British official report says:

Grenade fighting in the craters east of St. Eloi has continued with varying fortune. We hold three craters, but not the other two.

Today the enemy exploded mines to the northeast of Vermelles, damaging a portion of an old crater, but without altering the situation. There was considerable artillery activity opposite Wytschaete and an important artillery engagement near Souchez and east of Ypres.

In the course of eight air fights yesterday our machines drove down one of the enemy without sustaining any loss; but one of our aeroplanes was brought down by gunfire.

The Belgian official communication says:

The artillery activity was comparatively feeble.

PARIS HEARS PETAIN WILL YIELD NO MORE GROUND

Germans Still Seek to Win Ravine at Le Mort Homme, but the French Stand Fast.

PARIS, April 11.—The German effort west of the Meuse appears to have spent itself. The objective of the Germans since Sunday has narrowed down to an attempt to reach an important ravine, which runs around Le Mort Homme to the south. The possession of this would involve the envelopment of the pillar of the French defense on the right.

To get at the ravine they must, however, first debouch southward from Cumières Wood by a naked crest exposed to the full fire of the French lines and then break in on the French right.

For three days the Germans have hammered the French defenses here with flame throwers, shells containing irritating chemicals, and every weapon of their armory, but the lines stand firm and unbroken, and the Germans, crippled by heavy losses, have been forced to pause for rest and to fill their depleted ranks.

General Petain, the French commander, it is said, has ceded all the ground he intends to. The French line is now located on the heights. Any further advance, in the opinion of military observers familiar with the ground, will have to be purchased at such a loss that even the Crown Prince, who has gained among the French a reputation for recklessness, must hesitate.

36,000 FRENCH CAPTIVES.

Berlin Reports That Number Taken Since Verdun Fighting Began.

BERLIN, April 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Since Feb. 21 the Germans have captured more than 36,000 French in the fighting about Verdun, the Overseas News Agency announced today. "West of the Meuse about twenty-five square kilometers of ground has been occupied," the announcement says.

"German newspapers point out that the French now say Bethincourt was evacuated in accordance with plans previously made. Nevertheless it has been ascertained that an order was issued stating: 'This important place must be held in all circumstances.' The fact that more than 700 unwounded French prisoners were taken and that the French losses in killed or wounded were far greater is proof that the French plan of evacuation could not be carried out as intended.

"According to the French reports, the new line runs from the southern corner of Avocourt Wood along the first slopes of Hill 304, thence along the southern bank of Forges Brook, passing to the northeast of Haucourt; turning eastward, crosses the Bethincourt-Esnes road at a point south of the junction of that road with the highway to Chattancourt, and reaches the Meuse just north of Cumières. The fortifications of the village of Avocourt, which is south of Avocourt Wood, were destroyed by the German advance of April 9, as reported."

THINKS VERDUN PACE TOO HOT

Paris Sure Germans Can't Maintain Attacks with 640,000 Men.

PARIS, April 11.—Since the beginning of the battle of Verdun the Germans have employed thirty-two divisions, (640,000 men,) it is asserted here, and it is impossible for them long to continue their efforts on the present scale. A radical change is looked for soon.

The German general offensive against the French fortress, begun Sunday over a thirteen-mile front, is being restricted in the latest fighting to a two-mile front on the west side of the River Meuse. Along these 3,500 yards of trenches the French thus far not only have succeeded in barring a further advance of the Teutons on the west bank of the river, but also in screening their artillery, which is raking every German advance on the east of the river.

The object of the present operations is the now historical Mort Homme, or Dead Man's Hill, which bars the way of the Germans to a further advance west of the river. The operations began yesterday when two German divisions were launched from Béthincourt and Haucourt against Hill 304, on the left of Dead Man's Hill, while two divisions attacked at the same time in the direction of Hill 295, between Dead Man's Hill and Cumières.

The Germans advanced in serried ranks, as on Sunday, and their proportionate losses are reported to have been quite as great. The fighting lasted all afternoon with alternative advances and recoils, the little gains or both sides being offset by equivalent losses, and at the end of the day the positions were on the whole the same as before the attack.

The Germans are at the foot of Hill 304, while the French hold the slope and the summit, which are solidly fortified. From these positions the French poured a deadly fire into the dense ranks of Germans advancing over ground where in spots they were fully exposed to both machine-gun fire and the fire of three-inch guns.

The repeated attacks there were thrown back before they succeeded in reaching the barbed wire defenses, and there was the same result generally in the attacks against Hill 304.

BRITISH INHUMAN, GERMANY'S CRY

Continued from Page 1.

plainly expressed by George Bernhard in the Vossische Zeitung as follows: "Abroad the Chancellor's speech was principally commented on regarding its vagueness in assurances regarding the submarine war. The principle was enunciated in the foreign papers that as a matter of course while neutrals might carry on commerce unhampered Germany might defend its life so far as no cargoes of neighboring nations were thereby endangered. To recognize their principle would be to eliminate from international law the conception of 'self-defense,' which is recognized by the laws of all kultur nations as valid. In any event, the Sussex case has been definitely eliminated from the list of torpedoings. It is certain that no German warcraft was concerned in the sinking of this vessel and in all probability the Sussex struck a mine. Possibly a second of America's five requests for information can now be answered. If our information is correct the Englishman was torpedoed, but first was warned, despite which she attempted flight, was pursued, stopped, and was sunk only after the Captain had opportunity of lowering the boats. This very case is characteristic of how lenient we are even with English ships in order not to violate the alleged rights of neutrals."

Scouts German Humanity Plea.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 11.—Lord Robert Cecil, commenting on a point made in a Berlin dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES on the blockade of Germany, said tonight.

"There is no intention on the part of the British Government on April 18 or any other date to take measures against German trade in violation of international law or the principles of justice and humanity. Economic pressure is a well-recognized means of warfare, and it was only their inability to do so which prevented the Germans carrying out their avowed purpose of cutting off all supplies from this country."

Lord Robert expressed surprise that the Germans should have alluded to principles of justice and humanity in view of what he called the ruthless way in which they had sacrificed the lives of innocent noncombatants, many of them neutrals, in their endeavors to blockade England with submarines.

"If you wish to have an object lesson of German 'humanity,'" said he, "I would refer you to the Wittenberg report. A nation which is capable of the atrocities described in that document has no knowledge of what the word 'humanity' means, and no claim of appeal to it when the measures of an enemy cannot be countered by its armed strength."

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One hundred and two prizes, aggregating $9,600, are awarded annually to Supervisors and track men for the best maintained roadway.

It is by such substantial construction and such thorough inspection that the Pennsylvania System was able to carry during the last two years, 362,000,000 passengers without a single train accident fatality to one of them.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The Standard Railroad of America

MAURER CLEARED OF INSULT TO FLAG

School Board President Finds That Labor Man Quoted Constable's Expression.

MANY WITNESSES HEARD

One Reporter Sure Maurer Spoke on His Own Account, but Mr. Willcox Finds No Other Corroboration.

The question whether James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, speaking on Sunday night at the Labor Forum in the Washington Irving High School, did say on his own account, "To hell with the Stars and Stripes," or whether his reference to the flag was made in quoting some other person was the subject of an official investigation yesterday by President Willcox of the Board of Education. The hearing was secret. Afterward Mr. Willcox said that a majority of the witnesses examined were of the opinion that Mr. Maurer's remarks regarding the flag were used in quoting a member of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary.

Twelve witnesses were examined, of whom all but four were interested in the Labor Forum. Of the newspaper reporters who were present at the meeting only two were at the hearing. Thomas Shaw Bosworth, a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, testified that he was present at the meeting and that he heard Mr. Maurer use the expression, "To hell with the Stars and Stripes." This was not used, Mr. Bosworth said, as a quotation from any one. He offered his notes on the speech in evidence.

The hearing was held at the request of Max D. Mitchel, to enable President Willcox to inform the Mayor as to the character of the language used in the school building. Mr. Bosworth, the first witness, was followed by Lester S. Walbridge of The Sun. Mr. Walbridge was uncertain whether Mr. Maurer's flag remarks were used as an expression of his own opinion or as a quotation.

The other witnesses were Mrs. Laura Elliott, who leads the Labor Forum choir; Miss Leonora O'Reilly, of the Women's Trades Union League; Carl Beck, Managing Director of the Labor Forum; William Watson, his assistant; Edward T. James of the Brotherhood of Painters; Joseph Cannon of the Western Federation of Miners, who lectured before the Forum on Sunday night on the Calumet strike; Mrs. Cannon; Dr. Harry W. Laidler, Secretary of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society; young Mr. Dowd, son of the engineer of the Washington Irving High School, and Miss Gladys Glaspell, who was in the audience.

Mr. Beck submitted a telegram from Mr. Maurer in which he said his honor had been assailed, and a letter which he (Mr. Beck) had written to Mayor Mitchel expressing gratification that the Mayor purposed investigating the remarks reported to have been made by Maurer of Pennsylvania denouncing the newspapers for having, as he alleged, misquoted Maurer, and asking for a public hearig at which the Labor Forum might present its side of the matter.

There was also submitted as evidence a letter from Caroline Pratt, who keeps a school at 206 West Thirteenth Street, in which she said that Mr. Maurer had said "nothing incriminating of the American flag."

This telegram from Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, Secretary of the Committee for State Police, who is in Albany, was offered as evidence:

> Though opposed to Maurer on the State police question and his presentation of Pennsylvania experience, I cannot protest too vigorously against gross misrepresentation of his speech. My recollection of Maurer's statements exactly accords with his version. He did not insult the flag. He merely described the way he thought Pennsylvania policemen insulted it. Either misunderstood or due to the inaccuracies of those whose business it is to be exact and should not close schools to the people's use.

The telegram was addressed to Miss Frances Ecob of the staff of the Labor Forum.

Mr. Willcox, after the hearing, explained to reporters that it had not been open because he thought it best to get the individual expression of each witness uninfluenced by what others might have testified to.

"We have examined twelve witnesses," said President Willcox, "and we have found no corroboration except from one reporter of the published statement that Mr. Maurer said 'To hell with the flag,' or that he made any statement whatever in any way insulting to the flag.

"The bulk of the testimony, and it was remarkably uniform, was that Mr. Maurer, in speaking of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary, related an incident having to do with a veteran of the Spanish war who had returned with honors. This man died and was being buried during a strike under a special permit. The procession was headed by an American flag. The Pennsylvania constable stopped the procession. Then, when the permit from a Judge was shown to him, he remarked: 'You can go ahead this time, but down with the American flag.'

"That was quoted as from the constable, and, according to the testimony, Mr. Maurer said that when advocates of preparedness 'talk to me about that sort of patriotism and rub an American flag under my nose I feel like telling them to go to hell.'"

President Willcox, in reply to a question, said that the Board of Education would not take any steps to investigate the speech of Dr. Edmund von Mach of Boston in Public School 84, in East New York.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., April 11.—James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania State Labor Federation, authorized a statement today to the effect that the "to-hell-with-the-Stars-and-Stripes" sentence in his speech was quoted from the language of a State Constable, who tried to disperse union miners at a war veteran's funeral. Maurer added:

"Later in my speech I used this language: 'When these preparedness folks asked where my patriotism stands in the face of the story I just told you I felt like telling them to go to hell.' I can produce an abundance of proof from among my auditors that some of the newspaper reports of my speech were grossly distorted. In nothing that I really said as expressing my own views could anything be found in the remotest degree resembling the quotations that have appeared in some papers."

STATEMENT FROM VON MACH.

Regarding the Threat to Morgan's Life Quoted from His Own MSS.

The following letter was received by THE TIMES yesterday from Dr. Edmund von Mach concerning his speech delivered at the Civic Forum in Public School 84, Brooklyn, last Sunday night, in which he spoke of the probable Teutonic attitude to J. P. Morgan, an American civilian, should he be caught in his yacht outside the three-mile limit:

New York, April 11, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been quoted in your paper as referring to Mr. J. P. Morgan's status under international law. As a matter of fact, I hardly touched this subject in my speech at all, but since, owing to the mistake of a reporter who knew what I intended to speak about and who apparently was prevented from attending the address, it has been mentioned, will you permit me to explain what I had in mind?

On July 9, 1864, Mr. Seward, Secretary of State in President Lincoln's Cabinet, sent the following instructions to Mr. Adams, the American Minister to England:

> British subjects who intervene in our civil war in the manner mentioned (furnishing arms and ammunition to the Confederacy) are, by the law of nations, liable to be treated by this Government as enemies of the United States, having no lawful claim to be protected by her Majesty's Government.

President Wilson has permitted the Allies to disregard the Declaration of London and the Conventions of the First and Second Hague Conferences, and has declared his willingness to deal with the belligerents along the lines of the law of nations as it was understood before the advances made in The Hague Conferences and the Declaration of London.

This law, as interpreted by Mr. Seward, makes of Mr. Morgan an enemy of the Teutonic Allies, and if they should be able to take hold of his person he would "have no lawful claim to be protected" by the United States Government.

The Teutonic Allies cannot, of course, take hold of his person so long as he remains on neutral territory, for if they did they would commit a hostile act. It is different as soon as Mr. Morgan leaves America, sailing on his yacht outside the three-mile limit, or attempting to go abroad.

After quoting me you state that the quotation was "taken from a typewritten copy of his (mine) address, corrected and annotated in his (mine) own handwriting, which Dr. von Mach gave out to the reporters. His speech as delivered was somewhat modified."

As a matter of fact I gave out no copies to the reporters. One gentleman, claiming to represent a New York paper which has always treated me fairly, asked for an advance copy of my speech. On his promise to attend the meeting in person and to print only what I said, I agreed to send him a summary of some of the points I intended to make. This was the only copy I gave out, and I do not know how it was placed in your possession.

After my address a young gentleman, introducing himself as the representative of THE TIMES, spent more than half an hour with me in going over the points I had made. Since you deemed my speech of sufficient importance to print it, I regret that you did not give preference to his account. EDMUND VON MACH.

In quoting Dr. von Mach as asserting that "the life of J. P. Morgan is not worth the paper that the worthless Anglo-French bonds are printed on if the Teutonic allies or any regular commissioned officer of theirs can get hold of his person," THE TIMES report said that this statement and the other quotations which followed it were "taken from a typewritten copy of his [Dr. von Mach's] address, corrected and annotated in his own handwriting which Dr. von Mach gave out to reporters. His speech as delivered was somewhat modified."

This typewritten copy, which it is asserted by reporters who were present was prepared for the Staats-Zeitung, is in the possession of THE TIMES.

THE TIMES reporter who heard Dr. von Mach speak and whose account of the meeting was printed, writes:

"I personally interviewed Dr. von Mach at the close of the meeting and asked him particularly about his references to Mr. Morgan. He very distinctly and positively said to me that he had made the statements which were published in THE TIMES on the following day. He told me that he had prepared a single copy of his speech which he had given to the Staats-Zeitung. He suggested that I procure that copy, saying that he had prepared it himself, that it correctly represented his views, and he preferred that his speech should be so published. I obtained the typewritten copy of his speech which was in the hands of the Staats-Zeitung men in Brooklyn, and it was that which I used in the published story of the meeting."

CONSUL VASARDAKIS WINS.

Suit Against Greek Official in San Francisco Decided in His Favor.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—Judge Deasey of the Superior Court of California has been reversed in the case of Dritsas and Dorn versus Vasardakis.

Suit was brought by Dritsas against Kleanthis Vasardakis, Greek Consul General here, for $800 for alleged services as secretary for eight days. The Consul General denied the claim and held the court had no jurisdiction. Judge Deasey held the court had jurisdiction. The Appellate Court issued a writ of prohibition, which was ignored by the Deputy Sheriff, and officials of the Sheriff's office and members of the Police Department entered the Consulate and, it is charged, assaulted Mr. Vasardakis.

JOE HOWARD'S BRIDE A SUICIDE IN OMAHA

Comedian Finishes Act After He Hears She Has Killed Herself in a Hotel.

DIVORCED FROM BEAUFORT

As Irma Kilgallen, Dead Woman Had Attained Prominence Through Broken Romance.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., April 11.—The suicide of Mrs. Irma Kilgallen de Beaufort Howard, wife of Joseph E. Howard, vaudeville headliner and musical comedy composer, in her suite at the Fontenelle Hotel here last night, a month after her marriage as the culmination of a short romance in Los Angeles, still remained a mystery tonight, twenty-four hours after she fired a bullet into her brain. Howard, who had been appearing at the Orpheum Theatre, performed as usual today.

As the bride of the "Count" von Mourik de Beaufort, in Chicago, and the daughter of Michael Kilgallen, wealthy steel manufacturer, the dead woman attained much notoriety through her romantic marriage, and later through her subsequent unhappiness and divorce. Of late, friends say, she had been wooed by another Chicagoan, whose attentions her family disapproved.

Howard, as the husband of Ida Emerson, former burlesque soubrette, from whom he has been divorced for several years; later as the stage partner and husband of the late Mabel Barrison, and still later as the partner in a vaudeville headline act with Mabel McCane, a dancer, was well known among theatrical folk from coast to coast. Wed a month ago, after the briefest of courtships, he separated from his bride immediately to continue his theatrical engagements and she returned to her home in Chicago.

They met here Monday by appointment and were apparently happy in each other's company when last seen together in the afternoon. In the evening, after leaving the theatre where Howard was preparing to "go on," Mrs. Howard accompanied Mrs. Lamberti, wife of another performer at the Orpheum, to her hotel.

They were chatting in Mrs. Howard's suite when the latter excused herself for a moment, stepped into the bathroom, and shot herself through the head. Howard heard the news, but finished the act, and refused to make a statement.

Count Jacques von Mourik de Beaufort, her first husband, first met her in London on one of her numerous European trips. They were married five years ago, and their life in Chicago at the Michigan Boulevard home of her parents was full of unhappiness. This culminated when the elder Kilgallen forcibly ejected his son-in-law from their mansion and a divorce soon was obtained. De Beaufort is now acting as a war correspondent with the French Army.

Michael Kilgallen arrived here today to take his daughter's body back to Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, April 11.—According to Los Angeles friends, Mrs. Joseph Howard, formerly the Countess de Beaufort and the daughter of the Chicago steel magnate, Michael Kilgallen, who committed suicide in Omaha last night, was infatuated with a Chicago man of whom her father did not approve. She came to Los Angeles and met Howard, with whom she was acquainted for several years in the East. The day following their marriage Howard left for Salt Lake City.

Reception for Major Winchell.

A reception was given Major Wallace Winchell at the Dickinson High School, Jersey City, last night. He received a purse of $100 and a valuable clock. Major Wnchell, who is a member of the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce, recently returned from Belgium, where he was head of the Salvation Army Belgian Relief Commission in Brussels.

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PERSHING PUSHES ON IN PURSUIT OF VILLA

Continued from Page 1.

break of day a drum beat, and they knew the Carranza garrison had lost, for the Carranzistas had no drum.

"I told the other two to come on," said Locke, "but Blankenburg said he would stay and tell them he was not a gringo but a German. Poor MacGregor, or Bruce, collapsed and said he could not run for it with the Villistas all around."

Locke, now nearly sixty years of age, fled from his hotel by the back way, kicked a board off the fence and struck out across the prairie. The moon was shining brightly and he expected to be shot in the back at every step. But no shot came. He hid all day, then got a horse and rode forty miles to a mining district where he found refuge with Carranzistas. Today he reported to General Pershing and with staff officers of the expedition motored back to Minaca, where he learned the details of his two companions' death.

Blankenburg, crying that he was a German, opened the hotel door when the Villistas came, only to be struck on the head by an officer's sword, which split his skull wide open. He fell dead on the dirt sidewalk. MacGregor, standing behind him in the doorway, was shot dead with a bullet through the heart.

Boy Drove Pigs Away.

Minaca, like all small Mexican towns, is overrun with pigs, and they began worrying the bodies until friendly natives stationed by them a small boy with stones to throw. For half a day he kept the pigs off, then some of the townspeople picked up the two dead Americans and buried them in a common grave with twenty-odd Carranzista soldiers killed in the fight.

"I know Villa was wounded," said Locke to me today, "for I saw him a few days before the fight, and I have learned from old residents of Guerrero, Mexican friends of mine, how he was lifted into a carriage after the Guerrero fight and was carried away before the Americans came into the town next day."

Locke is the only American who has given General Pershing what the General considers reliable information that Villa suffered a bad wound. Dr. Estelle, an elderly American physician said to have set Villa's leg, cannot be found.

Locke is a grizzled bachelor, and, having been in this country a quarter of a century, does not know where to turn.

"I would hardly know what to do up there," he said wistfully. "I guess I will go back."

"Where?" we asked.

"To Minaca," he said. "That is my home."

From Locke I obtained a view of the situation in this country which, if correct, means that, Villa or no Villa, there is much important work for somebody to do if conditions here are to be improved.

"It is not Villa or Villaism that is causing the trouble," said he. "It is simply banditism. Hundreds of cutthroats, calling themselves Villistas for want of a better name and for the prestige it gives them, are roaming in Chihuahua. With Villa dead they will continue to ride and murder and loot. With him, a strong man, eliminated, matters will be worse than they are now. Until these men are killed or captured there will be no peace in Mexico."

Locke, wrapped in a serape, which he has learned to wear Mexican fashion, slept last night in a Mexican shack near the little railroad station where this was written by candle light. Our troops are wearing their blankets thrown about their shoulders, copying the natives. It would not do to dress for permanent warmth. One wants protection only at night and in early morning. Thus a blanket can be thrown off when the sun gets hot.

Troops Need Shoes.

The most remarkable two things about the American troopers campaigning in Mexico are their stomachs and their ability to wear out shoe leather. What this expedition needs is cobblers, not doctors. We were today 400 miles in the interior of Mexico, and there were not ten sick men nor ten whole pair of shoes in the command.

I have not seen an ambulance in two weeks. Our field hospital is so far back that we have forgotten its cots and its Red Cross flag. Surgeons are scattered with detachments here and there, but to date they have been in the class with the artillery. They have been on the job, but there have been no jobs for them to do. This is said with no reflection on either the guns or the surgeons. Villa's way of fighting, or rather retreating, has precluded the use of the first, while the adaptability and durability of the enlisted men have rendered the service of the second unnecessary.

As for the wounded—if there are any to be added to the four troopers of the Seventh winged by Villistas at the Guerrero fight—General Pershing evidently thinks their number will be so negligible as to be handled by the automobiles in which he and members of his staff and a few correspondents are traveling in the wake of the dust kicked up by the advance cavalry. Figuring the percentage of our wounded in previous brushes with Villa's men, the General's logic is sound. At any rate, today you would not have found even a stretcher in the headquarters' equipment.

The shoe problem is temporarily serious, as is also, to a less degree, the problem of breeches, shirts, and underwear. Food and forage and gasoline have been forming the bulk of the loads on motor truck, wagon, and pack mule, until suddenly the army has found itself out at the toes, out at the seat and out at the sleeve. Both enlisted men and officers are swapping this for that and are eking out cheerfully, and possibly before this is in print new supplies will have arrived.

As for the army stomach, it is assimilating Mexican beef, Mexican beans, and Mexican water, unboiled and at times unclean, in a manner that upsets all traditions surrounding a new army moving rapidly in a strange and unhospitable country. Parched corn and jerked beef have not upset those troopers who are ahead of us, prepared at any moment for another clash with Villistas, but have—and stuff and individual cooking affected the appetites of the men in the more temporary camps.

Altitude Whets Appetites.

Nearly all the cavalry mounts went off their feed because they had no salt, but nothing has thrown the soldier off his. His only cry has been. The high altitude has made the men ravenous, even when they are not on the move.

With 400 miles of Mexico behind the front troops of the expedition, there has not come any great change in the character of the Mexican people that we have encountered. Here, where THE TIMES correspondent arrived on Saturday, April 8, in company with General Pershing, he found the usual "dobe town, the usual half-naked children, the usual pigs and dogs, and the usual strange chicken roosts, built on posts high out of the reach of coyotes.

The only difference was the railroad. This is a railroad town, that is to say, a railroad came this way, and beside its none too stable tracks adobe huts were built near by the water tank and the red and white stucco station. Over this railroad Villa used to ride in state in a private car, with the engine's cowcatcher cluttered with his troopers. The day I arrived there was a train at the station, but it was not Villa's. It had come from Chihuahua, bringing supplies for the Americans—flour, canned goods, bacon, preserves, green coffee, lump sugar, (which is more economical in the field,) grain for the stock, and tobacco. An enterprising Mexican merchant in Chihuahua had assembled the lot and sent it here. We took everything off his hands at once.

The aeroplanes are again with us here at advance headquarters, and they are plunging further and further south each day. Three of them, winging like buzzards, slowly spiraling on the ascent as buzzards always do, started on Monday morning and disappeared over the mountains. When they returned they reported that they had covered in their flights of reconnoissance an area of 700 square miles. They had sighted one detachment of our cavalry, which left the day before yesterday, but they had not sighted any Villistas.

Indefinite Advance Planned.

WITH GENERAL PERSHING IN THE FIELD IN MEXICO, April 10, (via Wireless to Columbus, N. M., April 11.)—Intelligence officers and engineers today penetrated many miles into the interior of Mexico, preparing the way for an indefinite advance of the American punitive expedition should Francisco Villa continue to retreat. Three aeroplanes, flying simultaneously, broke all American records, covering 700 square miles and soaring overhead where landings were impossible, and where to volplane meant certain death.

A Rip Van Winkle in Mexico.

AT THE FRONT WITH GENERAL PERSHING, April 10, (v'a Mexican National Telegraph to Chihuahua City and Juarze, Mexico, April 11.—Persistent and recurring reports being received by the American Army at the front that Villa is dead remain unconfirmed here. One potent factor which is militating against the correctness of these reports is that the natives, all of whom are now aware that the reward of $50,000 for Villa stands, whether he is dead or alive, would have revealed his burying place and the details and date of his death in order to claim the reward if the reports were true.

Ample food supplies reached the advanced headquarters today, but company messes are impracticable, and the troops, in groups of twos and threes, squat about the camp, cooking their own food over mesquite wood fires and buying Mexican specialties whenever possible.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today discovered a Rip Van Winkle who has lived in this mountain district for twenty-five years. He is Allan McKeenan, a 60-year-old Scotchman, who was ragged, dirty, and almost unable to speak his mother tongue, although there was a trace of a burr in his Spanish which was plainly noticeable. McKeenan thought Victoria was still England's Queen. He did not even know the name of the President of the United States. Officers of the American Army offered him a start back to civilization, but he only shook his gray and matted head, saying in Spanish:

"I could not know what to do elsewhere than here in the mountains."

We have in the United States camp with the advanced headquarters two Mexican prisoners who are suspected of sniping. They are being held pending an investigation.

The troops are now well acclimated and the horses are also hardened for the campaign. The only complaint the troopers have is that there is a lack of fighting. The Mexicans themselves are more retiring than those northward, but there has been no friction between them and the American troops.

General Pershing still continues studiously to avoid passing through or occupying towns, marching his troops around them to prevent any trouble among the natives.

PERSHING DUE IN SATEVO.

Expected There Last Night—Troops Ahead in Parral Region.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 11.—News of the punitive expedition in Mexico from the region beyond Satevo was lacking today. Lieutenants Gorrell and Darague arrived by aeroplane today from a point 330 miles in Mexico to Columbus, N. M., but Major Sample at Columbus reported to General Funston that they carried no dispatches. They brought to the border the rumor of Villa's death. From them it was learned that General Pershing, who is on his way south from Cusihuriachic, was expected to arrive tonight at Satevo, forty miles south of Chihuahua.

Officials at General Funston's headquarters here expressed surprise that General Pershing had gone as far into Mexico as he has with the forces at hand. The advance cavalry columns are now about Parral, 400 miles south of the border.

To General Funston were shown press dispatches from various points containing the rumor that Villa had succumbed to his wounds southwest of Chihuahua, but no communication containing even the rumor was received from any army officers, it was said. The General made no comment on the report.

Although headquarters officials have not abandoned their hope that Carranza will grant the use of the railroad from Juarez to Chihuahua to the Americans, most of them agree that by the end of the week arrangements will have to be made to send troops to General Pershing or to establish a new base and a new line of communications that will be shorter than that maintained between Columbus and the front.

General Pershing now has nearly 12,000 men and along the border there are more than 18,000. General Funston does not consider it wise to remove any of those now on duty along the border unless their places are taken by others. There are only about 4,000 others available, it is said, but if it is decided to reinforce General Pershing's army, it is believed probable that General Funston will ask for militia organizations to replace those he will send across the border.

A report received at headquarters from General Pershing gave the names of the soldiers wounded in the fight at Guerrero March 29 as follows: Private T. C. Brown, Farrier V. P. Mandeville, Private Joe Garbell, Private J. G. Bennett, and Private Walter N. Gardner. All are members of Troop C, Seventh Cavalry.

It was announced today that the two companies of the Twenty-fourth Infantry at Del Rio would start for Columbus within a day or two for duty along the line of communication. The remainder of the regiment entered Mexico several days ago.

An overnight dispatch from Consul Letcher at Chihuahua brought word to Major Gen. Funston that the people of Torreon were in a starving condition.

General Antonio I. Villareal, President of the Aguascallentes convention and one-time candidate for Provisional President of Mexico, will leave tonight or tomorrow for Washington to plead his own defense against deportation. The local immigration authorities have recommended that he be sent back to Mexico.

OBREGON AIDS VILLA PURSUIT.

Orders Strong Force to Hunt Bandit in Chihuahua.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 11.—El Pueblo, Constitutionalist organ, devotes frontpage space to an editorial in heavy type calling attention to Estrada Cabrera's alleged persecutions of Mexicans resident in Guatemala. The paper charges inhumanity in torture of Mexican prisoners, and urges the Constitutionalist Government to take energetic action against the Guatemalan dictator.

Minister of War Obregon has issued orders to move a strong infantry and cavalry column, composed of picked men, toward Chihuahua to push the campaign against Villistas. The commander of the column was instructed to capture Villa as soon as possible.

SOLVING SUPPLIES PROBLEM.

Washington Pleased Over Railroad Shipments to Pershing.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Marked progress toward solving the problem of supplying General Pershing's columns and further evidences of co-operation by Carranza soldiers in the pursuit of Villa were recorded in today's official reports from Mexico and the border.

Officials expressed great satisfaction over the results accomplished by use of the Mexican Railway in forwarding supplies through private shippers to General Pershing. Two trainloads were reported to have left Juarez recently. Major Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff, said the transportation situation was much improved and that the troops now apparently were being supplied abundantly.

General Funston telegraphed that a "satisfactory conference" had been held by General Pershing with General Herera and another with General Gutierriez.

The Quartermaster General received the following dispatch, dated April 5, from General Funston's Quartermaster at Fort Sam Houston:

> Troops being paid in American gold and silver shipped from New Orleans, San Antonio, and El Paso to Columbus. Pershing asks for some funds in Mexican silver for disbursements where American money cannot be successfully used.
>
> From the start practically all classes of Quartermaster supplies have been available for forwarding from Columbus. Instructed Quartermasters to porcure supplies without limit, no matter where they can be obtained, and coming in from any point they evidently carried out instructions. Major Elliott [Quartermaster at El Paso] reported yesterday he succeeded in getting fifteen cars of hay through. Cane and barley shipped over Mexican Northwestern Railway by brokers. Expect to get eighteen cars hay, two cars oats, and some rations through. Cane coming in daily.
>
> Very hard to get correct information from the front, but troops are purchasing supplies of all kinds wherever obtainable. War field bread is being baked and forwarded to troops wherever possible to get transportation. Candy and tobacco being sent to front in large quantities.

The War Department had official information that train service between Juarez and Casas Grandes had been greatly improved and the running time reduced to twenty-four hours, indicating repairs to bridges and roadbed. With the increased use of the railways and additional motor equipment for the line of communication, officials said, no consideration was being given to transferring the supply base from Columbus to Ojinaga. Army officers said such a change would involve tremendous difficulties in transferring the guard along the line.

That General Pershing's line of communication now is at least 350 miles long is indicated by news of the cross-country flight of Aviators Dargue and Gorrell to Columbus. General Funston, in reporting the flight, the longest sustained trip since the troops entered Mexico, said the aviators brought no official dispatches from General Pershing. It is believed they started from near the extreme end of the present communication lines.

Rumors from several sources that Villa had died of blood poisoning and press dispatches from Queretaro telling of an announcement by the de facto Government's War Department that it had reason to believe the bandit chief had been killed in action were without official confirmation. Both army officers and State Department officials suggested that they probably had been put out by Villa's friends as a ruse.

At the State and War Departments tonight it was admitted that Villa's exact location was not known there, and that absolutely no news regarding General Pershing had been received for several days. The last State Department report regarding Villa's whereabouts was that he was near Parral and headed south.

State Department dispatches were summarized in the following official statement:

> Telegraphic advices, dated April 10, from Juarez, state that conditions continued to improve in that district and that there are no disquieting symptoms on the border.
>
> It is further stated that the reports of the massing of Mexican troops in towns along the Rio Grande are without foundation. Train service to the south is more regular, and many Mexican refugees are reported to be returning to their country.
>
> The department is in receipt of telegraphic advices, dated the 10th, from Chihuhua, stating that there is no evidence there of any movement toward the border. It is stated that every available man is operating in the locality of the supposed whereabouts of Villa, and that General Gutierez is giving every proof of sincere co-operation.
>
> Telegraphic advices from Mexico City state that Secretary Cabrera and Special Representative Rodgers have discussed the mining law, and that Mr. Rodgers has been authorized to report that a new law, which apparently will be drafted on more favorable terms in many respects, will in a short time be announced.

Official estimates of the number of troops in Mexico and on the border available for an emergency were given at the War Department today. General Scott, Chief of Staff, announced that 18,505 troops now constituted the border patrol. General Pershing has about 12,000 men in Mexico, including those holding his line of communication. He estimated that only 4,000 troops remained, in the United States, not engaged on the border.

The only troops remaining at army posts are the Second Cavalry, divided between Fort Myer, Va., and Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont; the Third and Thirtieth Infantry, along the great lakes; the Fourteenth Infantry, divided between Forts Lawton and Wright, Washington, and Forts Seward, Gibbon, and Davis, Alaska; the Twenty-first Infantry, divided between San Diego, Cal., and Vancouver, Wash., with one battalion at Calexico, Cal., and one troop at the Thirteenth Cavalry at the Fort Riley, Kan., service school.

THREE PLOTTERS EXECUTED.

El Paso Prisoners Reveal Details of Felix Diaz Conspiracy.

EL PASO, Texas, April 11.—Three leaders of the Diaz plot to seize Juarez and overthrow the Carranza garrison there last Sunday, were executed by the firing squad in Juarez early today. They were Nicholas Chavazarria, José Inez Bornel, and Florencio Hernandez. The condemned men confirmed the charge of the plot. Other Mexicans were implicated.

Public execution of fourteen prisoners captured by the Carranzistas co-operating with the American army in western Chihuahua is expected in Juarez as soon as the train carrying them arrives at the town across the border. The Villistas were captured by General Bertain's troops in the Madera district. They were sent to Madera yesterday. Bertain said the bandit force numbered only twenty-three.

The police of El Paso believe the Felix Diaz conspiracy, which was of wide dimensions and was hatched in El Paso, has been frustrated through the arrest last night of fifteen Mexicans accused of being implicated in the flight across the border of General Ynez Salazar.

Agents of the Department of Justice aided the police in taking the prisoners, most important of whom were General Marcelo Caraveo and General Ignacio Morelos Zaragoza, who, like Salazar, were among the best known of the late Victoriano Huerta's lieutenants.

The prisoners were questioned for the better part of the night by the police and Federal agents. The story was pieced together from their admissions, and the authorities believe they have discovered the essential details of the plot.

Details of Diaz Plot.

The backers of Diaz, it is said, became dissatisfied because his own military reputation was limited, and he had no man with his movement in whose generalship the Mexican people had confidence. They were also anxious to reinforce the Diaz campaign in Southern Mexico by a similar insurrection in the northern part of the republic. A soldier of proved ability was wanted and Salazar was selected. He was amply supplied with funds and proceeded to organize his followers from El Paso.

Emissaries were sent into Mexico to test the sentiments of various Carranza garrisons and to stir up the people by spreading reports that Carranza was in the pay of the United States and that General Pershing's expeditionary force was really the aovance guard of an army of occupation. There has been plenty of evidence that such reports have been circulated in Juarez and have caused a considerable impression on the peons.

Salazar's plans were not yet ripe when he learned that he was in danger of betrayal. He became alarmed, and fled precipitately across the border on Sunday, accompanied, it is believed, by only a handful of his most trusted adherents.

Opposed to both Carranza and Villa, Salazar is expected to attempt to rally the bulk of the platform of uncompromising opposition to this country, with a demand for the immediate withdrawal of the American troops, under penalty of war with Mexico.

An American who has been closer to Salazar than probably any other man declared his conviction today that the vanished General was either in Casas Grandes or on his way there.

Report Villa Below Parral.

A report was received this afternoon from Satevo, by way of Chihuahua, that Villa was last seen following the waters of the San Pedro River toward Guadalupe de Calvo, eighty-five miles below Parral. This is a natural fortress in the mountains, and is said to have been a place where he has hidden before. The country surrounding it is high plateau which could be defended by a small force of men. Villa is said to know every foot of this ground, and, if he has reached this section, it is probable that he will make his last stand there if his death has not already occurred.

The pursuit of Villa probably will be concluded within forty-eight hours, according to information received here today by an American mining concern with large interests at Parral and Torreon.

The message received stated that Villa was dead was current throughout Southern Chihuahua and Northern Durango, and, while it was far from confirmed, it was expected that definite news would be received within the next few days.

There are only two possibilities which are accepted here as true in the present situation: Either Villa is dead and his pursuit is automatically ended, or he is far to the south in Central Durango. If the latter is true, army officers say that the entire plan of campaign of General Pershing must be reorganized or abandoned. One officer, who has had an active part in the direction of the plans of the expeditionary force, summed up the situation in this way:

"If Villa is dead there is no more to be said except to issue an order for our soldiers to come back to the United States as speedily as possible. If he is not dead, there is very little reason to doubt that he is by this time well into the State of Durango. It is ridiculous to suppose that our troops can keep on going south indefinitely with no railroads back of them. They will either have to halt or arrange for the dispatch of another expedition from some point on the border which will enable them to get in behind Villa."

The efficiency of the American troops was highly praised today by General Bertani, the Carranza commander at Madera, now in Juarez. He said Colonel Dodd handled his men in a masterly way in the Guerrero fight, holding the Villa bandits long enough to cause them to waste an immense amount of ammunition ,and then scattering them.

The Apache scouts have gone into Mexico from Columbus, it was learned here tonight. Led by Peaches, the captor of Geronimo, they started south on top of motor trucks. Each Apache wore sun goggles and a wrist watch.

GIRLS SEND GIFTS OF CANDY.

Soldiers in Return Write to Young Women They Never Saw.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 11.—Publication of reports that American soldiers in the Mexican field have asked for consignments of candy have brought responses from young women in almost every part of the United States.

Every mail and almost every express train arriving in Columbus brings parcels of candy addressed to the "soldiers at the front." These are turned over to Captain C. C. Smith, Adjutant of the base, for shipment to the field. As a result of the letters which usually accompany the packages, Captain Smith asserted today, numbers of the soldiers are spending much of what leisure time they have in writing to young women they have never seen.

Sixty pounds of candy was received recently from a club of young women in Philadelphia, this being the largest single package. Home-made candies have also been received from young women in various cities.

The sixty-pound parcel was carried to Colonel Dodd's forces in Guerrero by aeroplane, the army medical officers recognizing the value of it as food, while other packages have been sent forward by motor truck train.

VILLA DEATH RUMOR WIDELY CIRCULATED

Continued from Page 1.

quarters here today that Lieut. Col. Rivers, who had been dangerously ill at Casas Grandes with pneumonia, was on the road to recovery.

The village of Santa Rosalia, about sixty miles northeast of Parral, was attacked and sacked by 100 Villa bandits two days ago, according to reports received by General Pershing and brought here by Lieutenants Dargue and Gorrell. Carranza forces and Villa bandits clashed about fifty miles south of Chihuahua City last Friday, the Villa forces being defeated.

The Mayor of Columbus today issued a proclamation thanking Major Sample for steps taken to protect the town from possible attack.

The cavalrymen in the field have found sabres useless incumbrances in the type of warfare being waged against Villa, and as a result the troopers are sending these weapons to the base. Eleven hundred sabres arrived from the Eleventh Cavalry today. The same truck train brought two machine guns and seventy-five rifles which were captured from Villa's command in the Guerrero engagement. The machine guns were of a modern model, and had been well cared for. The rifles, however, were of assorted sizes and shapes.

AMERICAN COLONISTS FLEE.

Refugees Go to Mazatlan from Southern Sinaloa.

MAZATLAN, Mexico, April 11, (by Radio to San Diego, Cal.)—Americans in Southern Sinaloa, alarmed at conditions in the surrounding country, are taking refuge here, and about twoscore of them will return to the United States on the United States steamer Glacier.

The Glacier was sixty miles south of here today taking aboard refugees, mostly women and children, from the American Agricultural Colony, a California organization in the vicinity of Quimichis, in Tepic territory.

Five Mexicans, reported as having murdered Americans at Rosario April 5, were executed, it was announced today by the civil authorities here.

Conditions here, at Guaymas, and Los Mochis are quiet.

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Other convenient service via Philadelphia.

Easter Sunday, April 23

Special Through Trains, Parlor Cars only, will leave Atlantic City 3.10 and 5.10 P. M. for Pennsylvania Station, stopping at Newark. At 8.00 P. M., a Special Train of Parlor Cars and Coaches will leave Atlantic City making same stops.
In addition regular all-year trains leave Atlantic City for New York 9.15 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. week-days, and 9.15 A. M., 4.00 (Parlor Cars only) and 5.30 P. M. Sundays.
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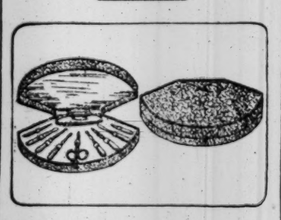
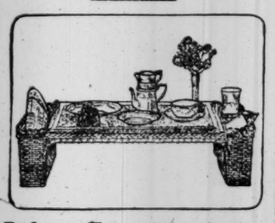
Glass flower holder for centre of bowl $1.00
Large assortment of art flowers and pond-lilies from 50c. Birds in colored china from 25c. Butterflies in colored china from 30c.



Manicure Case—(shown open and closed) Glazed calfskin leather, pastel shades, with a delicate border of gold tooling, oyster-white satin and velvet lining; Mother-of-Pearl fittings: buffer, spoon, stick, cleaner, two cuticle knives, cleanser, file, button hook and cuticle scissors: 9 x 3½ x 1½ inches. $14.75



Bedroom Tray—Of sturdy white enamel wicker, light-weight, with removable and reversible centre tray, 23 x 14¾ inches; one side of centre tray is cretonne-under-glass, opposite side (for playing cards or writing) all cretonne-covered. Side compartments, with bottoms of cretonne-under-glass $15.00
Similar style tray, with stationary centre tray $10.00
Breakfast Set—Of Royal Worcester-ware, flower-festoon design; cup and saucer, fruit and service plates, complete $4.50
Three-tier combination coffee service, of best silver plate, flower-festoon engraving; coffee pot, creamer and sugar basin $4.00
Toast rack of best silver plate. $2.50
Crystal bud vases, from ... $1.75
Art flowers, from 25c
Water glass, optic design 20c

Bride's Travelling Bag

Fitted Bag—"Soft-end" design, black morocco leather, moiré silk lining, white celluloid fittings: hair brush, comb, clothes brush, tooth and nail brush holder, buffer, boxes for soap, salve and tooth powder; mirror, nail file, scissors and button hook. Bag is very flat, capacious and light-weight; gilt mountings: 14-inch base $29.00
Size 16-inch $30.00
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A. I. DU PONT WINS IN FEUD CONVENTION

Chosen on Republican Delegation from Delaware, Defeating His Cousin, the Senator.

FIGHTS THE GENERAL, TOO

But Coleman Is Indorsed for President—Feud Dates Back to Alfred's Divorce and Remarriage.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 11.—The du Pont feud took a new turn at the Republican State Convention today to elect delegates to the National Convention. Alfred I. du Pont, against whom a social war was directed a few years ago when he married his second wife, after divorcing his first, and who has been ousted as an official of the du Pont Powder Company because of his participation in the fight for control of the $240,000,000 concern, made his advent into Delaware politics, and defeated his cousin, United States Senator Henry A. du Pont, for National Delegate from rural Newcastle County. His eleventh-hour entrance as a candidate and his victory by a vote of 20 to 15 dumfounded the Republican organization. The rural delegates unanimously selected his brother-in-law, Edward G. Bradford, Jr., a son of Federal Judge Bradford, as his alternate.

Notwithstanding he was in personal command, the veteran Senator was defeated at the county caucus, while his secretary, E. B. Shurter, was bowled out as a member of the State Central Committee, of which he had been a member for years.

As a result of today's developments the prediction is made that Alfred I. du Pont will also oppose for re-election Senator du Pont, who is the choice of the Republican organization for another term in the United States Senate. His unexpected entrance into the political arena of Delaware is believed to have been actuated partly by a desire to prevent the Delaware delegation from being instructed for another cousin, General T. Coleman du Pont, with whom he has been at odds since the beginning of the social war, for President, but the delegation was so instructed. Alfred I. du Pont therefore finds himself in an incongruous positions on the delegation.

The defeat of the Senator today promises to intensify the du Pont family feud, but in some quarters it is held also to promise to mark the beginning of the end of machine rule in Delaware, for it is said that Alfred's move today was in connection with a movement for the elimination of Senator du Pont and General T. Coleman du Pont from Delaware politics.

Save for the defeat of the Senator, the machine was successful, electing its other delegates. Those chosen follow:

Wilmington — Delegate, Edmund Mitchell; Alternate, Charles Warner.

Rural Newcastle County — Delegate, Alfred I. du Pont; Alternate, Edward C. Bradford, Jr.

Kent County—Delegates, A. R. Benson and John W. Hering; Alternates, D. Mifflin Wilson and A. B. Conner.

Sussex County—Delegates, S. S. Pennewill and Ruby S. Vall; Alternates, H. V. Lyons and Sirman D. Marvel.

The convention broke all precedents in the State by refusing to send the Governor and United States Senators as delegates. The defeat of Governor Miller is keenly felt by his followers in the City of Wilmington. A report was current here tonight that Governor Miller would resign his office. The Governor refused to be interviewed on the subject.

It was stated on reliable authority tonight that if Alfred I. du Pont should oppose Senator du Pont for re-election General T. Coleman du Pont, who, it is said, does not take his Presidential boom seriously, would become a Senatorial candidate for the purpose of fighting the Senator's opponent.

The platform adopted favors a protective tariff and criticises the foreign policy of the present Administration.

COLONEL AT FARMINGTON.

Connecticut Republicans Probably Unpledged, but Leaning to Root.

Special to The New York Times.

FARMINGTON, Conn., April 11.—Colonel Roosevelt arrived in Connecticut just as the Republican State Convention was about to convene and in the midst of a controversy over his candidacy.

A prominent Republican leader said tonight that the delegates to the National Convention would go unpledged, but would have a distinct leaning to the candidacy of Elihu Root, but with little support for Justice Hughes. In the event of Root's withdrawal and the appearance of a Roosevelt boom that promised to swing the convention the delegates, he said, might be counted upon as Roosevelt men. The leader went on:

"While many do not believe it, I am of the opinion that Colonel Roosevelt could carry this State against Wilson, and I feel sure the Connecticut politicians would rather deal with him in the White House than with Mr. Hughes."

Colonel Roosevelt would not comment today on the statement issued by William Barnes, but it can be said that he does not care how much Barnes has to say in the form of an attack. Roosevelt men are of the opinion that every knock by Barnes is a boost for the Colonel, and are pleased that Barnes is talking.

The Colonel, after his trip from Boston, remained here tonight with his sister, the wife of Rear Admiral Cowles. He had supper with Herbert Knox Smith, once his Commissioner of Corporations, and Joseph Alsop, Progressive leader of Connecticut. He will leave for New York tomorrow morning.

NAME WESTERN DELEGATES

Democrats of Kansas and Oklahoma Extol President Wilson.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., April 11.—Kansas Democrats, meeting in State Convention today, elected delegates at large to the St. Louis Convention, re-elected W. F. Sapp of Galena National Committeeman, and adopted resolutions extolling the Administration of President Wilson.

The delegates at large elected were Mrs. W. A. Harris of Lawrence, United States Senator W. M. Thompson of Kansas City, A. A. Doerr of Larned, and Judge A. M. Jackson of Winfield.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., April 11.—Oklahoma Democrats in convention today elected delegates to the Democratic National Convention, instructed them to vote for the renomination of President Wilson, and chose Thomas L. Wade of Marlow as National Committeeman.

INSTRUCTION.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE
50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 15; 37 Regents counts in one examination by a boy of 15; these are some of the results of the January examinations by students who have taken our 3 months' course in concentration.
The course may be taken by adults individually or in classes.
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259 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Col.

DESIGNING, dressmaking, millinery taught; day and evening classes; visitors welcome; catalogues sent. McDowell Dressmaking and Millinery School, 25 West 35th St.

INSTRUCTION—Swimming.

Dalton Swimming School
19-21-23 West 44th St. Booklet B.
Branch 309-10 W. 59th (Col. Circle).

ASSAILS WILSON POLICIES.

Senator McLean Sounds the Keynote for Connecticut Republicans.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 11.—Declaring that the Republican Party in the Fall campaign would bear a banner with the promise on it of "preparation and protection—peace and prosperity," unqualifiedly attacking the Democratic Administration for its tariff, banking and trade policies, and criticising the Mexican and foreign policies of President Wilson as inconsistent and unsuccessful, United States Senator George P. McLean of Connecticut, as Temporary Chairman, opened the Republican State Convention here tonight.

The convention will name tomorrow fourteen delegates and their alternates to the Chicago Convention and adopt resolutions dealing with national issues. Senator McLean predicted that Americans would take their politics as seriously next Fall as they did in 1896.

He also predicted industrial and commercial depression when the European war is ended unless the Underwood tariff law is changed to protect American wage earners and farmers, and declared that "pap and politics" were the main factors in the adoption along the present lines of the trade commission and Federal Bank Reserve plans of President Wilson.

The Administration's Mexican policy, Mr. McLean said, had been neither consistent nor successful, and added that "this tragic record of consistent inconsistency and failure may qualify Mr. Wilson for some position but not for re-election to the one he now holds."

Referring to the German submarine situation and the British blockade, the speaker said that American rights had not been protected under the President's policy, nor American honor upheld.

PREDICTS WILSON WILL WIN.

Ex-Secretary Dickinson Believes His Re-election Is Certain.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, April 11.—That President Wilson would be re-elected was the opinion expressed by Jacob M. Dickinson, former Secretary of War and now receiver for the Rock Island Railroad, who was in Denver today. He said:

"I don't believe the Republicans will nominate Root, and I believe if they do nominate him he will not be elected, as many Republicans would vote for the rival candidate in such an event."

Turning to the question of preparedness, Mr. Dickinson declared it was of the greatest importance that the country should take steps to strengthen itself.

"I don't know," said he, "whether the Continental Army plan would be a good one or not. However, I am firmly convinced that military matters should be placed in the hands of military men and not left to the mercy of Congress.

"At West Point we have the greatest military academy in the world, and we ought to do everything in our power to improve that academy."

SEES VICTORY FOR WILSON.

Nathan Straus, His Health Fully Recovered, Will Return Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND CANYON, Ariz., April 11.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus of New York are here today en route for their home. They expect to arrive in New York next Sunday.

Mr. Straus, after a month's stay in California, has fully recovered his health. He says he finds that after careful inquiry President Wilson is gaining popular approval every day, and he believes that neither Colonel Roosevelt nor any one else can defeat him for re-election.

HARRIS AS NEW CHAIRMAN.

Osborn Will Not Head Democratic State Committee Again.

When the Democratic State Committee meets on Friday at the Hotel Knickerbocker, William Church Osborn will step down as Chairman. He will be succeeded by Edwin S. Harris of Saratoga in all probability.

"I will not accept renomination under any circumstances," said Mr. Osborn. "I have served my trick at the wheel. My term of office began in quite a stormy time, but the party ship seems to be sailing in fairly smooth waters now, so far as State politics is concerned. I think I can turn over the wheel to my successor now without his having to face the unrest and bitterness that existed when I became Chairman. The reasons that led me to take the chairmanship of the State Committee no longer exist, and I feel that I am entitled to relief from the responsibilities of leadership."

When asked if he would be a candidate for United States Senator to succeed James A. O'Gorman whose term expires next March, Chairman Osborn said:

"If, and when, I am a candidate for the Senate, I will announce that fact."

Mr. Harris was a Deputy State Controller under the Glynn administration, and in the Whitman administration was virtually ousted from office after a disagreement with the Governor regarding the State's financial condition. He is supposed to be the representative of the Democratic State organization in the matter of distribution of Federal patronage.

Woman Elected California Mayor.

SAWTELLE, Cal., April 11.—Mrs. Ellen French Aldrich, formerly of Dayton, Ohio, will be the first woman "Mayor" of Sawtelle. At yesterday's election she received the largest vote polled by any candidate for places on the Board of Trustees. According to custom, the candidate with the largest vote has been elected President of the board, with the title of "Mayor."

New Britain Re-elects Republican.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., April 11.—George A. Quigley, Republican, was re-elected Mayor at the city election today, defeating his Democratic opponent, Ernest W. Pelton, 3,660 to 2,085. The Common Council will be composed of twenty-five Republicans and five Democrats.

SARATOGA COUNTY REPUBLICANS SPLIT

Brackett's Friends and Foes, Battling to Control Committee, Hold Two Rump Sessions.

POLITICIANS NEAR BLOWS

Both Sides Claim Victory After Two Hours' Uproar—Courts to be Asked to Settle Row.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, April 11.—Former State Senator Edgar T. Brackett and Senator George H. Whitney, his former friend and a co-worker in the Legislature for many years, grappled to a finish today for the control of the Saratoga County Republican organization at a turbulent meeting of the County Committee, during which charges of deception and ingratitude were common on both sides, and blows at times seemed likely.

At the conclusion of two hours and a half, in one corner of the Court Room at Ballston Spa, Senator Brackett's candidate for County Chairman Surrogate William S. Ostrander, had been elected by the votes of thirty-seven loyal Brackett Committeemen, two of whom had been contested by the Whitney leaders earlier in the session. In another corner of the room Senator Whitney had been declared elected Chairman by the votes of thirty-four Committeemen, one of whom figured in a contest by the Brackett forces.

Tonight the friends of Senator Brackett are claiming a victory on the ground that Surrogate Ostrander had a clear majority of the votes of the committeemen, who also represented, they assert, a majority of the votes cast by the Republican Party at the last election in their districts. Senator Whitney disputes the claim, and the Courts will probably be called on to decide.

The balance of voting power was held by two committeemen, one of whom was a holdover from a district where a tie existed at the primaries Tuesday. The other remained in this village, seven miles away, while the committee was in session. Four times during the meeting automobiles made record-breaking trips to his home here and procured proxies, twice for Brackett and twice for Whitney representatives. In the end Senator Brackett got his vote.

Technical objections to the seating of these Committeemen resulted in two hours of wrangling. Senator Whitney insisted that the holdover Committeeman could not legally vote in the new committee. As new proxies were filed for the second Committeemen, protests were also lodged. A difference in interpretation of the election law led to the most serious dispute.

Old Republican leaders, some of whom had been law partners, fought on opposing sides. At one time William K. Mansfield, Journal Clerk in the Assembly and a former political associate of Senator Brackett, arose to speak, prefacing his remarks with the words:

"My friend, Senator Brackett ——"

That was as far as he got.

"Don't call me 'dear friend,'" interposed Senator Brackett. "I never yet have countenanced a man who, coming to me and stroking my beard, asks: 'Brother, is it well with thee?' and then, without a word of warning, puts his knife into my fifth rib."

As Senator Whitney, who presided, was ruling continually against motions made by the Brackett leaders, former County Judge Rockwood shouted:

"You are not yet the Lord Almighty. I warn you to give us a square deal. If you don't, I'll go the limit."

Finally taking simultaneous roll calls, while the shouts and applause of the Committeemen prevented all but those in the immediate vicinity from learning what was happening, County Secretary Harry A. Holmes presided over the thirty-seven Brackett delegates who elected Surrogate Ostrander, and Senator Whitney presided over the thirty-four delegates who re-elected him.

Senator Brackett's friends tonight charge that no sooner had both conventions been concluded than Senator Whitney seized the records of the Brackett meeting, and they haven't been seen since. Senator Whitney admits that he got part of the records, but refuses to disclose their whereabouts.

SEES A REPUBLICAN CRISIS.

Penrose Asserts Nominee Must Have Government Experience.

LANCASTER, Penn., April 11.—United States Senator Penrose, in an address tonight at the annual banquet of the Republican Club, said that not since the civil war had the Republican Party faced such great responsibilities as would confront it in the approaching campaign. In the enunciation of principles and the selection of candidates, the Senator said, the party must subordinate every personal interest that stood as an obstacle to the performance of its duties.

"It may be stated with accuracy," he added, "that there are no candidates at the present time for the Republican nomination in the usual acceptance of the term. One thought seems to stand out," the Senator continued, "and that is that the country will require in the executive office a man of training—of intimate familiarity with the business of the Federal Government and with its diplomatic and international affairs. This is not the time to intrust these vast responsibilities to any one who is not an expert in Governmental matters. The general sentiment of Republicans throughout the United States is that delegates to the national convention should be unpledged and uninstructed."

The breach in the Republican Party, Mr. Penrose said, was now being healed.

LACOMBE, DEMOCRAT, SAYS HE'S FOR ROOT

Retired Federal Judge Declares Politics Does Not Dictate His Choice.

WARD FOR BARNES'S PLACE

Whitman-Tanner Republicans Pick Westchester Leader for National Committeeman.

Ex-Judge E. Henry Lacombe, who retired recently from the United States Court of Appeals of the Second District, announced yesterday that he was in favor of the nomination and election of Elihu Root for President.

"My first choice for President, unhesitatingly, at this juncture is Elihu Root," said Mr. Lacombe.

Mr. Lacombe is a Democrat, and when reminded of this he said:

"That has nothing to do with it. I repeat, my first choice, unhesitatingly, at this juncture is Elihu Root."

The efforts of the old-line Republicans to stir up Root sentiment in the State continued with unabated vigor yesterday. It was said that within a few days another statement would be forthcoming from the Barnes faction in the party boosting Mr. Root and containing the signatures of a number of prominent business men and lawyers. Mr. Root did not return yesterday from Washington, where he has been for several days.

The anti-Root and pro-Hughes element in the Republican organization, headed by State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner, was busy along other lines yesterday. Plans were laid for the selection of a strong candidate for National Committeeman from New York State to succeed Mr. Barnes. Mr. Barnes's friends say he is not worrying about being re-elected, but the anti-Barnes forces are not taking any chances, and when the election of a National Committeeman takes place in Chicago in June a man who will have the backing of the entire Hughes forces will be put up.

This man, it was said yesterday, is likely to be William L. Ward, Republican leader of Westchester. Ward and his three fellow-committeemen voted for Tanner last Saturday for State Chairman when the Barnes forces tried to elect Senator Charles W. Wicks of Utica. Mr. Ward, it was said, would have the support of the Whitman forces, including Francis Hendricks of Syracuse and George W. Aldrich of Rochester.

If an attempt is made at the meeting of the Republican County Committee tomorrow to bind the committee to an expression of opinion regarding Presidential candidates, a prompt fight will be made to squelch it. County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig is strongly opposed to the committee going on record as favoring any candidate. He believes the New York County delegates should go to Chicago uninstructed and unpledged. Chairman Koenig will be re-elected, as no opposition to his leadership has materialized.

Charles S. Devoy, Republican leader of the Seventh Assembly District, and former County Clerk of Kings County, declared yesterday that 56 per cent. of the Republican voters in Brooklyn wanted Theodore Roosevelt as the next President, and that the delegates to the national convention who are opposed to the Colonel are not consulting the wishes of the voters.

A Real Baby Grand
The Conreid—*Sheraton Model*
The Smallest Piano That Is Made—Takes up no more room than an Upright
$485 *On Easy Terms if desired.*

HERETOFORE the sale of Grand Pianos has been restricted, owing to the fact that so much space was monopolized by them. But with the Conreid it is altogether different. Besides the fact that they occupy no more room than an upright, they are enriched with a more brilliant tone, full, rich and magnetic.

Music cannot receive its proper interpretation, nor can a player get the desired results unless the instrument most suited to his particular touch is used. We believe the Sheraton Model Conreid to be the most adaptable instrument made for artist and pupil alike.

An adornment for the most beautiful apartment and equally suited for the smallest, owing to its size.

Made in fancy figured mahogany only; highly polished or satin finish. Trimmings all solid brass. Imported felt hammers. Finest ivory keys and ebony sharps.

We respectfully invite you to call and see this little wonder Grand. You are under no obligation, and GIMBEL-Service is yours for the asking whether you decide to purchase or not.

GIMBELS Music Room—Eighth Floor

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BROADWAY AND 33D STREET

Mallory Hats
at $3

"THE LEGION"—illustrated—is one of the Mallory favorites this season.

It is full of style and individuality — a hat that will be appreciated by men of good taste.

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Particularly emphasizing the very extensive assortments and the great number of Styles for Immediate Selection

SUITS COATS WRAPS
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Fashionable Summer Furs
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Smart interpretations of Lewis' new ideas in combinations of ROUGH-STRAW-with-MILAN—New SERGE SAILORS by our Mme. Georgette—ENGLISH TAILLEUR and COUNTRY HATS by our Mlle. Gerard of London—Smart CHENILLE EMBROIDERED HATS and LATEST FRENCH IDEAS, *original or reproduced.*

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Strength Economy Service

WHILE the wide seats and deep upholstery are partly accountable for the supreme comfort you feel when riding in Saxon "Six" at $815, the chief reason lies in the long vanadium steel cantilever springs that gently cradle the car over the roughest roads.

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"How the Middle West Feels" on Wilson, Roosevelt and Hughes, and their relations to Villa and Germany—how it feels on almost everything political except the tariff is told by Henry J. Allen in this week's

5th a copy Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

DE PINNA
Outfitters to Young Men
Fifth Avenue at Fiftieth Street

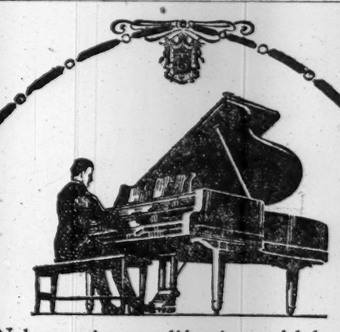
University Men On Spring Vacations

will find the De Pinna Young Men's Department thoroughly posted as to their exact needs for Spring and prepared to supply them.

They are cordially invited to inspect the English lounge suits, top coats, morning coats, dinner and dress suits, sport clothes of imported fabrics, riding clothes, Spring shirtings, scarfs of imported silks, hats and boots.

This department specializes in young men's apparel exclusively.

Young men are invited to use the College Lounge on the mezzanine floor as they would their club.



MEN have given a life time of labor to the Chickering in order that you may have a life time of pleasure from it.

Chickering pianos

interpret the works of the master composers without intruding any of the mechanics of tone production, that all may better understand the sublime message of music.

Uprights $500 *Grands $700* *Players $825*
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in attractive assortments from which to make selections

Tailor-made Suits . $25.00 to 150.00
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Informal display of new modes every day

Fifth Avenue, New York

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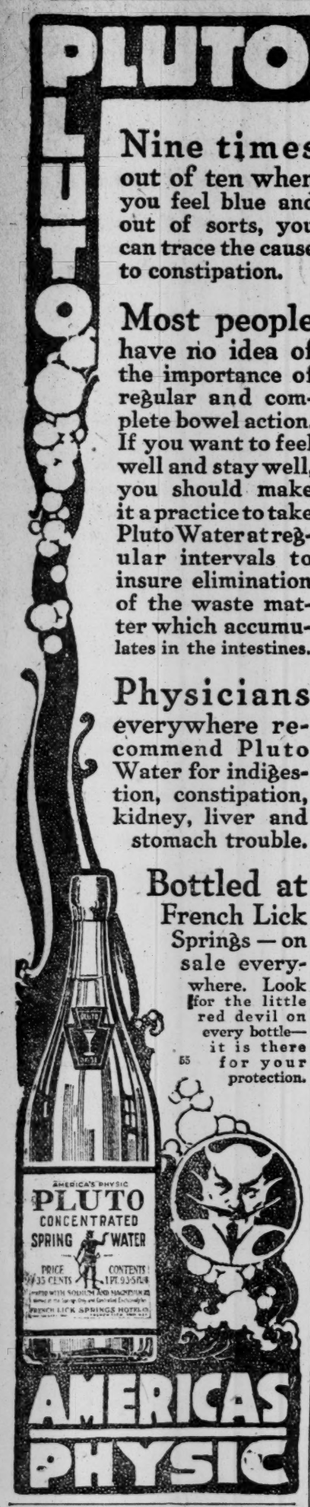
PLUTO

Nine times out of ten when you feel blue and out of sorts, you can trace the cause to constipation.

Most people have no idea of the importance of regular and complete bowel action. If you want to feel well and stay well, you should make it a practice to take Pluto Water at regular intervals to insure elimination of the waste matter which accumulates in the intestines.

Physicians everywhere recommend Pluto Water for indigestion, constipation, kidney, liver and stomach trouble.

Bottled at French Lick Springs—on sale everywhere. Look for the little red devil on every bottle—it is there for your protection.



KAVANAUGH KNIT

In the office—

Office men, who wear Balbriggan, do not think of underwear during business hours—they are so cool and comfortable.

KAVANAUGH BALBRIGGAN

fills every summer underwear requirement—free from pinch or that sticky feeling, yet a garment that protects. Many men who buy underwear regardless of price insist on KAVANAUGH KNIT at only 50c a garment.
Hygienic Lisle, $1.00.

KAVANAUGH KNITTING CO., INC., Makers
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CHARITIES.

INTELLIGENCE

If more sense were used in the treatment and care of babies—more sunlight allowed to shine on the crib—more fresh air allowed to enter from outside—there'd be fewer kiddies in our cribs—Knowledge is what the mothers need.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
55th St. at Lexington Ave.

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Leave New York 2 P.M. Arrive Chicago 2 P.M.
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All steel, electric lighted sleepers.
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FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON
IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO., Jersey City, N. J.

SEEK TO CENTRALIZE SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

National Experts in Community Organization Form Novel Association.

$135,000 FOR EXPERIMENT

National Social Unit Organization Will Develop Model Program In City of 300,000.

At a meeting held last night at the home of Mrs. Willard D. Straight, 1,130 Fifth Avenue, there was formed the National Social Unit Organization, which intends to finance, organize, and advise in some typical city, preferably of about 300,000 population, an experiment in the correlation of social activities. The "development of a model program for community organization, with the counsel and advice of national social experts," as the organizers of the movement have phrased it, will take the form of attempting in each neighborhood of the chosen city to pool the experience of the agents in various neighborhood and community activities and to work out standardized methods.

It will mean that instead of having in each neighborhood a neighborhood association, which takes charge of general public questions, a community centre which handles social, recreational, and intellectual matters, a district nursing service, district relief, district health centre, and so on, all of these activities will be united in a central body which shall have charge of all the work in the neighborhood.

Public health is to be the principal feature of the work as planned, and the welfare of children is specifically aimed at.

Scheme Is Experimental.

Whether it will be found later that the system works well enough to justify a central municipal organization to handle all these questions is a matter on which the promoters of the plan are as yet unwilling to be quoted. They make it clear that the present scheme is only an experiment; indeed, that the limit of three years which has been set for its working out is purely arbitrary, and that the question is to get such a movement started in a particular city, and then see whether its actual workings are an improvement over the present system.

The functions of the National Social Unit Organization in assisting the experiment are three: First, to finance the work in which there will be, at first, at least, some elements of additional expense; second, to arouse interest in the experiment all over the country by the enlisting of the attention of persons from all parts of the United States in the workings of the plan, and, third, to act in an advisory capacity, creating advisory committees which will enlist the aid of national experts in every line.

The program contemplates an expenditure of $135,000, of which $63,400 has already been subscribed. The officers of the organization are: President, Gifford Pinchot of Milford, Penn.; First Vice President, Oliver P. Newman of Washington; Second Vice President, George W. Coleman of Boston; Treasurer, John Joy Edson of Washington; Chairman and Vice Chairman of the General Council, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of Washington and Mrs. Charles Tiffany of New York; Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Occupational Council, Henry W. Bruere of New York and Dr. George M. Kober of Washington; Secretaries, Wilbur C. Phillips and Elsie La G. C. Phillips of New York. The present offices are at the Judson Hotel, 53 Washington Square South.

Actual contact with the experiment itself will be in the hands of the Occupational Council, which will create several advisory committees to assist the workers in particular fields. The committees and those who will organize them are as follows:

Health Organization, Dr. S. S. Goldwater; Nurses, Miss Lillian D. Wald; Relief, Porter Lee; Children's Work, C. C. Carstens; Recreation, Roland G. Haynes; Neighborhood Organization, John Elliott; Statistics, Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur; Housing, John Ihlder.

City Has Not Been Chosen.

The city in which the experiment will be carried out has not been selected as yet. It is realized by the organization that the enthusiastic co-operation of the active social workers in the city is essential to the success of the plan, and it is expected that the community forces in various places will come forward, and attempt to avail themselves of the aid of the national organization. The city chosen will be the one, suitable in size and typical conditions, where the workers on the field are most eager to make the trial of the new organization.

The General Council, which has as its chief task the making known to persons interested over the country at large of the purpose and progress of the experiment, consists of the following members:

Arthur M. Allen, Providence; Dr. John M. Beffel, Milwaukee; Robert S. Binkerd, New York; Mrs. Henry Adsit Bull, Buffalo; Herbert Croly, New York; Mrs. Whitman Cross, Washington; Charles Edison, South Orange; William F. Cochran, Baltimore; Miss Mary Converse, Philadelphia; Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, New York; Professor Felix Frankfurter, Cambridge; Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, New York; Miss Mary Gwynn, Washington; Miss Isabel Hyams, Dorchester; Edmund N. Huyck, Albany; Mrs. Alexander Kohut, New York; Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, New York; James Lees Laidlaw, New York; Miss Alice Lee, San Diego; Adolph Lewisohn, New York; William Loeb, Jr., New York; the Rev. J. Howard Melish, Brooklyn; Mrs. Henry C. Perkins, Washington; Miss Virginia Potter, New York; Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, Boston; Mrs. Henry T. Rainey, Carrollton, Ill.; Professor E. R. A. Seligman, New York; John Spargo, Bennington, Vt.; Charles Stelzle, New York; Miss Helen Phelps Stokes, New York; Mrs. James J. Storrow, Boston; E. M. Williams, Cleveland; Mrs. Willard Straight, New York; R. G. Valentine, Boston, and Mrs. H. Otto Wittpen, Jersey City.

BROKER'S AUTO HITS 2 BOYS

On Way to Hospital with Injured Lad Hoyt Runs Down Another.

Charles Wallace, 11 years old, son of Dr. Charlton Wallace of the Hendrick Hudson apartments, 601 West 110th Street, was struck by an automobile operated by Howard S. Hoyt, a broker, of 106 West Ninety-fifth Street, last night as the boy stepped from the west curbing on Broadway at 109th Street. Hoyt and Policeman Brady started for St. Luke's Hospital with the injured child. A few blocks away the car struck Jerome Wallace, 4 years old, of 522 West 112th Street, who with his nursemaid was crossing Amsterdam Avenue at 110th Street. The child was only slightly injured and was taken home after treatment.

Hoyt is a member of the firm of Hoyt & McWilliam, brokers, with offices at 71 Broadway. He was locked up in the West 100th Street Station on a charge of felonious assault preferred by Dr. Wallace, who later called up the station asking for Hoyt's release, but that an investigation of the accident be made. The automobile, which is a large touring car, is owned, Hoyt said, by his partner, who was not in the city last night. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt, accompanied by the negro chauffeur, who occupied the rear seat when the first Wallace boy was struck, were proceeding at a moderate speed, witnesses said.

Dr. Iris of St. Luke's Hospital said at a late hour last night that Charles Wallace is in a serious condition and may not survive. The injured boys are not related.

ALTITUDE FLIGHT RECORD.

Lloyd Thompson Goes Up 13,950 Feet with a Passenger in Bad Wind.

The American record for altitude with a passenger was broken yesterday at Garden City when Lloyd Thompson, flying with his mechanic, Nick Schreyer, went up 13,950 feet.

The machine, a Sloane-Day military tractor biplane, with a 120 horse power Hall-Scott motor, left the flying field at 3:37 P. M., and when the flier had not been reported five hours later it was feared that there had been an accident or that the machine had been carried out to sea. The wind was blowing about sixty miles an hour, and Thompson was forced to land near Hicksville, twenty miles from Garden City, owing to his fuel being exhausted. The last few thousand feet of descent was made by volplaning, and the machine landed in a plowed field. Atmospheric conditions were unfavorable, and the flight took two and a half hours instead of an hour and a quarter, as it was expected.

The record is official, as it was properly observed and reported to the aviation authorities by a representative appointed by Lieutenant R. C. Bolling of the New York National Guard Aviation Corps. The previous record for altitude with a passenger was 11,690 feet, made by Lieutenant J. E. Carberry, U. S. A., at San Diego, Cal., on Jan. 5, 1915.

Thompson has been an aviator for a number of years and is the holder of Expert License 8, which was awarded to him in Chicago in 1912. In addition to having done such spectacular flying, he had a narrow escape in Chicago on Aug. 2, 1913, when the rudder of his machine broke and he volplaned 2,000 feet.

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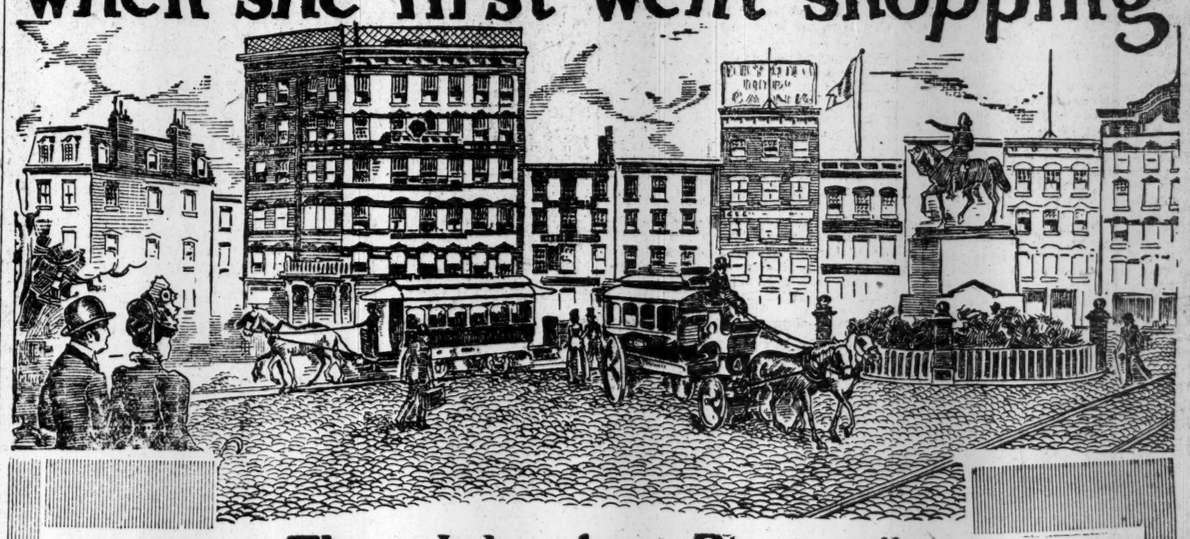
PHILIP MORRIS
"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"
PLAIN END CORK TIP
HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

Where your Grandmother went when she first went shopping



The "Liliputian Bazaar"
Established 1879
The Mark of Supreme Quality in Baby Wear

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Reg. Trade Mark.

TIMES have changed, fashions have changed around and around and back again; only the "Liliputian Bazaar" has not changed in keeping always a little bit ahead, and growing and spreading year by year. It's the same place as always in its Best spirit—the *understanding* service, the progressiveness, the reliability, the intimate knowledge of fashions for every individual from the tiniest baby upwards.

¶ You would hardly recognize the New York of the time when the "Liliputian Bazaar" was born. There were no electric cars, no electric lights, no subway, no elevated, no bridges across the East River, no automobiles on the streets and no towering skyscrapers almost piercing the clouds. The city ended at Sixtieth Street, and Trinity spire and the forest of masts that fringed the river fronts were plainly visible over the roofs of the two- and four-story buildings.

¶ Now limousines have supplanted the shining family equipage of state that used to bring the new little visitors to Best's; motor buses have taken the place of the horse-drawn omnibus that rattled over the Fifth Avenue of the seventies; but to babies Best's "Liliputian Bazaar" is still just what it was then—the finest purveyor of little children's apparel in the United States.

¶ For nowhere else can mothers get the complete, specialized service; the understanding; the equipment; the *experience* of the "Liliputian Bazaar." From layettes to rompers, from "prams" to thermometers, from first shoes for first steps to first everything else, the "Liliputian Bazaar" has all the things that babies require.

¶ And just as in 1879 the "modern mother" of that day could equip herself with the very latest—both in style and in science—in the little shop then just opened, so you still get "the latest" in to-day's new and bigger "Liliputian Bazaar."

¶ Only *improved, refined, individualized,* for Best's is as always the standard by which all others are judged.

¶ Also and equally interesting, "you never pay more at Best's," whether shopping for baby, for son and daughter, or for yourself.

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Correct in every detail, these Suits appeal to the man who knows good clothes. The materials are among the best products of American mills, and the tailoring is up to the Macy Standard. In such a Suit you will *feel* well dressed, and look the part, too.

Of materials and of colors there is a great variety. Among the former are Fancy Worsteds, Unfinished Worsteds, and Cassimeres in plain colors, stripe and check effects.

The models most prominent in the collection are the English Soft Roll Sack, a very smart suit for the younger man, also a more conservative three-button model for the man of affairs.

These Suits will appeal specially to the Man who is in the habit of paying from $40 to $50 for his made-to-measure suit.

Macy's—Fifth Floor.

Three-quarter Malacca full with one joint

Malacca Canes, $1.34

Macy's usual price $2.97

The scarcity of malacca and its desirability for walking sticks make this offer most opportune with Easter ahead. Trimmed with Sterling Silver caps or bands and finished with horn ferrules.

200 Cane Umbrellas, $2.97. Usually $5.94. Malacca, Partridge or Rosewood telescope cases with swagger Prince of Wales handles. Should it rain there's a close rolling silk umbrella inside. An ideal combination for the outdoor man.

Macy's—Main Floor, Broadway.

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Macy's has solved the problem of making a first long trousers suit really graceful and comfortable. It does away entirely with the "awkward stage" in the boy's life, when he first changes from short trousers to long ones.

Macy's Youths' Suits, carefully tailored from mixed cheviots, cassimeres and flannels, are as correct in style and as handsomely finished as the suits for older men. They are made in the smart English and Norfolk Models, and the price is lower than elsewhere for suits of equal quality.

A special feature is the Blue Serge Suit, price **$12.75.** Others at **$9.75** to **$16.75.**

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"ECIRUAM"
The Ideal Gown
Entirely Without Fasteners
The Latest Craze.
Inventor Here With Models
From the London "Sketch" of 16th February, 1916.
"Ease and Elegance.—To the inventor of a gown into which one can slip with absolute ease, and which possesses not a single fastening, great gratitude is due. When one can state in addition that these gowns, patented under the name of 'Eciruam,' are so smart and elegant that women not only feel but look their best in them, then thankfulness knows no bounds. The highest-placed women in England are now busy workers. The delight to them to get home after their labors and slip quickly into one of these charming dresses, after a bath and a rest, is proved by the enthusiastic way in which they have taken to them. In materials and styles these frocks are in the van of fashion. The prices are most moderate and the mode of the moment is closely followed. The cleverness of the Eciruam arrangement lies in its simplicity, which makes one wonder, as have all practical and useful modern inventions, why it has never been done before. Although these dresses are made for every occasion, their special suitability for rest, invalid and maternity gowns is at once apparent."
"THE QUEEN" SAYS:
"The Queen," the most important London ladies' journal, in its issue of November 16th, 1915, says:
"As a maternity gown it is positively perfection, a fact which will be readily understood after a personal examination of the ingenious fashioning."
Ladies are cordially invited to inspect the model gowns at the
"ECIRUAM" SHOWROOMS,
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COUNCIL ON DEFENSE URGED FOR AMERICA

An Essential for Adequate Preparedness, Chairman Belmont Tells Navy League.

MUNITIONS SALE DEFENDED

Prof. Gregory Calls It Bulwark of Peaceful Nations — Trained Diplomats a Need Here.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Three fundamental steps which he declared to be essential to an adequate American naval and military policy were outlined here today to the annual convention of the Navy League of the United States by its Chairman, Perry Belmont —creation of a council of national defense, abolition of the volunteer system, and issuance of national defense bonds. Other speakers made pleas for naval preparedness and for private manufacture of war munitions.

Mr. Belmont contended that it was unfair to Congress to thrust upon it the problem of defense without a commission to gather information necessary for formulation of legislation. The present volunteer system, he said, would interfere in time of war with industry by drawing indiscriminately from all trades and callings. He argued that defense bonds should be issued and so extended that no one generation would have to bear the whole burden.

"Compliance with the Democratic platform of 1912, providing measures for national defense in its broadest sense, including the establishment of a council of national defense," the Chairman added, "would have removed the question from politics and would have resulted long since in a recommendation to Congress of a naval and military program and a financial plan to carry the program into effect."

Sale of War Munitions.

Continued unrestricted sale of war munitions to belligerents and private manufacture of munitions for American needs were urged by Charles Noble Gregory, Dean of the George Washington Law School.

"The ability of a peaceful commercial state to exchange freely her wealth for war supplies in the world's markets is her one great defense and her one chief bulwark," he said. "Certainly the cause of peace cannot be served by offering to peaceful and prosperous nations like our own the dilemma of destruction or the adoption of the extremes of militarism."

Charles Martindale of Indiana advocated compulsory military service. He declared the people of the United States might vote for it if the issue should be put to them. A deep impression had been created in this country, he said, by what he termed the failure of the volunteer system in Great Britain.

William H. Slayton of New York said a big navy was needed to protect both coasts at the same time, as the Panama Canal could be made useless with a few pounds of dynamite.

Bishop John N. McCormick of Grand Rapids, Mich., said peace could be best preserved through adequate preparedness.

Denial of charges that the league and other defense organizations were being financed by munitions makers was made by H. H. Chamberlain of Worcester, Mass., Chairman of the Worcester Branch of the league.

Isaac N. Seligman of New York, in an address on financing preparedness, said:

"If we wish to be secure against aggression we must have a more efficient army and navy. We must follow the example of England and rely neither on indirect taxation alone nor on direct taxation alone. Let us have an increase of the income tax; let us have, if necessary, an inheritance tax; but let us not neglect to get additional revenues that can be easily obtained from the tariff, from excises, and from various classes of stamp taxes.

"England gets more revenue from tea than from any other imported article except tobacco. Assuming that the relative consumption and the rates of the tax on tea were the same in the two countries, we could easily get a revenue of $90,000,000 from tea alone. And if it be objected that such a tax would fall with heavier weight upon the poorer classes, why could we not largely increase the revenue duties on luxuries and on the better grades of imported commodities?"

Need of a Trained Diplomacy.

The United States never would assume its place in the family of nations until politics ceased to play an important part in the selection of American diplomats and in the army and navy, said Henry White, ex-Ambassador to France.

"If there is one conviction more deeply rooted in my mind than any other," said Mr. White, "it is that the respect in which a nation is held by others is in exact ratio to the fleets and armies which are believed to be looming in the distance and prepared to back up, if necessary, its diplomatic representations. Foreign powers know that political considerations or the length of pursestrings usually outweigh any known fitness in the selection of the chiefs of our foreign embassies and legations; they know that our army and our navy are for the first of these reasons not in the highest state of efficiency and that what is known as preparedness has become a domestic political issue.

"The diplomatic service is the outer bulwark of a country's national security and defense. The leading nations of the world long since arrived at the conclusion that that outer bulwark of theirs is most efficiently maintained by employing as their chief diplomatic representatives men who have been trained as such from their youth."

This country has enunciated world doctrines of the first class and has only a third-class navy to defend them, said J. Bernard Walker of New York. In citing international policies that might at any time to be defended, he said, another danger threatening the United States would be the resentment felt by Germany after the war because of the "assistance we had furnished to her enemies."

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Richmond, President of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., said that the mission of the United States was to preserve democracy for the world, by force of arms, if necessary. He deplored militarism, but urged proper preparedness.

"We must be strong in time of peace as well as in war, and if our voice is to count it must have behind it the authority of strength," he added.

Representative Gardner of Massachusetts spoke on "Why Congress Is Reluctant to Develop the Navy," and declared that "until eighteen months ago not one man in a hundred realized that our navy had lost its international standing and had drifted down stream from a good second to a bad third."

The league will conclude its sessions tomorrow.

DUBIOUS ON FEDERAL MILITIA

Adjutant General Crowder Thinks Hay Bill Plan Unconstitutional.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Adjt. Gen. Crowder has prepared three elaborate legal opinions, setting forth his doubts about the provisions of the Army Reorganization bill relating to federalizing the National Guard being constitutional. The opinions reached the Senate today, Secretary Baker sending a letter with them explaining that he had not had time to study the questions involved, and that General Crowder's views were personal and not those of the department.

General Crowder's conclusion is as follows:

"Summarizing the powers over the militia sought to be exercised, either by expert terms or by what appears to be necessary implication in the pending legislation, they include:

"(a) The power to provide for calling the militia into the service for the purpose of training—in conflict, as I view it, with Clause 15, Section 8, Article I., of the Constitution.

"(b) The power to command the militia when not called into the service of the United States for a constitutionally enumerated purpose—in conflict, as I view it, with Clause 16, Section 8, Article I., and Clause 1, Section 2, Article II., of the Constitution.

"(c) The power to establish court-martial for the trial of officers and soldiers of the National Guard when not in the service of the United States—in conflict, as I view it, with Clause 16, Section 8, Article I, of the Constitution.

"I am led to the conclusion that so much of the bill hereunder consideration as relates to the militia would not serve in any large measure to accomplish the purpose of the bill to make further and more effectual provision for the national defense. First, because certain material provisions contemplate no more than a Federal jurisdiction, if such it may properly be termed, based upon a consent that may be withdrawn at any time, generally, without penalty other than the interruption of the right to receive pecuniary profits; second, because constitutional limitations upon the power of Congress to provide for calling the militia into the service of the United States and upon the power of Congress to legislate in respect of the militia not in the service of the United States would, in my opinion, render void certain basic proportions of the proposed legislation and thus emasculate the same, and, third, because the provisions which contemplate the use of the organized militiamen for Federal military purposes would not if enacted represent such an unequivocal exercise of the undoubted right of the Congress to provide for drafting or compelling the manhood of the country into the Federal militia service as to justify reliance upon them."

ADVERTISEMENT.
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Thousands of stomach-sufferers have found that by sipping a glass of Man-a-cea Water with their meals they can do away with drugs and artificial aids to digestion and still eat freely of hearty, palatable foods. Man-a-cea is a delicious, natural mineral-spring water, used as a table water for thirty years in the treatment of stomach and intestinal disorders. It is sold by druggists and high-class grocers generally. Your money will be refunded if you do not benefit by its use, so why not 'phone your dealer for a case today? Man-a-cea is also most helpful in rheumatism and kidney disorders. Money back if it fails to relieve.

CALLS HYPHENATES LOYAL.

George Haven Putnam Praises German-Americans.

Preparedness was discussed yesterday before the Woman's Republican Club at its regular meeting at Delmonico's by Major George Haven Putnam and Mrs. E. V. R. Owen of the United States Junior Naval Reserve. Mrs. James Hickey, Vice President of the club, presided in the absence of Mrs. James G. Wentz, the President.

"The pacifists have among them some really good men, like Mr. Villard," Major Putnam said, "but there are also some demagogic frauds, like William Jennings Bryan. My opinion of preparedness is this: We either should throw our navy on the scrap heap and send our army home or we should bring our military and naval forces to the strength which is actually needed.

"I believe the great mass of German citizens are with the United States in the present crisis. They are not for Bernstorff and the men who go about burning munitions factories. My brother-in-law, Dr. Jacobi, has said to me: 'We were fighting against this militarism in 1848. Why should we be fighting for it today?'"

Mrs. Owen told of the work of the Junior Naval Reserve League.

NICHOLSON AS BAKER'S AID.

Indiana Author Likely to be Assistant Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Meredith Nicholson of Indianapolis, an author, has been practically agreed upon by President Wilson and Secretary Baker for appointment as Assistant Secretary of War.

Mr. Nicholson is a close personal friend of Mr. Baker, and is understood to have the support of Vice President Marshall.

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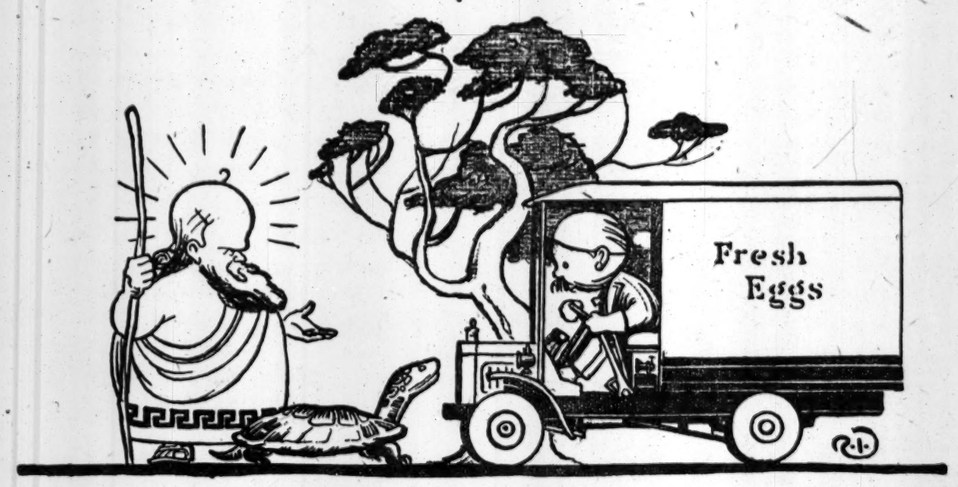

The Turtle Gets There, but He Wouldn't Do as an Egg Hauler
Certainty is only one part of good delivery. Outside of backbone, the great need is speed.
And the right type of truck is required, as well as the right make.
That's why there are seven sizes in the Packard line of trucks.
Packard makers haven't spent *all* their time over blue-prints. They have studied traffic from the driver's seat and from the loading platform.
They know that in light, fast hauling, mileage is money—any way you look at it.
They know that goods must cover ground, if the money coming in exceeds the money going out.
That's why the 1 and 1½-ton Packards were added to the line—to give snappy, *light* service, at any speed within reason.
You can make a delivery for every promise—every day.
A truck that will give you hurry one day and worry the next, hasn't real speed.
These light Packards are healthy all the year around. They'll sprint any time you say—*anywhere.*
They are true Packards to the very ribs, of the same frame and fibre as the heavies.
They fill an acute need—it is no longer necessary to put your money on unknown lightweights, or those known too well.
The most exacting buyers saw the stuff in them from the first, and bought in large numbers—Marshall Field & Company, the Adams Express Company, the American Express Company and the United States Government.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY
of NEW YORK, Broadway at Sixty-first Street
Packard
BRANCHES: Brooklyn, Newark, Paterson, Hartford, Springfield, Buffalo, Erie.

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THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

Compare Murad with any higher-priced cigarette.
Murad outsells all other 15 cent Turkish cigarettes combined.
Murad challenged the 20 cent brands and now outsells all 20 cent cigarettes combined.
Murad entered the 25 cent class—except in price—and now outsells all 25 cent brands combined.
HERE IS THE EXPLANATION:
The Turkish tobaccos in Murad have never been used by any other manufacturer in a cigarette selling for less than 25 cents.
These Murad tobaccos are higher grade than is used in most 25 cent cigarettes.
Judge for yourself—compare Murad with any 25 Cent Cigarette
S. Anargyros Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World
Everywhere—Why?

TWO BROWN BILLS PASS THE SENATE

Salary Referendum and Pay-as-You-Go New York City Measures Are Indorsed.

WAGNER AND MILLS CLASH

Warm Dispute Over Measure Appropriating $1,956,000 for Maintenance of County Highways.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 11.—Two of the New York City relief bills drafted under the auspices of the Brown Committee, which investigated New York City finances, were taken up in the Senate this afternoon on third reading and passed.

The Brown bill providing for a referendum in 1917 on the question of whether teachers' salaries in New York City shall be fixed by the local authorities was passed by a vote of 49 to 1, the lone dissenter being Senator Lawson of Kings. The bill providing for the inauguration of the "pay-as-you-go" policy was passed after a fight by a party vote of 32 to 15, the adverse votes being cast by the Democratic minority.

In leading the fight for the "pay-as-you-go" bill, Senator Brown said that New York had increased its debt in recent years at the rate of about $50,000,000 a year—as much as it should increase in a generation. New York City, he said, ought to have a wide margin, with proper financing, but it had almost reached its very generous constitutional debt limit. Senator Brown said that the New York City Administration needed legislative protection against itself.

"There is a reason which has not thus far been mentioned in the discussion on this measure," said the Senator. "New York City should be in a position to meet the reasonable demands on it for the support of the State Government. When a direct tax was ordered last year, although the share of the city amounted to only 6 per cent. of the total amount of the city budget, there was no end of complaint, and there were declarations that the burden was unfair and too heavy for the City of New York to bear. The city is in a state of complete unpreparedness to meet the reasonable demands of the State.

"Senator Wagner has objected to this bill on the ground that it is mandatory legislation and that we have no right to pledge future administrations to this policy. The fact is that when the City of New York was compelled to borrow $100,000,000 in 1914, after the outbreak of the war, to redeem its securities floated abroad, it agreed unqualifiedly to initiate and maintain this policy. The present Administration, of course, will live up to its pledge; it cannot in honor do otherwise. Is it too much to ask that coming administrations be required to live up to the financial pledges made on behalf of the city?"

Senator Wagner said that he objected to the bill not merely because it was mandatory legislation, but because it would bankrupt many taxpayers who were on the verge of bankruptcy. Senator William M. Bennett of New York, Independent Republican, said that he had intended to vote against the bill but had changed his mind and would support it because of the urgent need of a more provident financial policy in the City of New York.

The bill prohibits the issuance of bonds for nonproductive improvements. It would still leave the city free to issue bonds for water supply, dock, and rapid transit purposes.

Five New York City Republicans—all who were in the Chamber when the vote was taken—joined the minority leader, Mr. Wagner, and the New York Democrats in opposing the Maier bill which provides an appropriation of $1,956,000 as the State's contribution toward county highways.

When the bill came up Senator Wagner asked that consideration of the measure be postponed, and when Chairman Sage of the Finance Committee would not listen to this suggestion he raised the question of a quorum, which sent the Sergeant at Arms and his doormen scurrying through the corridors in quest of the absentees.

Senator Brown led the successful fight for the Maier bill. He said that the policy of contributing to town highways was not peculiar to the State of New York. It was practiced by other States. Senator Brown mentioned Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, and Massachusetts as in this category. Senator Wagner questioned this statement, and asserted that this State was the only one contributing to the maintenance of town highways. In support of the assertion he read a statement contained in the last annual report of the Highway Department.

Senator Brown said that many city taxpayers were directly benefited from the increase in the value of taxable farm lands, which came from road improvements. The increase in such tax values since 1910, he said, had been $381,000,000. Senator Ogden L. Mills, while Senator Wagner was speaking, interrupted to ask how he reconciled his conduct as leader of a Democratic Senate majority from 1911 to 1915, when he had favored State contributions to town highways, with his present course. Senator Wagner got very angry. Turning on his colleague, he shouted:

"You are trying to embarrass and harass me. You are as subtle as any political henchman of the ward heeler type. Away with the Senator from the Seventeenth." [Mills's district.]

"The taxpayers of New York City," said Senator Wagner, "cheerfully assumed 70 per cent of the burden when the Legislature proposed and the voters authorized $100,000,000 for highway purposes, but they will not tolerate the practice of extracting in addition annually the sum of nearly $1,500,000 from their pockets. And the more strongly do they object when they know that this latter sum is plainly appropriated for the purpose of furnishing political patronage to up-State politicians. The proof of this statement is demonstrated by the insurmountable political opposition encountered every time an attempt is made to repeal this State-aid law. Since the adoption of this act the State has paid the towns $15,000,000. The unfairness of the practice is obvious when it is taken into consideration that the city must pay the lion's share of this amount."

The Assembly failed today by five votes to override Mayor Mitchel's veto of the Coffey bill, which would have permitted the City of Mount Vernon to tap the New York City water mains in the Croton Watershed to increase its own water supply. The Mayor's veto message was received this afternoon. Assemblyman Coffey of Westchester at once arose and moved that the bill be passed over the Mayor's veto.

"It would be an insult to Mayor Mitchel to approve this motion," said Assemblyman Callahan, the minority leader.

The vote stood 71 to 36. All that is required to override the Mayor's veto is a majority of all the members—76 votes.

On motion of Assemblyman McCue of New York, the Assembly, by a vote of 69 to 57, recommitted the Whitman Optional Prohibition bill. While it is understood that the New York Anti-Saloon League is determined to make another effort to bring it out in the open, the legislative leaders say that the bill is dead for the session.

NEW SENATE LINES MAY SHUT OUT THREE

Reapportionment Plans Are Likely to Eliminate the "Irregulars," Albany Believes.

BENNETT'S DISTRICT GONE

Lawson and Jones Also Suffer in Proposed Boundary Changes—Sanders Is Provided For.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 11.—How the Republican organization will punish three "irregular" Republican Senators was revealed tonight at a conference at the Albany home of Senator Ogden L. Mills of Republican leaders and Democratic representatives from Manhattan, held for the purpose of putting the finishing touches on the Senate reapportionment plans. The three Senators concerned are:

William M. Bennett, Progressive-Republican, of New York, representing the Eighteenth Senatorial District, who votes against the Republican leaders whenever he feels like it.

Samuel A. Jones of Chenango, representing the Thirty-seventh District, father of temperance legislation, Chautauqua lecturer on such subjects as "The Senate from the Inside," known as the "Billy Sunday of the Senate," whom the leaders have often regarded as more or less of a nuisance to them.

Robert R. Lawson of Brooklyn, representing the Ninth Senatorial District, who has jumped the traces several times this year. Senator Lawson opposed the confirmation of Public Service Commissioners Travis H. Whitney and Charles S. Hervey and the confirmation of the Industrial Commissioners; who got into print because he wanted a free telephone extension in his home, and who has more than once displeased President Pro Tem. Elon R. Brown.

The Senate leaders deny positively that it was with malice aforethought that they arranged it so that of the four shifts necessitated by the automatic changes in representation in the Senate three changes have resulted in the almost certain elimination of these three men from the Senate. In the other cases where districts had to be thrown together one of the Senators will run as a candidate for Congress.

Senator Bennett had the most cruel fate of all. Not only was the Fifteenth Assembly District in which he lives, which is one of the strongest Republican districts of New York County, thrown into the Senatorial district of Senator Mills, but the Bennett Senatorial district was annihilated, the other two Assembly districts comprising it being put into two other Senatorial districts.

Senator Bennett's district now consists of the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Nineteenth Assembly Districts. The Fifteenth goes into Senator Mills's district, the Seventeenth goes with the Twenty-first and Thirty-first to form a new district, and the Nineteenth goes with the Twenty-third in order to make Republican the upper Manhattan district now represented by Senator George W. Simpson, a Democrat.

As for Senator Lawson, the leaders have thrown the Assembly district in which he lives into the Senatorial district of Senator Alfred J. Gilchrist, and inasmuch as Senator Gilchrist is "regular" to a certainty and Senator Lawson is not, and for other reasons as well, the leaders believe that Senator Gilchrist can retire Senator Lawson.

Senator Jones's place of residence has been thrown into the Thirty-ninth Senatorial District, represented by Senator W. H. Hill. The Republican betting is all on Senator Hill's re-election.

To provide for the other up-State shift, necessitated by an additional Senator in Westchester and an additional Senator in Queens, Senator Charles D. Newton and Senator Archie D. Sanders, both "regular" Republicans, had their districts thrown together, but Senator Archie Sanders is losing no sleep, for he is to be a candidate for Congress this Fall to replace Congressman Danforth of Rochester.

The reapportionment plans for Manhattan were practically agreed upon tonight after a discussion by President pro tem Brown of the Senate, Senator Charles D. Wicks, Chairman of the Senate Reapportionment Committee; Assemblyman Abram Ellenbogen, Chairman of the Assembly Reapportionment Committee; Senator Mills, Chairman Samuel S. Koenig of the New York County Republican Committee, Senator Robert F. Wagner, and Senator James A. Foley, representing Tammany Hall. The Republicans took counsel with Tammany Hall because, while the Republican Legislature may say how many Representatives shall come from Manhattan, it is the privilege of a Democratic Board of Aldermen to fix the boundaries of the Assembly districts. When the Reapportionment bills go in it is expected that they will satisfy both sides.

The present political complexion of the Manhattan delegation in the Senate is two Republicans and seven Democrats; the plans change this to three Republicans and six Democrats. In the Assembly the representation is six Republicans and twenty-five Democrats. The representation of thirty-one members will be cut to twenty-three, of whom ten normally will be Republicans and thirteen Democrats.

To Senator Mills, who has become a "regular," is given the distinction of having the banner Republican district in Manhattan, consisting of the Fifteenth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts, which it is estimated, should give a Republican majority of at least 5,000.

The reapportionment plans call for a loss by New York City as a whole of one Assemblyman and a gain of one Senator.

Unlicensed Doctor Sentenced.

Dr. August Erlanger of 1,708 Putnam Avenue, Ridgewood Heights, was sentenced in the Jamaica Court of Special Sessions yesterday to serve three months in the workhouse on Blackwell's Island for practicing medicine without a license. He was arrested following two deaths, which were reported to the Coroner's office, and on which no certificates could be obtained. Investigation showed that Erlanger had been the attending doctor in both cases. The Federal authorities, it was alleged, found evidence concerning narcotics prescribed by Erlanger on other physicians' numbers. Erlanger claimed he was an osteopathic graduate from Berlin and had practiced medicine in New Jersey and Maryland.

OPPOSE AUTO LICENSE LAW.

Manufacturers Say Education, Not Legislation, Is Needed.

The automobile manufacturers passed a resolution opposing Police Commissioner Woods's proposed law requiring the licensing of all operators of motor vehicles at the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. The resolution was an indorsement of the stand taken by the Automobile Dealers' Association of New York City and the State Automobile Dealers' Association against the proposed measure.

The Safety First Society of New York, one of the most active advocates of the law, sent out an official statement that the manufacturers would support the universal license measure. This statement was based on a speech made by J. Walter Drake, Chairman of the Safety First Committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, at the annual meeting of the National Safety First Society. Mr. Drake hastened to reply that he had not pledged himself or the Automobile Chamber to any proposed New York State legislation. He said further that he believed that "education rather than legislation" was what was needed to solve the street traffic problems.

This, also, is the position taken by the manufacturers, that adjustment to a new condition will be obtained by the education of motorist and pedestrian alike, and that all that is needed in the way of legislation is now on the statute books.

The Chamber of Commerce of New York has declared in favor of extending the law so as to include all operators of motor vehicles under the license qualification.

In mailing an appeal to every member of the Legislature last night, urging support of the Cromwell-Kelly bill, now in the Rules Committee, Police Commissioner Woods said that, as far as he could find, the only active opposition to this bill now came through the automobile dealers, who had taken the position that the passage of the bills would materially injure automobile sales.

The Commissioner said the bill had been so amended as to apply only to residents of New York City, provide for the licensing of all operators of motor vehicles and vest in a Magistrate the power of suspension where there had been a reckless disregard of the life and safety of pedestrians.

Murder Convictions Upheld.

ALBANY, April 11.—Three convictions for murder were sustained by the Court of Appeals today. These were in the cases of Roy Champlin, who was convicted of killing his uncle, Henry McGee, at Wellsville, on March 18, 1915; John Supe, who killed Vincenzo Abbattielle at North Hempstead on June 21, 1915, during a quarrel over money, and Francis J. Fowler, who attacked Francis P. Sammis at Greenlawn, L. I., April 14, 1914, and crushed his skull with a club.

THIS MUCH AT LEAST

Speaking conservatively and with proper respect for our competitors, the very least we can say about Thompson-Starrett service is that it is a little better, a little faster, a little more economical, and a little more satisfactory all around than an Owner can get elsewhere, however good that elsewhere be!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

The World's Business.
The Annalist deals with economic questions. Open Security Market of unlisted bonds and stocks. Best financial and commercial weekly. Every Monday. 10c.—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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It Is Worth $2.00 to You
If presented at any of the Studios below.

Six Artistic Photographs
Taken in Any Position
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Mounted on a specially fine folder of delicate tint, black and white finish
for $1.00 NO MORE NO LESS
Present the above picture at any of the following studios and for one dollar you receive positive $3.00 Value
This offer expires April 28th, and every member of the family can take advantage of it. Six artistic photos for $1.00—no more, no less. Positively our $3.00 value.
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BRONX, N. Y.
474 Tremont Av., Cor. Washington Av.
298 Willis Ave., Cor. 140th St.
BROOKLYN.
23 Flatbush Avenue.
850-852 Broadway, Cor. Park Ave.
NEW JERSEY.
157 Newark Ave., Opp. Erie St., J. C.
923 Broad St., Opp. City Hall, Newark.
197 Market St., Paterson.
2 North Broad St., Trenton.
129 Wall St., Bridgeport, Conn.
Picture Should Be Presented at Sitting on or Before April 28. T.

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ALBODON
THE IDEAL DENTAL CREAM

Why Not the Best for Your Teeth
Since the Best Costs No More?

What are the advantages of ALBODON over other articles for the teeth?

Dentifrices in boxes and jars are notoriously unsanitary.

Liquid dentifrices are impracticable for use on the toothbrush.

Powders are inconvenient, mussy and wasteful.

PASTES in tubes are mostly powder and water, with a mucilaginous article for a binder. They are doughy, gritty, and usually artificially colored. They melt or harden, so manufacturers inclose a key like a sardine-can opener.

ALBODON *has a wonderful, unalterable consistency—it is a CREAM, not a paste. It is smooth and velvety and without a trace of grit. It does not separate, discolor, melt or harden under varying climatic conditions. It presses easily from the tube.* It is *cream-white* and without artificial coloring. It does not contain peroxide, carbolic acid or chlorate of potash.

It has an *individual "smack"*—a likable taste that leaves the mouth cool and fresh. It is an ideal, safe dentifrice for children.

Your dentist and druggist know the formula of ALBODON and can enlighten you on its important features. Your dentist would like to see you use it because *it has the highest percentage of cleansing and polishing properties of any dentifrice on the market, and because it is antiseptically safe;* your druggist, because of its uniform consistency—he will make a satisfied customer.

ALBODON costs more to prepare than any other dentifrice on the market, yet it sells at the usual price. The tube is liberal.

It is more economical than other preparations, as *less of it is required for each cleansing.*

Buy Albodon—You Will Not Be Disappointed

Price 25 cents at all drug stores and wherever toilet articles are sold

Free Samples for Doubters

Our best advertisement is the free sample. We are glad to send it to anyone looking for a dentifrice better than the one now being used. If you have the slightest doubt and do not want to risk 25 cents for a regular-size tube of ALBODON, let us send you a *free sample.* Send your name and address in any way most convenient to yourself, or cut out this coupon and mail it to us.

THE ALBODON COMPANY
154 West 18th St., Dept. A.
New York City.

Kindly send me a free sample tube of ALBODON, the Ideal Dental Cream.

My name is_____

My address is_____

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My druggist's name is_____

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Big Business is Using Riker Trucks

It is significant that practically all of the Riker Trucks available for the users of this country have been absorbed by advance orders from big business.

But it is not the purpose of the Locomobile Company of America to serve big business alone.

There will never be the element of *personal salesmanship* in the Riker Truck.

Business men in general should understand that the man who wants only one or two trucks can get them, and count on deliveries as surely as the man who is putting in an installation of a dozen or twenty.

In this city and in every other leading industrial center of the United States, we maintain a Branch House run from our Home Offices in Bridgeport for the benefit of owners of Riker Trucks.

Any man who has tested the Riker Truck—who is able to compare trucks all along the line as to tire replacements, service rendered in relation to upkeep and depreciation—will tell you that the Riker Truck is the best built truck in America.

The Riker Truck is built by the Locomobile Company of America—designed by A. L. Riker, Vice-President and Chief Engineer of the Locomobile Company and named for him.

The Riker Truck does its day's work better, more efficiently, with fewer repair bills and with less to be written off for depreciation, because its design, construction and choice of material provide against the unforeseen strain.

All motor trucks are safe under normal conditions. It is always something unforeseen that breaks down a truck—the accidental overload—the hammering of a badly balanced load—vibration over a stretch of rough road—the jar and twist of steering over slippery pavements through crowded traffic.

There is more high grade material used in the Riker Truck, and *wisely used,* than in any other American Truck.

Consider where the strains come in a motor truck—on the frame, the springs, the gears, the propeller shaft, the axles.

Consider the materials Mr. Riker has put into the Riker Truck—chrome nickel steel where structural steel or the commercial alloys are ordinarily used.

Every strain-bearing part of the Riker Truck is extra dimension.

The engine bed is of bronze in place of the usual aluminum.

Yet owing to these special materials and the way they are used, the Riker Truck is not only stronger but lighter than any other truck of its capacity.

In a very real sense, the Riker Truck means more to the man who runs only one or two trucks than to the owner of a dozen or more.

He needs the extra margin of safety—the certainty that his trucks will be working all the time—no breakdown to fear—no delay to cripple his hauling.

Any day this week, come in and see the Riker Truck. Consult your own convenience, at lunch time, perhaps, or after business hours.

If possible, send your teamster or truckman with a card. Any of our engineers will be glad to explain the Riker Truck and show him every courtesy and attention.

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BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

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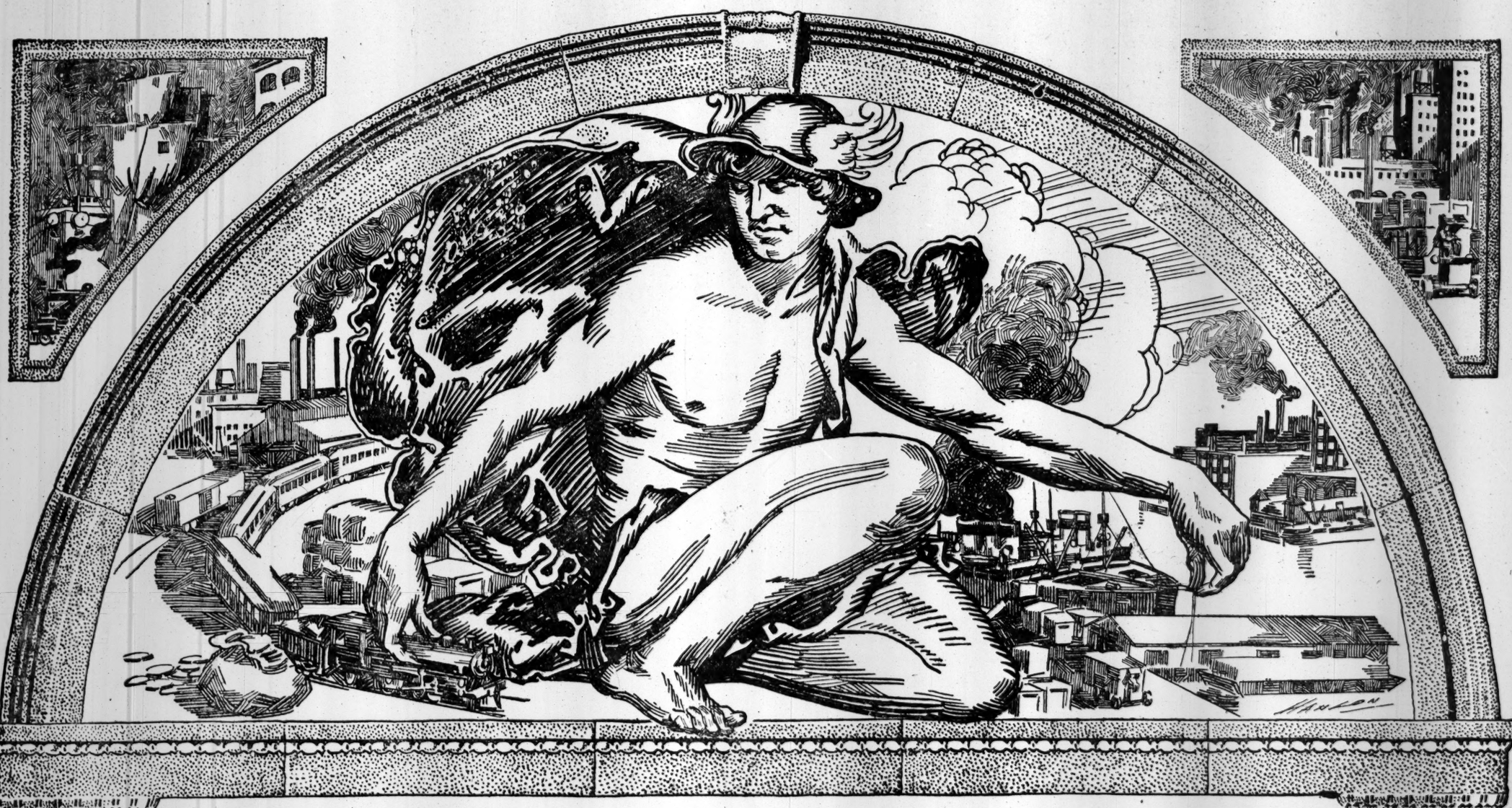

COMMERCE

COMMERCIALLY, Philadelphia is the second largest city in the United States—the third largest in the world. All the activities of this great commercial field are portrayed daily in the Public Ledger—the newspaper by which Philadelphia is best known to the nation. Its expert writers and nation-wide facilities give it a Business News Service equaled by no other daily newspaper. It is the only newspaper combining general news of the world with the complete news of business—two dailies in one.

PHILADELPHIA'S big business men—proprietors, executives and well-paid workmen of 8000 huge industrial organizations, bankers and financiers of one of the very wealthiest cities of the world—read the Public Ledger. First, because it is the eighty-year-old family newspaper of better-than-average Philadelphians; second, because it reflects the spirit of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and American commerce.

THE ADVERTISER with a product of interest to commercial men in this great city, universally recognized as "The Workshop of the World," will find the Public Ledger Philadelphia's strongest merchandising force.

PHILADELPHIA

PUBLIC LEDGER

Member A. B. C.

BAFF WITNESS SURE GANG WILL GET HIM

Di Paola, Terrified Informer, Says He Sees Gunmen in the Courtroom.

TRIES TO EVADE QUESTIONS

Then, Declaring He Might as Well Sit in Electric Chair, Admits Revealing Conspiracy.

Manifesting a pronounced fear of gang vengeance, Carmine Di Paola, one of the original gunmen hired to kill Barnet Baff, took the stand again before Justice Shearn in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday and testified against Frank Ferrara, the chauffeur who was on trial for murder in the first degree. In substance Di Paola repeated the story he had told at the trial of Giuseppe Arichiello, the first gunman convicted in connection with the Baff murder.

Under cross-examination, however, Di Paola was compelled by Caesar Barra, counsel for the defense, to reveal his motives for "squealing." On that point he was sensitive, but readily admitted, again and again, as he had done at Arichiello's trial, that he was a horse thief and a professional gunman. He also admitted that he himself had made six trips to kill Baff before he retired from the conspiracy because he could not get enough money.

But when he was asked to reveal the names of the persons to whom he betrayed the Baff conspirators, squirmed in his chair and pointblank refused to answer. For fully three minutes he pleaded with Justice Shearn to spare him from making answers that would tend to reveal him as the real informer against the Baff conspirators. To do so, he implied, would be as good as putting him on the electric chair, because there were present in the courtroom "criminals of the gang," who had already threatened his life.

Gave First Information.

Assistant District Attorney O'Malley also insisted that he answer the question, and when Justice Shearn declared the witness would have to answer, Di Paola admitted that, a month before there had been any arrest in the Baff case, he himself went to Detectives Casso and Bonano and told them who the Baff murderers were. Mr. Barra then insisted that Di Paola give the name of the person to whom he spoke of the Baff murder before he made any revelations to the detectives. Here again Di Paola refused to answer.

"That name I would not like to tell. I could not give out any name implicating—"

He stopped and looked around the court room with a quick shifting gaze, after which he turned on Mr. Barra and exclaimed in anger:

"You are asking me to sit on the electric chair. There are criminals of the gang sitting around the court. I'll tell you the truth. I'm the real informer in this case. I held it too long. I don't care what becomes of me now."

Di Paola admitted that he "squealed," but he said he did so to shield himself because he knew that Joseph Zarafone, one of the conspirators now under indictment, intended to "put it all" on him.

"They were going to frame me," Di Paola testified, "before I could prove I was an innocent man."

As to his own share in the gunning expeditions, Di Paola testified that he would have abandoned his attempt to kill Baff long before he did, but he was afraid of the gang.

"If I had refused," he said, "they would have gunned me up."

Terms of His Immunity.

Following Mr. Barra's cross-examination of the witness, Assistant District Attorney O'Malley asked him why he was so reluctant to tell the names of the detectives to whom he had betrayed the Baff murderers. The witness replied that he feared to appear as the original "squealer" because his life would be in danger. Asked to tell the jury on what conditions he was granted immunity for turning State's evidence, Di Paola replied: "I was promised immunity providing that the evidence in the case did not show that I had fired any of the shots which killed Baff."

Although Philip Luporte, bartender in the Harlem saloon of Ippolito Greco, where the Baff murder was planned, had been committed for perjury at Arichiello's trial, Justice Shearn yesterday allowed him to take the stand again as a witness for the State. He testified yesterday that he saw Greco pay the murder money to Arichiello, the Zafarone brothers, and Frank Ferrara. He testified that Ferrara raised a protest when Greco offered him $100. He wanted more, according to the witness, and Greco told him if he did not take $100 he would not get anything.

The trial continues today.

Justice Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court, denied a motion yesterday asking for the release from the House of Detention of Gaetano Reno, who has been held in $10,000 bail as a material witness in the Baff case. It was argued in his behalf that he knew nothing about the killing of the poultry merchant, but Assistant District Attorney Johnston convinced the court that Reno did know a great deal. Reno, in fact, was named by Giuseppe Arichiello as the man who fired the second of the two shots which killed Baff.

ARREST BANK INVESTIGATOR

Lewis Accused of Threatening to Shoot a Station Gateman.

Walter Lewis, an investigator for the Federal Banking Department in Washington, was arrested at the Grand Central Station yesterday, charged with felonious assault, and locked up at Police Headquarters on the complaint of William E. Clark, a gateman, who alleged that Lewis threatened him with a revolver.

Clark said Lewis picked a quarrel with him when passing through the gate to catch a train, and in the course of the argument, according to the complaint, Lewis pulled a revolver from his pocket and pressed it against Clark's stomach. Detective Dennison arrested Lewis, and the revolver was found in his possession.

Lewis war arraigned before Magistrate McQuade in the Yorkville Court on two charges, one of having a revolver in his possession and the other of attempted felonious assault. The examination was set for next Monday, and bail fixed at $1,500.

MANSION FOR HAVEMEYER.

Buys Plot for $250,000 Country Home at Bay Shore.

Horace O. Havemeyer has bought the Olympic Club property at Bay Shore and is expected to erect a $250,000 country home. For seventy-five years the site has been identified with the social activities of persons with country homes along the south shore of Long Island.

Beautiful landscape effects will be a part of the young millionaire's plan for his country place. He now has a home at Bayberry Point, Islip, about half a mile from his newly acquired site, which he is expected to sell.

Besides the Olympic Club property, Mr. Havemeyer has bought an adjoining strip known as the Kenster place, the entire tract covering about fifteen acres.

O. S. STRAUS SEEKS TO SETTLE STRIKE

Subway Contractors and Employes Confer Today on the Chairman's Invitation.

WORK AGAIN SUSPENDED

Calling Out of Hoisting Engineers Ties Up Broadway Section—No Headway Elsewhere.

Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission yesterday invited the subway contractors and the representatives of their striking employes to a conference with the commission at 10 o'clock this morning at 154 Nassau Street. Charles A. Angell of the Cranford Company later informed newspaper men that a committee of five representing the contractors would attend. Frank X. Sullivan, counsel for the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union, said last night that Mr. Straus's invitation setting a definite hour for the conference had not reached him, but that a committee of five labor representatives would meet the contractors at any hour named by the commission.

Chairman Straus had a conference during the morning with some of the contractors on the charges made by Attorney Sullivan that attempts had been made to incite strikers to violence. The Cranford Company, the Frederick L. Cranford Company, and the Degnon Contracting Company, named by Mr. Sullivan in connection with the alleged attempts, assured Mr. Straus through representatives that they did not have the slightest knowledge about the matter. The five men alleged to have told Attorney Sullivan that they had been commissioned to cause trouble at the meeting of strikers on last Sunday were not their agents, the contractors said emphatically.

Some of the contractors were inclined to the belief that the story was being vigorously worked by the union for the effect on the public, and it was said the labor chiefs intended to carry on a vigorous investigation before the commission if Chairman Straus consented. Mr. Straus, on the other hand, was reported to be chiefly concerned with the strike itself and the hope of settling it, and it was considered unlikely that the discussion would be extended beyond the issues of wages and recognition of the union.

The contractors admittedly made no headway in breaking the strike yesterday. Work was again suspended by the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation on Broadway, after M. A. McConville of the hoisting engineers had called a strike of the engineers on that section, because non-union men were being employed on other classes of work. Mr. McConville made sure all the work was left in a safe condition before the men went out. He also promised to lend the company enough men to meet emergencies while the labor dispute was under discussion.

The question of whether the engineers are to strike on all the other sections will be decided at a meeting of the union tonight.

More drill runners were called on strike from the workings of the Rapid Transit Company and the United Realty and Improvement Company yesterday. Other gangs of drill runners were alleged to have walked out of their own accord at the sections being built by Rodgers & Hagerty and the International Continental Construction Company in Brooklyn.

MAGAZINE PUBLISHERS HELD

Arraigned in Libel Suit Brought by R. B. Strassburger.

L. Scott Dabo and Charles D. Helm, publishers of the magazine, The Seven Seas, which has been considered the official publication of the Navy League, were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate McQuade in the Yorkville Court, charged with criminal libel in certain statements they had made to newspaper men concerning Ralph B. Strassburger of 60 Broadway. The defendants were held in $500 bail for trial.

The statements of which Mr. Strassburger complains were made March 15, appearing in the newspapers the next morning. At that time the defendants had been notified of a suit instituted by the complainant enjoining them from receiving any more money from the funds of the Navy League for the publication of The Seven Seas, and they replied asserting that Mr. Strassburger was "a pro-German agent of secret propaganda."

WIFE ILL, JURGENS A SUICIDE

Wholesale Grocer of Brooklyn Cuts Throat with Razor.

W. B. A. Jurgens, 77 years old, a wholesale grocer, 924 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor. Worry over the serious illness of his wife is believed to have driven him insane. He was the founder of the W. B. Jurgens Company, one of the largest firms in the Wallabout Market.

Mrs. Jurgens was lying seriously ill in the adjoining room. The family feared to tell her of her husband's death. She has been unable to leave her room for nearly a year and her illness had been a constant trouble to Mr. Jurgens.

Use judgment, not sentiment, in appointing an executor

SENTIMENT obviously governs the selecting of your beneficiaries, but it should end there. *It should never govern the selecting of an executor.* An individual executor may die before the provisions of the will can be carried out, necessitating the appointment of a substitute by the Court.

The Astor Trust Company, on the other hand, is a permanent institution and makes a business of acting as Executor and Trustee. It is familiar with the technicalities of handling estates. And the collective experience of its officers and directorate furnishes a service such as no individual executor on earth is competent to provide.

Astor Trust Company
Trustee for Personal Trusts
FIFTH AVENUE AND 36TH STREET

BERKELEY LYCEUM TO BE TORN DOWN

$1,000,000 Commercial Building on Site of French Theatre's Home.

INVESTMENT OF $2,000,000

Erection of 16-Story Structure to Follow Razing of Playhouse in West 44th St. on May 1.

The old Berkeley Lyceum, in Forty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, which for more than a generation has been one of the most popular and interesting little theatres in New York City, has been sold. The tenants have been notified by the new owners to leave by May 1, when their leases will expire, and on the site will be erected a sixteen-story commercial building to cost about $1,00,000.

The property, which also includes three old houses in the rear, on Forty-fifth Street, has been held by Al Hayman and Henry Dazian at $1,000,000, so that the entire operation will represent an investment of $2,000,000. The buyers are a syndicate known as the Forty-fourth Street Company, of which William Jeffers is the nominal President. William R. Rose, attorney, represented the former owners in the sale of the property.

The Lyceum covers a plot from 19 to 23 West Forty-fourth Street, fronting 75 feet. On the west it adjoins the Harvard Club. The plot to the east has just been improved with a twelve-story business building.

The Berkeley Lyceum was opened on Feb. 27, 1888, with addresses by Joseph H. Choate and the late Bishop Potter. It was built by interests identified with the old Berkeley Boys' School, and in addition to the theatre on the ground floor, capable of accommodating 500 persons, it was equipped with a fine gymnasium, concert and music rooms, and offices for professional tenants. For several years after its completion it was the home of the leading amateur theatrical societies. It passed out of the control of the Berkeley School interests after a few years.

Many professional companies have appeared in the Berkeley Theatre in later years. Mrs. Osborn, the dressmaker, a few years before her death, leased the house and for a few weeks it was known as Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse. Recently it has been the home of the French Theatre.

THE MANHATTAN STORAGE & WAREHOUSE Co

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Murray Hill 4593
—Telephone—
Seventh Ave. and 52d Street
Circle 1702

The Great Advance
From the Pathfinder to the Electric Locomotive

TRANSPORTATION has made the great West what it is today. The peopling of this mighty empire and the cementing of that empire to the East has been made possible only because the pathfinder, the prairie schooner, the pony express, and the steam locomotive have, each in turn, opened new regions to progress and conquered the distances with greater ease.

And now, to enable Transportation to meet successfully the greater opportunities of the future, comes the new transportation wonder—the Mighty Electric Locomotive.

Fed by the enormous power of the mountain waterfalls, it masters the mountain barriers with ease; penetrates the heaviest snow drifts; hauls heavier loads with greater dispatch and with a pronounced saving in cost; makes mountain travel clean and mountain views clear.

On your next trip Northwest, take either all-steel train—*"The Olympian"* or *"The Columbian"* and enjoy the combination of luxurious service, electric travel over the Rockies, and some of the most magnificent scenery on the continent.

Descriptive literature free on request.

G. L. COBB, Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.,
1200 Broadway, New York.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

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PLAY BALL!

Make a Home Run
A Business Run or
A Pleasure Run on

CAT'S PAW
CUSHION RUBBER HEELS

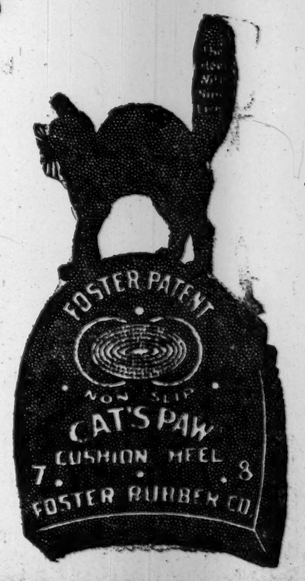
The choice of millions of people who have tried other kinds first.

That Foster Friction Plug not only makes them wear longer but positively prevents slipping—

Pennant Winners have publicly stated that they are more afraid of slippery sidewalks than a pair of flying spikes.

Cat's Paw Heels cost no more than the ordinary kind—the name is easy to remember—50 cents attached—all Dealers—black or tan.

Get a pair today.



The Foster Rubber Co.
105 Federal St. - - - - - Boston, U.S.A.

Originators and Patentees of the Foster Friction Plug which prevents slipping.

YANKEES AND SENATORS TO OPEN AMERICAN LEAGUE SEASON AT POLO GROUNDS TODAY

JOHNSON TO PITCH AGAINST CALDWELL

Great Twirlers to be Opponents in First Championship Game of Season.

THE BRAVES AT BROOKLYN

National League to Open Season at Ebbets Field—Giants to Clash with the Phillies.

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York—3:30.
Philadelphia at Boston.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Detroit at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn—3:30.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

When Sheriff Alfred Smith throws out a new ball at the Polo Grounds about 3:30 o'clock this afternoon it may be caught by Ray Caldwell, the Yankees' star pitcher, and the baseball season of 1916 will be under way. The Washington Club will have the distinction of being entertained by the New York American League team at the inaugural ceremonies. As in many previous years, Clarke Griffith, the Senators' manager, foresees almost a pennant winner in his club. Judging from the way in which Walter Johnson pitches some times, there is every reason to believe that Johnson and eight other players could win a pennant in any league.

While the Yankees have been greatly strengthened by the addition of "Home-Run" Baker, Lee Magee, Joe Gedeon, and Frank Gilhooley, they have great reason to fear Johnson. No pitcher in the major leagues throws a faster ball, and great speed is difficult for even Ty Cobb to hit.

The sale of tickets for this afternoon's game is much larger than it has been for the last few seasons, and it is expected that there will be a large crowd of fans to see Manager Bill Donovan's new troupe of ball tossers. The gates at the Polo Grounds will open as soon as there are people there to trail through the turnstiles in the infield. There will be music and plenty of it, for Frank's orchestra has been engaged to fill this part of the day's program.

While the New York players will get most of the attention, there is one player on the Washington club who will receive a warm greeting. He is Joe Judge, a former New York boy, who is playing first base for the Washington Club. Judge formerly played with the Edison Company team here, and his friends with that concern plan to give him a reception today. This afternoon's crowd, like the gatherings at all baseball openings, will include many of the city's notables, and the only thing necessary to make the occasion a big success is pleasant weather.

It was, indeed, joyous news to the baseball folks last night when the Weather Bureau made the guess that it would be "fair and warmer" today.

The probable line-up of the teams at the Polo Grounds will be:

YANKEES.		WASHINGTON.
Maisel, cf.		Morgan, 2b.
Gilhooley, rf.		Foster, 3b.
Magee, lf.		Milan, cf.
Baker, 3b.		Judge, 1b.
Gedeon, 2b.		Shanks, rf.
Pipp, 1b.		Jamieson, rf.
Peckinpaugh, ss.		McBride, ss.
Nunamaker, c.		Henry, c.
Caldwell, p.		Johnson, p.

Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Owens.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OPENING.

Braves to Battle with the Dodgers in Brooklyn.

There will also be a big opening at Ebbets Field in Brooklyn, where the Boston Braves, now owned by Percy Haughton, will battle with the Brooklyn club. That Brooklyn is confident that the Dodgers will win the championship this season is plainly seen in the new march which Bandmaster Thomas Shannon has inscribed to the Brooklyn club. The march will be the first number on the program, and is called "To Our Pennant Winners of 1916."

The first ball in Brooklyn will be thrown out by Fred C. Reynolds, the Exalted Ruler of the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks. There will be a big crowd of Elks on hand to tell Mr. Reynolds how to do it.

The game will begin at 3:30 o'clock, and the band will play some time before that hour. The umpires will be William J. Klem and Bob Emslie. Manager Robinson will assign either Larry Cheney or Sherrod Smith to pitch against the Braves, while Manager Stallings's selection will be the Bronx boy, Dick Rudolph.

The probable line-up at the Brooklyn opening will be:

BROOKLYN.	BOSTON.
O'Mara, ss.	Maranville, ss.
Daubert, 1b.	Evers, 2b.
Stengel, rf.	Wilhoit, rf.
Wheat, lf.	Magee, lf.
Myers, cf.	Konetchy, 1b.
Cutshaw, 2b.	Smith, 3b.
Getz, 3b.	Compton, cf.
O. Miller, c.	Gowdy, c.
Cheney or Smith, p.	Rudolph, p.

Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

The Giants will open the season at Philadelphia against the Phillies, champions of the National League. The injury of Lobert in the game against Yale yesterday will necessitate Manager McGraw using either Brainard or Hunter at third base. The Giants will not open their season at the Polo Grounds until April 20.

LOBERT AND WENDELL HURT

Third Baseman Wrenches Knee and Catcher Injures a Finger.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 11.—Third Baseman Hans Lobert and Catcher Lou Wendell were injured so severely in today's game with Yale that neither player will be in the opening game of the season for the Giants tomorrow at Philadelphia. Lobert will probably be out of the game about a week. He made a three-bagger on his first time at bat today against Yale, and, in sliding to third base, wrenched his knee. He immediately retired from the game, and an examination of his leg showed that he would not be able to play for a few days.

Wendell loosened the nail of the first finger of his right hand in the ninth inning. He and Palmero crossed each other in signals, and the ball, striking Wendell's bare hand, glided beyond his reach, while two base runners moved along.

Evers Sells His Troy Club Stock.

TROY, N. Y., April 11.—John J. Evers, Captain and second baseman of the Boston National League team, today disposed of his interests in the Troy State League baseball team. Evers is said to have made this move at the suggestion of the management and owners of the Braves, who expressed a desire to have his entire services and interest, and did not want him to be hampered in any way by the worries attendant upon another ball club. Manager Lew Wachter of the local team purchased Evers's stock.

Baseball To-day, 3:30 P. M. Grand Opening Championship season. Polo Grounds, 158th St. & 8th Av., N.Y. Am. vs. Washington. Music. Adm. 50c. —Adv.

GIANTS SHUT OUT YALE.

Ellis Unable to Group Hits, While New Yorks Get Seven Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 11.—Yale was defeated by a score of 7 to 0 today by the Giants, in the first appearance of McGraw's men at Yale Field. Yale, with a team composed chiefly of freshman players of last season, threatened twice to score, once in the fourth, when an infield single by Bush and passes to Holden and Kinney filled the sacks, but Snell's fly to centre closed the inning, and again in the ninth, when Merkle's muff of Brainard's throw, Holden's single to centre, and Wendell's passed ball placed runners on second and third with none out. Palmero steamed up, however, and fanned Shepley; Munson filed to Fletcher and Garfield's skyscraper to Merkle closed the session.

The visitors won the game in the opening frame, Burns's single to left, Lobert's triple and Kauff's single netting a brace of tallies. Yale errors presented the Giants with a run in the fourth and again in the fifth, and passes to Brainard, Merkle, and Wendell, and singles by Fletcher and Roush in the eighth yielded three more. Newell Garfield held the Giants effectively for four innings. Walsh's wildness caused his retirement and Grant let down the Giants in order in the ninth.

Running catches by Captain Roly Vaughn of smashes by Fletcher in the fourth and Kauff in the sixth rendered prospective three-baggers innocuous.

It was Yale's opening of the season. The infield displayed ragged form, although Johnson and Bush contributed brilliant fielding bits. Munson behind the bat contributed Yale's best individual play. A throw from right field by Roush, catching Captain Vaughn off third in the opening inning, and two double plays in which Merkle and Brainard figured, were the most striking fielding contributions of the Giants. The score:

GIANTS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Doyle, 2b.	5	0	1	4	2
Lob'rt, 3b.	1	0	1	0	0
Br'n'd, 3b.	2	2	0	2	3
Kauff, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
M'rkle, 1b.	3	2	0	5	2
Fl'ch'r, ss.	4	1	1	4	0
Roush, rf.	4	0	1	0	1
Wend'l, c.	3	1	1	5	0
Ritter, p.	2	1	1	0	3
Palm'o, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Total	32	7	8	27	10

YALE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J'nson, ss.	4	0	0	1	4
Arm'g, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
V'ghn, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Hut'n, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
Bush, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0
Hold'n, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Kin'y, 3b.	1	0	0	2	2
Shep'y, 3b.	2	0	1	0	1
Snell, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2
M'ns'n, c.	4	0	0	3	5
Garf'd, p.	1	0	1	0	3
Walsh, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Grant, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	0	8	27	18

Errors—Merkle, Johnson, Armstrong, Kinney, Shepley.

Giants	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0—7
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Sacrifice hits—Bush. Burns. Stolen bases—Vaughn, Brainard. (2.) Kauff, (2.) Merkle. Roush. Three-base hit—Lobert. Hits—Off Garfield, 4 in four innings; off Walsh, 4 in four innings; off Grant, none in one inning; off Ritter, 4 in five innings; off Palmero, 3 in four innings. First base on balls—By Garfield, 1; by Walsh, 2; by Ritter, 2. Left on bases—Giants, 4; Yale, 5. Struck out—By Garfield, 1; by Ritter, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Brainard (Merkle). Double plays—Ritter, Merkle, and Brainard; Brainard, Doyle, and Merkle. Passed balls—Munson, 2; Wendell, 1. Time—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and O'Brien. Attendance—2,000.

YOUNG GIANTS IN ACTION.

Interborough Railroad Nine Defeats at Polo Grounds, 9 to 1.

The Giant Colts made their first and last appearance at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and the young players who are about to journey to the various minor leagues of the country remained long enough to defeat the Interborough Railroad team by the score of 5 to 1. In spite of the fact that the subway ball tossers were inspired by two bands they were unable to get up any headway, due to the official time of the latter sent them off on the local instead of the express track. The grandstand was well filled with rooters for the Interborough team, and they were equipped with sirens, bells, horns, and other noise-making devices, which they used on all possible occasions. The score:

GIANT COLTS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Farrell, cf.	4	1	3	0	0
Bab'tn, 2b.	4	1	1	3	1
Robeson, ss.	3	0	1	1	3
Cole, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Jac'son, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
Martin, ss.	4	0	1	3	2
Rodriguez, 1b.	4	1	1	11	1
S'pner, 3b.	3	1	1	1	3
Kocher, c.	4	2	1	7	0
Schauer, p.	2	1	0	0	2
Schupp, p.	1	0	0	0	2
*Elsh	1	1	1	0	0
Total	34	9	11	27	12

INTERBOROUGHS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B. Br'n, rf.	4	1	0	2	0
L. Br'n, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
Dietz, ss.	3	0	1	1	0
Reilly, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0
Trag'r, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
Rudolph, lf.	2	0	0	1	0
Holden, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
Tee, ...	3	0	0	7	0
Woods, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Wager, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
McGarry, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Total	29	1	4	24	9

*Batted for Schauer in sixth inning.

Errors—Babington, Martin, Reilly, Traguer, and Tee.

Giant Colts	0	1	0	0	4	3	1	0	—9
Interboroughs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Holden, Robertson, Elsh. Home run—Kocher. Stolen bases—Jacobson, (2.) Farrell, G. Brown. First base on errors—Giant Colts, 1; Interborough, 2. Left on bases—Giant Colts, 7; Interborough, 1. Double plays—Babington and Martin; Martin, Babington, and Rodriguez. Struck out—By Schauer, 5; by Schupp, 2; by Woods, 5; by McGarry, 1. Bases on balls—Off Woods, 4. Hit by pitcher—By McGarry, (Schepner.) Hits—Off Woods, 7 in five innings; off McGarry, 4 in four innings; off Schauer, 4 in six innings; off Schupp, none in three innings. Umpires—Messrs. Devlin and Hayden. Time of game—Two hours.

TIGERS BLANK WILLIAMS.

Princeton Scores Only Run In Game in Ninth Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 11.—The Princeton baseball team defeated Williams College here this afternoon, 1 to 0, in one of the best played games that has been seen on the Princeton field in some time. The Tigers seemed to have recovered from the slump which aided Fordham to defeat them last Saturday and played a brand of ball which gives promise for the future.

The only run of the game was scored in the ninth inning, when Shea drove a single into right field and brought in Scully, who was on second base. With three men on bases in the fifth and seventh innings and two on again in the ninth the visitors threatened to run all the Tigers' chances, but Link tightened up on each occasion, and with the help of the steady support of his teammates held the Williams men in check. Young, who pitched for the visitors, was invincible with men on bases, except in the ninth inning. The score:

PRINCETON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
K'ting, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Lee, lf.	4	0	2	1	0
Hoyt, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Driggs, ss.	3	0	1	0	4
D'glas, c.	3	0	0	10	1
Scully, 1b.	3	1	1	11	0
Shea, 3b.	2	0	1	1	1
Law, 2b.	3	0	0	1	1
Link, p.	3	0	0	1	4
Total	28	1	6	27	11

WILLIAMS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
St'ler, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Radley, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	0	0	1	0
H'land, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0
Clark, ss.	4	0	1	7	3
Bok, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0
Powell, c.	3	0	1	4	4
Dunn, 2b.	1	0	0	2	5
Sleb't, cf.	2	0	0	1	0
Young, p.	4	0	0	0	4
*Spencer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	2	26	16

*Batted for Radley in seventh inning.

Errors—Shea, Link.

Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Williams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen bases—Siebert, Lee, Hoyt, (2,) Driggs. Sacrifice hit—Siebert. Struck out—By Link, 10; by Young, 3. Hits—Off Link, 2; off Young, 6. Bases on balls—Off Link, 3; off Young, 5. Hit batsmen—By Link, 3. Left on bases—Williams, 7; Princeton, 5. Passed ball—Williams. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Freeman and Conohan.

ROBINS FIND YANKS QUITE EASY PICKING

Donovan's Men Contribute to Their Own Defeat by Some Weird Work in Field.

The contrast between the warm weather at Macon, Ga., and the cold, wintry blasts of springtime in Brooklyn was sadly manifest to the Yankees at Ebbets Field yesterday, and erratic playing had much to do with their defeat by the Dodgers by a 7 to 2 score. Two errors on one play by Gilhooley and an error by Peckinpaugh paved the way for most of Brooklyn's runs.

Both teams are perhaps keeping something in reserve for the opening of the championship season today. At least they did not exhibit much hair-raising baseball yesterday, with the notable exception of little Hughey High, who was in centre field for the Yanks. In the seventh inning George Cutshaw propelled a line drive some distance in front of where High was posing. Hughey ran in on the ball as fast as his short legs would carry him. When he saw that he could not reach the ball on the run he plunged forward and nipped it just as it was about to touch the muddy turf. It was something of a catch.

Jack Coombs, the veteran, who still seems to have more pitching ability than many of the pitchers fifteen years younger, got back into harness, and had the Yankees pretty well under control. "Wheezer" Dell pitched the last four innings for the Dodgers and allowed not a single run and only a pair of hits.

Bill Piercy, who came to the Yankees from Venice, Cal., did pretty well, but his support went back on him. Manager Robinson put a number of his rookies into the game when George Mogridge, one of the Yankees' most promising southpaws, took the mound, but Mogridge refused to permit them to score.

With O'Mara out in the first inning, Daubert doubled to left field and Stengel walked. Wheat sent a single to centre, which scored Daubert. When Hi Myers was tossed out at first by Alexander, Wheat chased down to second. Cutshaw hoisted a fly to Gilhooley in right field, but the ball trickled through his hands, and Stengel and Wheat scored. Gilhooley made his error a double one when he threw wild to first to try to get Cutshaw going back to that bag. The runner went on to second. Getz lifted a foul fly near the right-field boxes and flipp had a narrow escape from injury, crashing into the iron railing while racing for the ball. What's more, he held on to it.

In the third inning Stengel got on the paths when Peckinpaugh fumbled his grounder, and he went around third on Wheat's single. Myers was out at first. Cutshaw singled, scoring Stengel, while Wheat tallied on a wild pitch, Cutshaw going to second on the same play. Getz's single counted Cutshaw.

The last Brooklyn run came in the fifth, when, with one out, Johnston, who succeeded Hi Myers, walked. He scored on Getz's double to left.

The first Yankee run appeared in the fourth inning. Coombs walked Pipp and Peckinpaugh and Alexander fanned. A wild pitch sent the runners along a base, and when Piercy rolled to Coombs he tossed Pipp out at third, and Peckinpaugh went to third. Maisel sent a single to centre, which scored Peckinpaugh. In the fifth Magee singled to right and went to third on Baker's smash to right. Pipp's sacrifice fly to Hickman scored Magee. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'a, ss.	3	0	0	0	1
Olson, ss.	2	0	0	1	2
D'bert, 1b.	4	1	1	6	0
St'gel, rf.	2	2	0	3	0
H'man, rf.	1	0	0	2	0
Wheat, lf.	2	2	2	1	0
L. M'r, lf.	2	0	1	3	0
H. M'rs, cf.	2	0	0	1	0
J'ston, cf.	1	1	0	1	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	4	1	1	2	1
Getz, 3b.	3	0	2	1	0
M'roy, c.	3	0	1	4	0
J. M'ers, c.	4	0	1	6	0
C'mbs, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Dell, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total	33	7	8	27	6

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'sel, cf.	3	1	0	1	0
High, cf.	1	0	0	1	0
Gilh'y, rf.	4	0	2	2	0
Magee, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
Baker, 3b.	5	0	1	2	1
Ged'n, 2b.	5	0	0	3	2
Pipp, 1b.	2	0	1	9	0
P'pkp, ss.	3	0	0	2	3
Piercy, p.	2	0	0	1	2
Alex'r, c.	2	0	1	0	2
N'm'k'r, c.	1	0	0	1	0
M'ridge, p.	1	0	1	0	1
Total	35	2	9	24	12

*Batted for Piercy in the fifth inning.

Errors—Gilhooley, (2,) Pipp, Peckinpaugh.

Brooklyn, (N. L.)	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	—7
New York, (A. L.)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Daubert, L. Miller, Getz. Stolen bases—Gilhooley, Baker. Sacrifice fly—Pipp. Double play—Peckinpaugh, Gedeon, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 11; Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 3; off Piercy, 4; off Dell, 1. Hits—Off Coombs, 7 in 5 innings; off Dell, 2 in 4 innings; off Piercy, 6 in 5 innings; off Mogridge, 2 in 3 innings. Earned runs—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Struck out—By Coombs, 2; by Mogridge, 1; by Dell, 1. Wild pitches—Piercy, (2,) Coombs, Mogridge. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Rigler. Time—One hour and forty minutes.

BRAVES DEFEAT FORDHAM.

Boston Nationals Bunch Hits In Two Innings.

The Boston Braves scored a 7 to 2 victory over the Fordham University nine at Fordham Field yesterday. The Bronx collegians played good ball in all except the third inning, but with six freshmen in the line-up they were unable to force the leaguers to high speed.

McQuade, the Fordham twirler, had the Indian sign on Maranville, fanning him three times. Although the Braves made only seven hits, three costly errors enabled them to get the same number of men over the plate.

Boston clinched the game in the third when four runs were put over the plate on three hits, two errors, and a hit batter. In the fifth Boston scored its other thee tallies on three hits and an error.

Fordham also figured in the fifth session, getting its brace of tallies. Damico doubled and reached third when Konetchy made a misplay at first. Eustace stole second. Fordham then started a fake double steal and Damico was safe at home. Gowdy put out Fitzpatrick's fly scored Eustace.

Fordham is to meet Yale at New Haven today. Joe Martin, who shut out Princeton a week ago, will pitch for the Maroon. The score:

BOSTON. (N. L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ville, ss.	5	0	0	0	2
E. Fitzpatrick, 2b.	3	1	0	2	3
W'holt, rf.	5	0	1	1	0
Magee, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
K'chy, 1b.	3	1	0	14	0
Smith, 3b.	4	1	0	0	2
Co'pton, c.	4	1	3	4	1
Gowdy, c.	2	1	0	2	0
Tr'ssor, c.	2	0	1	2	0
Knetzer, p.	0	0	0	0	2
Barnes, p.	2	1	1	0	4
*Collins	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	7	7	27	13

FORDHAM.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Blake, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Hall, cf.	4	0	2	3	0
McGinn, c.	4	0	0	6	1
Da'co, 1b.	3	1	1	11	1
E'tace, 2b.	4	1	0	2	1
Sh'key, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
B'gan, ss.	3	0	0	2	5
McQ'de, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total	31	2	5	27	15

*Batted for Barnes in the sixth inning.

Boston Braves	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	—7
Fordham	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Errors—Burigen, (3,) G. Fitzpatrick, Konetchy.

Two-base hit—Damico. Sacrifice fly—G. Fitzpatrick. Stolen base—Eustace. First base on errors—Fordham, 1; Boston, 1. Left on bases—Fordham 5; Boston, 3. Struck out—By McQuade, 4; by Knitzer, 2; by Barnes, 2. Bases on balls—Off McQuade, 1; off Knetzer, 1. Hit by pitcher—By McQuade, (E. Fitzpatrick.) Hits—Off Barnes, 3 in five innings; off Knetzer, 2 in four innings. Umpire—Mr. Strahan. Time of game—Two hours.

SPEAKER WANTS $5,000.

Demands Share of Purchase Money Before He Will Sign with Indians.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, April 11.—Whether Tris Speaker will play centre field for the Cleveland Club in the game with the St. Louis Browns tomorrow depends upon a conference with James C. Dunn tomorrow morning.

A bonus of $5,000 stands between Speaker and the Cleveland Club. Speaker came here today, and he and Dunn discussed Speaker's contract. The two had no trouble agreeing on a salary figure. Although the size of the remuneration was not made public, it was intimated that it is considerably larger than the $9,000 which J. J. Lannin of the Boston Red Sox had offered the centre fielder.

Speaker wants $5,000 of the purchase price paid by Dunn to Lannin. Dunn tried to impress upon Speaker the fact that the $5,000 angle should not interfere with his signing a contract, as it is a matter entirely between Lannin and Speaker, but Tris could not see it that way. He wants the $5,000. Dunn tried to reach Lannin by long-distance telephone tonight, but failed, and so will confer with Speaker again tomorrow morning. If Lannin refuses to pay, either Dunn will have to furnish the cash or Speaker will not sign his name to a Cleveland contract.

Results of Exhibition Games.

At Terre Haute, Ind.—Pittsburgh, 9; Terre Haute, 1.

At Springfield, Ohio—Toledo, 2; Springfield, 2. (Eleven innings.)

At Louisville—Chicago Nationals, 9; Louisville, 3.

At Athens, Ga.—Georgia, 7; Michigan, 6.

At Durham, N. H.—New Hampshire-Maine game canceled—wet grounds.

At Boston—Boston Americans, 9; Boston College, 1.

At New Brunswick—Rutgers 'Varsity, 4; Rutgers Scrubs, 1.

COLUMBIA BATS HARD.

Nineteen Hits and Eleven Runs Amassed Off Dartmouth Pitchers.

Dartmouth's baseball team ended its Southern trip on South Field yesterday afternoon and used four pitchers in an endeavor to check the batting of the Columbia sluggers. The New York collegians won by a score of 11 to 6 on nineteen hits, while the Dartmouth team obtained thirteen safe hits.

Honors were even in the first inning, each team scoring one run, and Dartmouth took its turn in the second frame without scoring again. Starting off with Beck, however, nine Columbia batsmen each had a turn and drove Williams, the green pitcher, out of the box, and then began to connect with Brunby's offerings so that he had to give way to a third Dartmouth twirler in the next inning. After the last out in this second frame the scoreboard showed five more runs for Columbia.

Again in the sixth safe hits were sprinkled around the outfield, but Dartmouth took a part in this second batting rally and succeeded in driving Don Beck, Columbia's southpaw, from the mound. Eddie Shea succeeded him, and in the second half of this inning Coach Billy Hazelton of the New Hampshire aggregation introduced his fourth pitcher, Barney Gherrish, the Dartmouth football Captain. He was little better than his predecessors, and Columbia added a couple more safe hits.

Buonaguro, the freshman shortstop on the Columbia nine, who has been playing a sensational game in practice, was the star of the game. In five attempts he poled out two singles, one two-bagger, and one three-bagger. In the seventh inning he had to retire with a sprained ankle that will keep him from practice for a few days. Spottke succeeded him in Columbia's short field. Captain Bobby Watt also had a big day getting a two-bagger and three singles in six times up.

For Dartmouth, Thielscher, the shortstop, accepted every chance for a perfect fielding average and connected for three hits out of five tries. One went for three bases. Paine, the guardian of the first bag, hit for .750. The score:

COLUMBIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Watt, 2b.	6	3	4	4	4
Laird, cf.	4	2	2	3	1
Buon'o, ss.	3	1	1	4	2
M'st'n, 1b.	5	0	2	10	0
Beck, p, rf.	4	1	3	0	1
Houck, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
Beam'n, lf.	4	2	2	1	0
Lane, c.	4	1	1	7	1
Dwyer, rf.	3	1	0	0	0
Shea, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Sp'tke, ss.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	11	19	27	11

DARTMOUTH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Osborn, cf.	3	0	0	2	1
Reese, lf.	5	1	1	1	1
M'phy, c.	5	1	1	9	1
Thiel'r, ss.	4	1	3	2	2
Du'mel, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Paine, 1b.	4	1	3	7	0
Esk'e, 3b.	5	1	2	1	1
P'kins, 2b.	4	0	1	2	1
Wil'me, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Brunby, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Kent, p.	1	0	1	0	0
Gher'h, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	6	13	24	8

Errors—Hauck, Benson, Osborn, Rusa, (2.)

Columbia	1	3	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	—11
Dartmouth	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Watt, Murphy, Buonaguro, Mernstein, Thielscher. Three-base hits—Buonaguro, Thielscher. Sacrifice hits—Hauck, Williams, Mernstein. Sacrifice fly—Paine. First base on errors—Dartmouth, 1; Columbia, 1. Left on bases—Columbia, 6; Dartmouth, 5. Double play—Laird and Mernstein. Struck out—By Brunby, 1; by Kent, 3; by Gherrish, 2; by Beck, 7; by Shea, 1. Bases on balls—Off Kent, 2; off Gherrish, 1; off Beck, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Brunby, (Dwyer;) by Kent, (Lane, Laird.) Wild pitches—Gherrish, 3. Passed balls—Lane, 2. Time—Off Beck, 11 in 6 2-3 innings; off Shea, 2 in 2 1-3 innings; off Williams, 5 in 1 inning; off Brunby, 3 in 1 inning; off Kent, 9 in 4 2-3 innings; off Gherrish, 2 in 1 1-3 innings. Umpire—Arlie Latham. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

CORNELL IS BEATEN AGAIN.

Loses Second Straight Game to Virginia Nine.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 11.—Fast fielding back of Rixey enabled Virginia to win its second straight game from Cornell here today. The Ithacans fought gamely throughout and made a sturdy effort to win out in the seventh and ninth innings.

In the seventh period Quinlan was safe on Smith's fumble and tallied on Rixey's wild pitch. Cornell filled the bases in the eighth, with none out, but Ludwig at the plate. Delk, American Berkeley and a fast double play retired the side. Burpee singled in the ninth, pilfered second, and scored on Clary's line drive, which bounded out of the right fielder's hands.

The feature of the contest was a gloved-hand catch by Rixey of Valentine's line drive. The score:

VIRGINIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
R'kley, ss.	5	0	2	2	5
St'rns, rf.	4	0	2	2	0
Smith, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
T'man, 1b.	3	0	1	16	1
Sk'ley, c.	3	0	0	1	1
M'rton, 2b.	3	0	0	1	5
White, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
G'mey, c.	4	0	0	4	2
Rixey, p.	4	0	0	0	1
Total	30	3	6	27	18

CORNELL.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'ters, 2b.	4	0	1	0	2
Whitney, rf., ss.	4	0	0	0	0
Q'lan, ss., 2b.	4	1	0	1	2
V'tine, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Clary, c.	4	0	1	4	0
Burpee, rf.	4	0	3	0	0
Ludwig, c.	4	0	0	3	0
S'terby, p.	3	0	0	1	6
Olesen, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	7	24	12

Errors—Smith, White, Quinlan, (2.)

Virginia	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—3
Cornell	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hit—White. Sacrifice—Stearns. Stolen bases—Berkeley, Morton, Burpee, Clary.

COLUMBIA GIVES 'THE PEACE PIPE'

University Chorus Is Heard in Frederick S. Converse's New Cantata.

A WORK OF MUCH BEAUTY

Longfellow's Indian Legend Is Successfully Put to Music—Elgar's "Black Knight" Sung.

The Columbia University chorus gave a concert in Carnegie Hall last evening under the direction of Professor Walter Henry Hall, that was notable as effecting the first production in New York of two choral works—Frederick S. Converse's cantata, "The Peace Pipe," and Edward Elgar's "The Black Knight." Longfellow is immediately responsible for the texts of both. Mr. Converse's music is a setting of a portion of "Hiawatha"; Elgar's of Longfellow's translation of a ballad of Uhland.

"The Peace Pipe" is a recent composition of Mr. Converse's; the vocal score was published last year. It is a work of much beauty, and may well be reckoned among the most successful attempts to put any part of Longfellow's Indian legend to music. Difficulty always confronts the musicians who have made such attempts, partly on account of the danger of rhythmic monotony. Mr. Converse has avoided this in his music, which has variety of rhythm as well as frequent and forcible contrasts in its substance and texture. He has sought for picturesque and vivid interpretation of the narrative and the descriptions. Most of the text is given to the chorus, which delivers it with few repetitions, straightforwardly. The address of Gitche Manito to the assembled Indian tribes is allotted to a baritone soloist.

The temptation to fall into the Indian dialect in setting such a poem to music is no doubt always imminent. Mr. Converse has been judicious about it. There are certain passages that may incorporate some Indian themes and rhythms, or else have been written in imitation of them as the introductory stanza, the description of the first pipe-head, the verses enumerating the Indian tribes. But in the main Mr. Converse himself has spoken, and even these passages, if Indian they be, are treated with skill and are made not only musically significant but impressive. And Indian themes are not always musically significant.

His music may properly be put with the most spontaneous, original, and expressive that he has produced. Mr. Converse has here written music with real melodic quality, and that has at the same time real distinction. There are passes of vivid picturesqueness, of descriptive power, of dramatic force, as well as of ingratiating charm. His harmonic treatment has always been extremely individual and unconventional—modern, without a laborious attempt to enlist in one or another of the "advanced" schools. In some of his recent works Mr. Converse has shown himself more concerned about such things than he has in this, where his harmony is extremely rich and varied, potently expressive, without smiting the listening ear with ugliness or a sense of restlessness. And so with his orchestration, which is uncommonly skilful and full of resource in the production of color and apt conveyance of the musical idea.

Professor Hall announced that Mr. Hinshaw was ill and that a substitute for him had been found only at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in Edgar Schofield. He sang the part with remarkable certainty and expressiveness under the circumstances, with excellent voice and style.

Elgar's "Black Knight" is one of his earlier cantatas, preceding "The Dream of Gerontius" apparently by eight or nine years. There are a certain vigor and flow in the music, certain passages that still seem striking, but by far the most of it tends toward the commonplace. The composition certainly suffers by comparison with Mr. Converse's.

The chorus sang "The Peace Pipe" better than it did "The Black Knight," not without sonority and accuracy, in music not always easy. The orchestra did not make a contribution of high merit. Its merit was least of all in Beethoven's overture to "Egmont," with which the concert somewhat superfluously began.

ACTRESS MUST PAY $10,000.

Verdict Against Marie Du Chette, Whose Auto Hit Woman.

A verdict against Marie Du Chette, a light opera singer, awarding $10,000 damages to Lillian Bouton Schreiber, who was run down by the automobile of the actress at Columbus Circle on Aug. 28, 1914, was returned yesterday by a jury before Supreme Court Justice Ford. The plaintiff brought suit for $50,000 damages.

Miss Du Chette, who was formerly the wife of Count Theodore Rodman of Sweden, admitted her liability, but contended that the injuries were not as serious as represented. She was divorced from Count Rodman several years ago. Hugo Wintner of 233 Broadway appeared for the plaintiff and C. S. Petrasch for the defendant.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The twelve hundred persons who contribute their bit to the Hippodrome spectacle on either side of the footlights will parade this morning as a feature of the eleventh anniversary festivities of the big playhouse. The parade will leave the building at 11 o'clock and will twist about the streets of the zone bounded by Eighth and Madison Avenues and Thirty-fourth and Forty-fourth Streets.

S. L. Rothapfel has selected Douglas Fairbanks's picture, "The Good Bad Man," and a comedy, "The Other Man," with Roscoe Arbuckle as the star, as the features at the opening bill of the Rialto. Friday night of next week an invited audience will see the new playhouse and the following day the first public showing will be given.

Grace George has signed contracts to present her repertory in Chicago at the Garrick Theatre beginning May 1. Her season at the Playhouse will end on Saturday night, April 29.

Albert Spalding, the violinist, has given up a proposed tour in South America embracing twenty concerts to accompany the Friars on their jaunt when they will present their Frolic in the principal cities of the East.

The number in which Edna May will be seen at the benefit for the Actors' Fund at the Century Sunday night will be a musical one in which each of twelve composers will play his most popular selection on a baby grand. One of these composers will be Leslie Stuart, who composed "Follow On," the actress's famous song in "The Belle of New York."

W. H. Clune and Lloyd Brown will go to Boston tonight to arrange for the showing of the film, "Ramona," in one of the theatres of the Hub city.

Edna May and the other principals who acted for the Vitagraph picture, "Salvation Joan," will appear at the Fulton tonight, when the picture is shown.

The last two performances of "The Magic Robe" will be given by the Children's Educational Theatre tonight and tomorrow night at the Educational Alliance. Between the acts tonight Mary Shaw will speak on "The Value of Self-Expression in the Lives of Young People."

FLOWER SHOW ENDS TODAY.

Canadian and Italian Societies Will Be Present in Numbers.

This is the last day of the International Flower Show at Grand Central Palace. Yesterday was Polish and Serbian Day. General Leonard Wood spoke in the morning, and Ignace Paderewski, with Mme. Paderewski, was the guest of honor in the afternoon.

Table decorations were again the feature of the day, and prizes were awarded for tables decorated by private individuals, the competitors including persons of prominence. Mrs. C. Bradley of Convent Station, N. J., carried off the first prize. Adolph Lewisohn won the second, and James Fraser of Morristown, N. J., the third. A silver medal was awarded to E. L. Meyer of Huntington, L. I. The J. M. Flagler table had many admirers.

Other competitors for the table decoration prizes were Mrs. H. Darlington, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; W. B. Thompson, Yonkers; D. G. Reid, Irvington-on-Hudson; Miss Mary Bell, Bayside, N. Y.; Mrs. Nathan Straus, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Mrs. Sidney Rosenstein, New York City, and Richard Delafield, Tuxedo Park.

The Clothing Committee of the Polish Victims Relief Fund and the Serbian Relief Committee of America had charge yesterday of the tea garden. The former was composed of Mrs. Linzee Blagden, Mrs. Ernest Schelling, Mrs. Boleslaw Lapowska, Mrs. T. F. Krajewski, Mrs. John Rade, Miss Blodgett, and Miss Rosina Hoyt. On the Serbian Committee, which had Mrs. Francis Hartman Markoe as Chairman, were Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Mrs. John I. Waterbury, Mrs. Valentine, the Misses Frelinghuysen and Losanicth, J. D. Sears, and T. Tileston Wells. The girls who served tea in Polish costumes included the Misses Martha Gay, Horace Hartley Jenkins, Jeanette Whitlock, Anne Brown, Gladys Waterbury, Emily Ford, Amy Talbot, Lynette Crven, and the Red Cross waitresses included the Misses Genevieve Sanford, Dorothy Cramp, Jeanette Kissel, Isabel Hoyt, Ruth Moller, Mildred Eddy, and Katherine Motley. Mrs. Franklin S. Richardson, Mrs. Edmund S. Twiging, Jr., Mrs. Douglas Gibbons, Mrs. Courtlandt Moss, Mrs. Frank Washburn, Mrs. Joseph Hoagland, Mrs. Kingsland Macy, Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, Mrs. Lawrence B. Rand, and Mrs. George Carpenter. The flower girls included the Misses Ruth Draper, Margaret Lawrence, and Mary Cameron, and Mrs. Karl H. B. Behr. Mrs. Belmont Tiffany was hostess to the Paderewskis at tea.

This will be Canadian and Italian Day, and several Canadian and Italian societies will attend. Edna May will appear as "Salvation Joan" and auction flowers. A band of Scotch Canadian bagpipers will play in the evening.

Miss Margaret Cameron, a daughter of the late Sir Roderick Cameron, will be the special hostess of the afternoon.

VIOLINIST TAKES BRIDE.

F. Fradkin of Ballet Russe Weds Miss Kneitel, Playmate of Youth.

Frederick Fradkin, whom many persons have heard playing the incidental violin solos while the Diaghileff Ballet Russe was giving "Scheherazade" and other ballets at the Century Theatre and the Metropolitan Opera House, left a rehearsal of the organization at the Opera House yesterday afternoon and, violin under his arm, went to the City Hall and afterward to an office in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Building, where he was married by Alderman Friedland to Miss Hattie Roslyn Kneitel, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Kneitel of 53 Lenox Avenue. After the ceremony the bridegroom returned to the Opera House, where he resumed his duties as concert master of the ballet orchestra.

The pair were playmates years ago, before the violinist went abroad to study. He returned last season, and the bride heard him play at a concert of the Russian Symphony Society. Their acquaintance was renewed. Mrs. Fradkin telephoned her father from downtown that she had just been married.

Mr. Fradkin began to study at the age of 5 with Henry Schradieck, and later with Max Bendix. He went to Paris in 1905, and won the first prize at the Conservatoire in 1909. Later he studied with Ysaye, and has appeared as soloist and concert master of orchestras both abroad and here.

KLEIST JUDGMENT UPHELD.

Breitungs Absolved by Circuit Court of Appeals.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals upheld yesterday the decision of Judge Hough in the Federal District Court dismissing the $250,000 damage suit brought by Max Kleist, the chauffeur, against Edward N. Breitung and his wife, on the ground that they had alienated the affections of his wife, who was their daughter, Juliet. Judge Hough had held that there was no evidence that Mr. and Mrs. Breitung had acted with malice, and that they appeared merely to have exercised proper parental solicitude for their daughter in advising her as to her husband's character.

Judge Coxe, in writing the opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals, referred to the letter which Kleist had written to his wife, in which he had stated that it "would be best for her to get a divorce." Such a letter, said the Judge, might well have turned her love from her husband quite as much as any protests on the part of her parents.

SIR HERBERT TREE GUEST OF AUTHORS

Winston Churchill Acts as the Toastmaster at Annual Dinner of the League.

BOIS ONE OF THE SPEAKERS

Brander Matthews, Irvin Cobb, McCutcheon, Vance, and Other Notables at the Tables.

Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree was the guest of honor at the third annual dinner of the Authors League of America, held last night at the Plaza Hotel. When Winston Churchill, who presided, introduced Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, as toastmaster there were about 350 members and guests present. The speakers included Sir Herbert, Louis Joseph Vance, Irvin S. Cobb, Miss Amy Lowell, Mark Sullivan, and Jules Bois, who is here on a mission from the French Government.

In a brief introductory speech Mr. Churchill urged that members should strive to choose the ideal of democracy as their goal, and not to work merely commercially. Jules Bois paid high tribute to the many French men of letters who are now in the trenches, and declared that those who had died had in their death for "country and humanity created their masterpieces."

Sir Herbert spoke of the efficient results that came through the collaboration of actor and author for the exchange of ideas, and said that many of the great plays had thus been written.

The copyright law was discussed by Louis Joseph Vance, who said that among a number of agreements with publishers that had been brought to him by young authors he had not found one that was fair to the writer.

Among those there were Charles Scribner, Professor Brander Matthews, George Barr Baker, Daniel Frohman, Ellis Parker Butler, Jesse Lynch Williams, George Barr McCutcheon, William A. Brady, Irving Bacheller, Holbrook Blinn, Walter Prichard Eaton, and Bayard Veiller.

Estella Neuhaus in Recital.

Estella Neuhaus, pianist, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. She played Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsodie, No. 13, "St. Francis's Sermon to the Birds," and Fantaisie on "Rigoletto," and several numbers by Chopin, among them the "Andante Spianato and Grand Polonaise." Between the two groups there was a Shakespearean reading by J. Howe Clifford. The pianist's work represented a certain degree of technical achievement, but her playing is characterized by lack of spirit and the inability to achieve variety of tonal coloring, so that it soon becomes monotonous.

Cyrus T. Brady Sues Munsey.

The Rev. Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady, the author, sued the Frank A. Munsey Company in the Supreme Court yesterday for $30,000. Dr. Brady said in his complaint that in 1906 he sold to the defendant a story called "A Child of God," that it contained 4,800 words, and that he had retained all of the rights to use the plot and words afterwards as he pleased. He accused the defendant of having sold the rights to the Mutual Film Corporation in 1914.

DINNER TO THE SOTHERNS.

Civic Forum's Testimonial to be Followed by a Mass Meeting.

A dinner to be followed the next night by a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall will be given by the Civic Forum in honor of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sothern Monday and Tuesday night, April 24 and 25, as a testimonial to their distinguished service to the stage on the occasion of their retirement. Mrs. Sothern, who was Julia Marlowe, quit the stage several years ago and Mr. Sothern will return to New York shortly from his last tour, and, after an engagement of two weeks in a revival of "If I Were King" for the benefit of the Actors' Fund, with Mrs. Sothern will take up his permanent home in England.

The dinner will be held in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor and it is planned to make it one of the most brilliant affairs of its kind ever given in New York. President John H. Finley of the University of the State of New York will preside. Edwin Markham will read a poem written by him for the occasion, and the speakers will be Miss Agnes Repplier, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Augustus Thomas, Winthrop Ames, Otto H. Kahn, and Talcott Williams. A testimonial volume containing an address to the Sotherns will be autographed by many prominent men and women and presented to them.

At the mass meeting in Carnegie Hall the following night speeches will be made by President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, Mayor Mitchel, Bishop Greer, President Wooley of Mount Holyoke College, William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education; Horace Howard Furness, Jr., of Philadelphia, and Dr. James J. Walsh. Sir Herbert Tree will deliver an address, Edith Wynne Matthison will read one of Shakespeare's sonnets, and Alfred Noyes will read an original ode written for the occasion.

WAR ORPHANS THEIR CARE.

Fatherless Children of France Seeks Provision for 150,000.

The Fatherless Children of France—L'Orphelinat des Armées—held its second meeting of a series yesterday in the gallery of the Museum of French Art, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, in a campaign to provide for 150,000 children of France who have been made destitute by the war. The meeting was arranged by Miss Luisita Leland, Chairman of the organization in this country. The speakers were Miss Florence M. Schofield, Frederic R. Coudert, and McDougall Hawkes.

A tiny girl of 6 years interrupted Miss Schofield to say that she would adopt a child.

"I want a little boy," she said. A few moments later she interrupted again. "I think I'd rather have a little girl with curly hair," she said.

"Adopting" a child really means contributing to the child's support for one year. The cost is $36.50 and there were many offers of adoption. Others gave checks.

Belasco to Stage "Lucky Fellow."

"The Lucky Fellow" is the title decided upon for the new play by Roi Cooper Megrue which David Belasco will produce at the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City, next Monday night. The comedy is now in rehearsal with a cast that includes Frank Craven, Otto Kruger, Hayward Ginn, Rowland Lee, Charles Brokaw, Harry Leighton, Allen Thomas, Carroll McComas, Marion Abbott, Anne Meredith, Ione Bright, Beverly West, Helen MacKeller, Florence Deshon, Alice Carroll, Lillian Spencer, and Emily Callaway.

City Bank Employes Give a Dance.

The City Bank Club of New York, the members of which are employes of the National City Bank, gave a dinner and dance last night at the Hotel McAlpin. The officers of the club include Charles T. Aykes, the President; C. P. Storms, Vice President; Paul T. Arzee, Secretary, and J. T. Cuchal, Treasurer. The Governors are J. A. Mitchell, P. C. Turner, H. A. Koelsch, Jr., E. V. Goerz, P. T. Yancy, F. Maguire.

STARS IN WAR BENEFIT.

Mrs. Fiske and Others Appear in Aid of Hungarian Children.

Many of our players gave of their time and art yesterday afternoon in a special program arranged at the Lyric Theatre for the benefit of Hungarian war children. It was one of those long and abundant programs which led you to wonder at times if there were not more folks back stage than out in the auditorium.

There is room to mention only some of the high lights. There was Mrs. Fiske reading a poem by Amélie Rives, Henrietta Crosman reappearing for a few moments as heavenly Rosalind, Hedwig Reicher giving an old Scotch ballad, Mary Lawton in a scene as Constance, a delectable baby dancing in imitation of the great Pavlowa, and Madeline Delmar, the shy Barnabetta of "Erstwhile Susan," playing capitally in one of the "Affairs of Anatol."

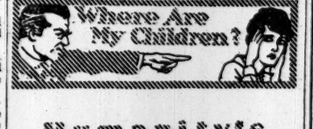
Brandon Tynan forsook the emerald isle for a story of a priest nerving himself to martyrdom in a miners' war in the Pennsylvania coal lands—a striking, if somewhat old-fashioned, playlet, called "Behold the Man," which he gave at a Lambs' Gambol two years back. Lily Cahill and William J. Kelly were particularly good in his support.

Then Kathryn Kidder appeared once more as great-hearted Sans-Gêne in "The Washerwoman Duchess," a one-act play neatly contrived by Louis K. Anspacher from Sardou's famous comedy and formerly used by her in excursions into the two-a-day.

Dr. Anspacher himself emerged as an actor-dramatist, for he was the Napoleon.

Barrymore Signs with Williams.

An agreement was signed yesterday whereby John Barrymore will appear under the management of John D. Williams for the next five years. Mr. Williams was one of the late Charles Frohman's executives and is a member of the producing firm of Gorey, Williams & Riter. He produced Galsworthy's "Justice," in which Mr. Barrymore is appearing at the Candler. One of the terms of the agreement is that Mr. Barrymore is not to be starred or featured in any play, the idea being that the play's the thing, as a well-known dramatist once remarked. After the run of "Justice," Mr. Barrymore will be seen in a new play by an American author.



Humanity's Greatest Weapon AGAINST Race Suicide
featuring the great Character Actor
TYRONE POWER
A Powerful Portrayal of the Premeditated Destruction of the Un-Born.
READ what the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst says about this picture:
"Where Are my Mr Children?" is a very powerful and gripping picture drama. I am glad to have witnessed it and am prompt to commend it. It deals with a most difficult matter in a manner of utmost dignity. If the social type of iniquity which it suggests is anywhere near as prevalent as is claimed, the public should have the opportunity to witness the presentation.
Signed C. H. PARKHURST
GLOBE
Theatre, Broadway at 46th St.
SPECIAL MATINEES at 11 A. M.—tomorrow, Friday and Saturday.
No Children Admitted
1000 GOOD SEATS 25c-50c.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN NOW
TWICE DAILY, 2:15 AND 8:15. Short Season.
BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
And the Mighty Spectacular Pageant,
PERSIA OR THE PAGEANT OF THE THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS.
1,400 Persons, 3,500 Costumes, 785 Horses
THE MIRACLE CIRCUS OF ALL AGES, 1000 NEW WONDERS.
Monster Zoo—Freak Congress.
Admission to Everything 25c and 50c Reserved Seats 75c, $1, $1.50.
Private Box Seats, $2.50. Children under 10 Half Prices Aft. Performances except Sat. Half Tickets on Sale at Garden Only.
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Lehigh Valley Ticket Office, B'way & 42d St.; Gimbel Bros.; R. H. Macy & Co., & N. Y. Cent. Ticket Off., 125th St., 7th Av.

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Mgt. Charles Dillingham.
—JUBILEE WEEK—
Matinee Daily BEST SEATS $1.00
Ev. (8:15) & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50
Hip Hip Hooray 1,000 People
Sousa & His Band | Sensational Ice Ballet | Seats to May30th
Staged by R. H. Burnside.
PARADE TODAY 11 A. M.—Line of March, 6th Ave. to 42d St., to 8th Ave., to 34th St., to Madison Ave., to 44th St. to Hippodrome.
Sunday—GALA ANNIVERSARY—All feature bill

8 1ST THEATRE
THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL
BROADWAY & 81ST ST. PHONE 8980 SCHUYLER.
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TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS
WM. S. HART | New Keystone Comedy.
In "THE ARYAN" | "A LOVE RIOT"
SPLENDID VAUDEVILLE
NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs.
Mat. Today, 10, 15c. Eve. 15, 25, 50c

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PRODUCTION EXTRAORDINARY.
500 PEOPLE—MORE THAN 900 SCENES
STAGED AT A COST EXCEEDING $250,000.
LAVISH — SPECTACULAR — SENSATIONAL.
GLOBE THEATRE Broadway & 46th St. Twice Daily.
1000 Good Seats 25 & 50c. Matinees 2:30. Nights at 8:30.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX
Combined Capacity 5,000. Prices 10c-15c-25c.
Today—Tyrone Power in 'John Needham's Double' Grand Pipe Organ—Symphony Orchestra.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15.
S.S. Vaterland Band, 25 Musicians; Capt. Barnett & Son, ohns. ALL SEATS RESERVED
Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable. 25c, 35c, 50c

Hotel Astor Tues. and Wed., April 18 & 19, at 8:15. Tickets
Harvard Club & Agencies.
Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard
Presents THE WHITE ELEPHANT.

THEATRE FRANCAIS 19 West 44th St.
Phone Bryant 9059. Eves. 8:20.
Mats. Thursday & Saturday 2:20.
Yvonne Garrick in "L'AMOUR VEILLE"
Fri., Literary Mat. 2:15. "L'ABBE CONSTANTIN"

IRVING PLACE THEATRE | Every Eve. at 8:15.
"DIE PRINZESSIN VOM NIL"
Saturday Mat. at 2:15. "DIE JOURNALISTEN"

PARK 59th St. (Col. Circle). 15, 25 & 50c. CONTINUOUS NOON TO 11 P. M.
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COLUMBIA B'way & 47th | Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15 | Popular Prices.
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EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
"Popular Success." —World
RIO GRANDE
"Popular Success." —Tribune
LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
Charles Frohman, David Belasco present
The Heart of Wetona
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Sat. 2
Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival
Tree in Henry VIII.
with Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw & Co. of 185.
After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT
Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC
LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL
GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
Mitzi in 'Pom-Pom'
"She sputters through this comic opera like a live wire." —Telegram.
GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
MRS. FISKE
In a Comedy All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN
HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
100th PERFORMANCE
TONIGHT—SOUVENIRS
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Evs. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.
CANDLER West 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
JUSTICE JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE
CRITERION B'way at 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
3RD BIG MONTH BRANDON TYNAN'S Romantic Irish Comedy.
The Melody of Youth
FULTON 46th Street, Near Broadway. TWICE DAILY, 2:30 and 8:30.
The Sensational Success!
EDNA MAY in Salvation Joan
HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."
BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Tues. 2:20.
The Boomerang
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.
LONGACRE West 48th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH.
THE GREAT LOVER
ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:10.
The COHAN REVUE 1916
ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:15.
FAIR AND WARMER
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
COMMON CLAY

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Evenings (Except Tuesday) at 8:30.
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday at 2:30.
DIAGHILEFF'S BALLET RUSSE
This Aft. "Scheherazade," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Prince Igor." "Petrouchka" with M. Nijinsky and Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernicheva; MM. Bolm, Grigorieff, Cecchetti.
Tonight "Cleopatra," "Les Sylphides," "Thamar," "Soleil de Nuit" with Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Sokolova, Bewicke; MM. Massin, Bolm, Gavrilov, Cecchetti, Zwerew, Pianowski.
Thurs. "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Thamar," "Soleil de Nuit," "Carnaval" with Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernicheva, Sokolova, Wasilewska; MM. Massin, Bolm, Idzikowski, Zwerew, Cecchetti, Pianowski.
Fri. "Les Sylphides," "Cleopatre," "Carnaval" with M. Nijinsky and Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernicheva, Sokolova, Bewicke, Wasilewska; MM. Massin, Bolm, Cecchetti.
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1916

A BOARD OF NAVAL STRATEGY.

The reported acceptance by the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives of an intelligible plan for the formation of a permanent board of strategy for the navy is the most encouraging news of its kind we have had since the national campaign for defense began. Between acceptance by one naval committee and acceptance by both houses of Congress there are many perilous steps, but this ray of sunshine through the clouds that have thus far obscured the progress of naval extension is most welcome. This board of strategy, if its powers are to be as comprehensive as the dispatches indicate, will serve as the General Staff of the navy. What it may be called does not signify. The proposed board meets the requirements set before the committee by Admiral BRADLEY A. FISKE in his testimony both last year and this. Strategy is a word susceptible of various definitions in its relation to military science, but it is used by Admiral FISKE in connection with the preparation of forces for war and their operation in war in distinction from tactics, which signifies the immediate manner for handling them in battle. Strategy has been used by Admiral FISKE in his recent arguments solely in its relation to the preparation of a navy to meet the emergency of sudden war.

Let us consider for a moment the size and complexity of our Atlantic fleet, which constitutes at present the major part of our navy. Besides Admiral FLETCHER'S flagship, and such tenders as he may require from time to time, there are the battleship squadrons, commanded directly by Rear Admiral MAYO, who is also commander of the first division. Other Rear Admirals command the second, third, and fourth divisions, the cruiser squadron, the torpedo and submarine flotillas, and the auxiliary division. There will also be an aviation branch, which is of vast importance, and a commander of hydroplanes. There are theories in plenty as to what this majestic aggregation of warships of many classes, tenders, repair ships, mine planters and sweepers, fuel ships, supply, ammunition, and hospital ships, would do in case of sudden war. There is no settled, understandable plan. When the event came there would be inevitable confusion. The well-meant efforts of a civilian Secretary and the bureau heads surrounding him, the clamor of politicians, the misunderstandings of officers, would create havoc. Valuable time would be lost, ships and lives would be sacrificed, the nation would be imperiled by the lack of a strategical plan under which every commanding and subordinate officer would have precisely his appointed work to do and every separate ship its station to take.

Even with the newly appointed General Staff, selected with a careful consideration of the knowledge and skill required by its members, we would be compelled to proceed slowly at first. Naval strategy as a science is comparatively new. Admiral FISKE has pointed out that there are few valuable books on naval strategy, though there are so many on strategy as applied to armies because "armies "in the past have been much larger "and more important than navies." In one of his Naval Institute papers the Admiral said: "We do very well "in the elementary part of the naval "profession. In navigation, seamanship, gunnery, and that part of international law that concerns the "navy we are as good as any. But "of the higher branches, especially "of strategy, we have little clear "conception." That statement may be accepted as expert testimony. In upbuilding our navy, therefore, we need not only more ships and more men and the best of modern ordnance and equipment, but also a co-ordination of the intelligence that makes a navy a workable machine in national defense. We must begin patiently and laboriously at the beginning to develop our navy along the lines of a carefully formed plan, and this is a work for trained naval officers to execute without the interference of the civil authorities.

HIS DIVIDENDS.

The Hon. ROBERT MARION LA FOLLETTE was wronged by the early returns from the Wisconsin primaries. He will have fifteen out of twenty-six delegates, a sorry "victory" for the man who long wore Badgerland as a charm on his watch chain. And the cause of his "victory", is as impressive as its size. Mr. LA FOLLETTE has preached an embargo on the exportation of munitions of war. He is an enemy of preparedness. He would have the army used in "social service." He voted for the Gore resolution. The Germans of Milwaukee sayed his bacon.

Two candidates for delegates at large, with German names, one on the Philipp or Conservative ticket, one on the La Follette ticket, ran behind their associates, on account of the disgust excited by the plan ascribed to the German-American Alliance of Wisconsin of electing ten delegates. Milwaukee rescued the two. In so far, the proposal of the Germania-Herold to nominate candidates of German descent succeeded.

This primary election gives no pleasant glimpse of Wisconsin, divided by questions raised by citizens whose sole or first allegiance is given to Germany. Senator LA FOLLETTE retains such poor shadow of power as remains to him by preferring Germany to the United States. His delegates are dividends on the policy of betrayal of American rights. No doubt Wisconsin is duly proud of him and of herself.

FIFTY DAYS OF BATTLE.

In the manuals Verdun is spoken of as a first-class fortress, facing German Lorraine, on the road from Metz to Paris. Outside the great fortress itself, spreading like the rays of a fan toward the traditional enemy, lie a number of detached forts, sixteen or more, posted according to advantages of the topography. For more than fifty days the Germans have been conducting a terrific offensive against Verdun. They have been willing to pay very dearly for headway. Amazing feats of strategy, valor, and invention have been performed. Their losses have been enormous. And yet only two of the detached forts have been reached, namely, Fort Vaux and Fort Douaumont, both of which were won by the Germans in the first fortnight of the battle.

All the rest of the fighting so far has been outside the girdle of detached forts surrounding Verdun. For nearly half the time the city of Verdun has been on fire from shells dropped into it by the big German mortars, but that has been a detail of the picture hardly important enough to mention. The city has been abandoned by civilians. The great first-class fortress is practically undefended. It was "unclassed" and disregarded months ago, after Liége and Antwerp. This greatest battle of the war so far has taken place, that is to say, outside of forts almost entirely. The fighting has been on hilltops, in ravines, in forests, in village streets, and in open spaces. In the struggle "west of the Meuse," where the Germans have been striking downward with all their strength, apparently hoping to reach and break the railroad line running westward from Verdun—in this area, with all the deadly fighting that has taken place, not a single fort has yet been reached. The name of one has not been mentioned. A little patch of woods, a hill, a slight eminence commanding a road or valley—those and not forts have been the things contended for.

The meaning is that at Verdun the essential character of modern warfare has been revealed. The indestructible elements of combat have survived through fierce competition. The value of a fort has fallen; the value of a man has risen. The fort is rigid, fixed, a place of refuge, a point to defend, a liability, perhaps. A man is flexible. He has intelligence. He will fight, advance, or retreat, as the case requires. He will improvise fortifications. It is a wonderful picture the eyewitnesses give of a lot of men falling flat on their stomachs, under fire, digging themselves into the ground where they lie, disappearing as you look. Or behind a line of barrier fire a line of men, passing materials from hand to hand, will build works of defense with incredible facility. The barrier fire ceases, and, behold! as if a curtain had lifted on an unexpected scene, there now is a field fort of upraised earth, furnished with all the implements of defense, including machine guns.

The skill with which these feats are performed is born of necessity and has developed as rapidly on one side as on the other. It has revised theories of strategy and altered the practice of war. And it bears upon the question so often asked: "What if the Germans took Verdun?" Well, what if they did? It would be a prize they had never fought for really. They might use it as a depot. It would have been purchased by a kind of serial sacrifice, of which each bloody chapter was a hill, a bit of woods, or some accident of landscape. And between Verdun and Paris would lie, not here and there a fortress to be gloriously stormed, but 140 miles of like terrain, to be purchased in the same desperate, heartbreaking manner.

It is no longer a question of taking Verdun. It is an equation in the cost of penetration. Guns, ammunition, men, and transportation are the factors. Recently THE TIMES correspondent gave an astonishing picture, from behind the German lines, of a flexible system of narrow-gauge railway, built section by section ahead of the little trains that carried ammunition into the great smoke pall—right up to the line of fire. Other and larger trains were bringing it out of Germany and piling it in mountains for the little trains to take from. He was witnessing preparations for the renewal of the German offensive which began Sunday.

It is too soon to characterize the new activity. It may be the second major phase of the battle of Verdun, it may come to be called the second battle, or it may turn out to be only a great effort to consolidate and make tenable the ground already gained, as is the opinion of some of the French experts. The Germans call it a process of "hammering," just to be hitting the enemy as hard as they can. Whether they could afford to keep that up would depend on the ratio of loss, and information on that subject has to be accepted with discrimination. It is impossible for either side to do more than guess at the other's losses; each would tend to guess the other's as high as possible and to minimize its own. The French War Office says the Germans have lost 200,000. The only corresponding guess on the other side is not officially vouched for; it is merely an estimate that the French have lost 150,000 killed and wounded, plus 36,000 prisoners, a total loss of 186,000. It is a very interesting comparison. If the ratio it yields is true, then the offensive at Verdun has been more deadly than the defensive only in the ratio of 2 against 1.86, and that would be very surprising. It would not approach credibility but for the fact that so much of the fighting at Verdun has taken place under unprecedented conditions. Even if the killing were the same, man for man, Germany could not afford to keep it up. She cannot accept a war of attrition. The only possible other theory is that by persevering at Verdun, on ground of her own choosing, she hopes to avert an offensive by the Anglo-French forces on such other terrain as they might choose.

BAD ALBANY PSYCHOLOGY.

Mr. WILLIAM BARNES, essaying to analyze the character of that old comrade from whom he is divided by six years of estrangement and one libel suit, falls into this surprising error:

> There is a principle of Americanism, however, which is foreign to Mr. ROOSEVELT'S temperament. It is respect for the rights of others.

Mr. BARNES misses the cardinal characteristic of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S mental constitution, his outlook and his inlook. The universe is he. There are no "others." Consequently "others" have no "rights."

DYESTUFFS AND THE TARIFF.

Once a tariff reformer, always a tariff reformer, is good in precept and practice. But even the Democrats who have achieved so brilliant a triumph in reversing the long-established Republican policy of high and always higher tariffs ought to be open-minded enough to see virtue in an exception to the rule of low and always lower tariffs when the reasons for it are so sound and apparently convincing as in the case of dyestuffs. The Democratic Senate rejected the proposed increase in duties on coal tar dyestuffs—even though it was accompanied by the placing on the free list of some raw materials for that industry—for all the world as though it had been the entering wedge in a Republican attempt to restore the policy of protection and exclusion. If ever there was a case for special consideration, apart from questions of general policy, this is one.

Our present plight demonstrates the need of making ourselves independent of Germany as a source of supply for dyestuffs. The path of duty is plain, prudence and a regard for our own interests bring it into view. The Democrats would show wisdom and intelligence if they should concern themselves with finding a way to promote the manufacture of dyestuffs in this country; they cut a sorry figure when they show indifference to a matter of such importance. Mr. UNDERWOOD was much in error when he argued that the great German works had been so crippled by the war that they will be unable, after peace has been concluded, to flood this market with dyestuffs, and that therefore no greater protection will be needed. If he were correct as to the facts, that would be the best possible reason for encouraging American manufacture, since if the German supply is to be cut off or much curtailed our textile industries will be greatly embarrassed for years to come. There is no present indication that manufacture of dyestuffs in this country will be developed in any degree equal to the market demand, for Senator UNDERWOOD'S belief concerning the German factories is not shared by Americans who might be induced to establish plants if they could be assured that they would not be put out of business by German competition when the war is ended.

We need dyestuff factories not only for their immediate product, but as a resource for national defense. The German works are at present active in supplying the material for explosives. We have no such resource, and if we should get into trouble we should bitterly lament our want of forethought in that field of preparedness. The advocates of a higher duty have a very distinct impression that the great German dyestuff concerns have exerted their influence secretly against the effort to establish the industry in this country and against the proposed increase in duty. The disclosure of such a German endeavor would be most unfortunate for the Democrats. But leaving the Germans out of the question altogether, there are urgent reasons why we should take steps to manufacture dyestuffs in this country. It will be an infant industry, there can be no question about that. If protection is ever to be justified, this is a clear case, so clear that even a free trader who should give it candid and favorable consideration would not be chargeable with inconsistency.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Merchants' Association of this city has some 3,500 members. It needs, it should have, many thousands more. It has done valuable and fruitful work for the city. At Washington it is still the fashion among too many members of Congress to regard with suspicion or hostility any legislation for the benefit of the whole country which involves an appropriation for the Harbor of New York, the chief outlet and inlet of foreign commerce. The New York Post Office, which does business for all the United States and the world, and feeds fat receipts to the Post Office Department, is sure of niggardly treatment from Congress. For such an indispensable national and naval improvement as the deepening of the East River channel the Federal Government contributes but one-third of the expense. New York is rich, and there are artesian well rivers to be encouraged and tadpole pools to be enlarged in the Pork States.

Against New York as the financial, commercial, and industrial capital, is felt something of that prejudice which the plainsmen of the Pampa used to nourish against Buenos Aires, which rural Louisiana cherishes against New Orleans. To mitigate that prejudice, to oppose or modify unfriendly legislation at Washington, to advance legislation in the national interests of New York, to disseminate information and create a more sympathetic understanding of New York throughout the nation—these are among the aims and achievements of this association.

It is a watchman for the city at Albany also. There is a prevailing notion at the seat of State Government that the city is a chattel, a fabulously rich ward of the State, to be amerced accordingly. The city already pays more than two-thirds of the State taxes, and the daughters of the horseleech are still in good voice. The association will keep a wary eye on everything in the Legislature affecting New York. In its chief office will be kept copies of all bills introduced, and at Albany an agent will know the exact site and state of those bills. This in itself is a great service.

The association co-operates helpfully with the City Administration, as Mayor MITCHEL cordially testifies. It labors in various ways to maintain and increase the commercial and manufacturing interests. Through its Conventions Bureau it has increased the number of conventions in this city from 277 in 1913 to 500 this year. The outlay of these visitors in 1916 is estimated at $17,000,000, and, of course, the trade connections and relations that may be formed, to say nothing of the friendly feeling born of knowledge that will result, can't be estimated.

The Merchants' Association is doing a great deal for New York. It wants to do a great deal more. It must have more funds, more members. The 5,000 or 8,000 its modest aspiration will be contented with for the present should be quickly added. Why, there are little villages where the proportionate membership and activity of the Board of Trade are a lesson in public spirit to the too individualistic and isolated merchants of New York.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Criticisms Wholly Baseless.

Complaint has been made by The Boston Globe, and echoed by papers in several other parts of the country, because in a law recently passed by the Massachusetts Legislature there appears a collocation of words which, to these journalistic critics, seems to lack lucidity and simplicity. It runs as follows:

> A contingent remainder shall take effect, notwithstanding any determination of the particular estate, in the same manner as it would have taken effect if it had been an executory devise or a springing or shifting use, and shall, as well as such limitations, be subject to the rule respecting remoteness known as the rule against perpetuities, exclusively of any other supposed rule respecting limitations to successive generations or double possibilities.

Now, there is no denying that there are not a few people whose minds, though they would scorn the imputation of illiteracy almost as much as that of imbecility, would be left nearly or quite blank after reading those lines or hearing them read. That fact, however, proves more about the people than it does about the lines, and it by no means justifies either ridicule or condemnation of the language used.

In reality the sentence, in that it conveys to all who will ever have occasion to consider it, and with a close approach to perfection, the intended meaning of its constructors, can properly be called an admirable one. It ought to be, since it is the product of long effort, extending over many, many years, to attain exactness and to avoid the very possibility of misunderstanding and dispute in a matter—the conveyance of property by will—where such qualities are highly desirable.

Its redundancy of phrasing is only apparent, for there would be difficulty in finding a word that would not be missed if left out, and there is no repetition of thought from beginning to end. Its obscurity is also only apparent, and is due to compression—to that very exclusion of the unnecessary and unessential which the critics of "legal verbiage" think they are demanding when they ask for simplicity and brevity. There is a good deal of pretense in the allegation of inability to comprehend the language of the law, and it usually comes from people whose own language notably lacks the merits for which they clamor.

More About Election of Judges.

More cautious than The Augusta Chronicle, The Atlanta Constitution accepts rather as worthy of consideration than as obviously true the statement of Judge EMORY SPEER that lynching continues in Georgia and other States simply because the Judges in the State courts are elected and therefore lack the courage of Federal Judges in dealing with the members of mobs. This statement The Constitution characterizes as "a pretty severe arraignment of the State bench," a form of expression that usually hints a mild protest that the severity is excessive, and probably does so in this case.

The elected Judges, however, will hardly be deeply grateful to a defender who goes no further than that, especially as The Constitution's conclusion is that "if, as Judge SPEER holds, Georgia's judiciary is afraid to enforce the law, it ought to be relieved speedily by appropriate legislation from a position that makes for injustice both to itself and to the people of the State." That, it will be observed, treats the question as between elected and appointed Judges as still an open one, in spite of Judge SPEER'S pronouncement.

The elected Judges themselves seem not as yet to have made any reply to the "pretty severe arraignment" to which they were subjected, or to The Chronicle's truly harsh assertion that in the present conditions a State Judgeship is worth the while only of third-rate lawyers.

It is well that these admissions and implications are appearing in Georgia papers. Were "outsiders" to indulge in criticism of Georgia courts and Georgia justice even half as unkind as these, one could imagine the resentment that would be promptly manifested. Indeed, it is not necessary to imagine, for memories by no means remote tell what did happen in a celebrated Georgia case the conduct and ending of which did not content the whole country, and memory is a good basis for prophecy. At any rate, it is about the best there is in these days, when trustworthy inspiration is less abundant that it used to be.

Heroism at Its Very Culmination.

Ranking certainly high—there is some temptation to call it highest — among the word pictures of battle that have been drawn since the great war began was the description by a Special Correspondent of THE TIMES, printed yesterday, of the fighting by which, for a day at least, the Cailliette wood was saved from German assault. To call that portrayal vivid is inadequately to characterize it, but so, perhaps, would be any other word, since the story brought clearly before the mind's eye the behavior of men who had raised courage to a point perhaps never surpassed—men whose devotion wholly ignored and abolished that instinct of self-preservation often and always falsely called the first law of nature.

Had the narrative claimed recognition as possessing such courage and devotion for the soldiers on only one side the natural impulse would have been to doubt the narrator's accuracy—to suspect him of a partiality not unpardonable in a man whose natural sympathies could not be divided between the French and the Germans. In this case, however, practically equal credit for heroism was given to both, for it was neither more nor less dauntless for the Germans to stand in line under a withering artillery fire as they passed along a "human chain" the materials with which to form a defense against counter-attack than if was for the French to volunteer for a service against that barrier from which only a quarter of them did or could return alive.

This tale of the Cailliette wood was full of almost intolerable horror, if considered only as one of men engaged in slaughtering each other with a ferocity out of all proportion to their personal hostilities, but there is a different view to take—a view that lifts them far above ordinary human limitations and weaknesses and leaves them shining there the objects of a breathless wonder, true heroes all. Frenchmen and Germans alike were ready to die, and did die, for ideals immeasurably better than thoughts of self and safety can create.

GOOD PUBLIC FORUMS

Should Not Be Blamed for Abuses of Free Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New York, April 11, 1916.

You editorial article, "Desecration of the Schools," in today's issue has my heartiest approval.

As a member of Local School Board I have had frequent occasion to observe the extreme care the Board of Education takes with reference to instilling a love of country by teaching respect for the flag. Every morning in our schools the exercises begin with the sentence, "We pledge allegiance to our flag and the country for which it stands," and the American standard is conspicuous in every class room. Even over the country red schoolhouses Old Glory is waving in the breezes, and these citadels of patriotism may well be called the fortresses of the nation.

Any public speaker uttering sentiments of treason and sedition should be dealt with according to the statutes made and provided for just such traitorous fulminations.

But on the other hand, the Public Forum work should not suffer on account of some irresponsible demagogue or firebrand. I feel most keenly on the subject of Public Forums, and I have particular interest in the Washington Irving High School.

Every Sunday afternoon I have the honor of conducting the Downtown Gramercy Forum, and I trust that your paper will publish this letter so that there may be no confusion in the public mind that our forum was responsible for these outbreaks.

Without theorizing on this topic as to results, please look at the wonderful success of the Bronx Forum, which meets on Sunday afternoons in the auditorium of the Morris High School, where there was an attendance of over 2,000 at each meeting, and where the great men of this part of the country appeared to discuss the momentous issues which confront us. The Chautauquas were an assured success a generation ago.

The messages of these public-spirited citizens to the people cannot be overestimated, and to interfere with the orderly conduct of public forums would be almost a crime—the cure would then be worse than the disease.

JOHN B. GOLDEN.

WEAKENING THE DEFENSES.

R. R. McCormick Urges New York Military Men to Get Together.

New York, April 11, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems too bad that the military men hereabout should be quarreling like a band of pacifists. The National Guard of your State is a military organization of no mean efficiency. The Plattsburg movement is one of splendid patriotism. The officers of the United States Army have maintained a marvelous esprit de corps and have achieved a marked degree of military proficiency in the face of indifference and political opposition.

If these three elements, which combined are all to small, should work in absolute harmony we would have little enough military sentiment; with them pulling apart it is almost impossible to accomplish anything in the line of real military legislation.

An analysis of the quarrel will readily develop that some of the National Guard officers are trying to force themselves into the higher command of the nation's army, for which they are not and cannot be fitted, and that some of the training camp students who have just entered the field of national defense are trying to jump over National Guard officers who have been working for years.

It is a great mistake to forbid the new volunteers to organize and incur military obligations as proposed in the Chamberlain bill, but they should take their place in line and not try to crowd those in the field before them. It is equally wrong to try to sandbag the National Guard, which has accomplished more per dollar's expense than any military organization America has ever had.

It is particularly unwise in New York to disparage "the forty-eight little armies." If Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico had the three little armies as efficient as New York's their border citizens would not have to depend upon the ineffective protection of the Central Government.

A national army wielded by a strong Central Government is certainly to be desired, but the one thing our history teaches us is that any force for national defense built up under one Administration is subject to the political attacks of another. History shows no better example of this than the demoralization of the national navy under the present Administration.

It would be foolish for a border State like New York to disband its State forces and trust to some future Secretary of War Daniels to protect it.

Has it occurred to you that if any navy were free today to lock up our former fleet a landing party of its own marines and bluejackets could capture the coast defenses of New York without opposition from regular soldiers, and that you would have to depend upon your own National Guard to save New York City from being burned?

The times are too fraught with peril, and especially with the peril to you of the seaboard to allow the ambition of a few men to keep you bare. The obvious course for you to pursue is through your State Government to put your State troops in a condition of actual military efficiency; through your Congressional representatives to obtain the greatest possible financial assistance for your State troops; finally through your Congressional representatives to insist upon the greatest possible national army.

It is too bad to have Mr. Bryan, at the extreme centre of the nation and Mr. Ford 600 miles from tidewater with 6,000 jitneys ready to carry him away from the line of attack, hamstringing national defense. Unless you New Yorkers are to become our Louvainese you must stop fighting each other and prepare to fight the invader.

ROBERT R. McCORMICK.

"The Good Old Names."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In common with many other old New Yorkers, I have read with great interest and gratification your strong stand taken against the change of name of the Bowery. In earlier times it was a name significant of pleasant things, and its unpleasant associations of later days are not irremediable.

About 1824 the first Mr. Astor, at the solicitation of my father, cut a street through the tract of land which he then owned, (running north and south from Eighth to Great Jones Street and east and west from Broadway to the Bowery,) and named the street in honor of General Lafayette, who was then visiting New York. In my childhood the Vauxhall Gardens were a few doors from my father's house, which was at No. 22 and was my birthplace. The "Gardens" ran through from Lafayette Place to the Bowery. In them were merry-go-rounds and other diversions for children and tables for ice cream and cake.

In a letter I received from the late Henry James alluding to a change made many years ago on the north shore of Staten Island from Sailors' Snug Harbor to Livingston, he says: "Why can't they leave the good old names alone?" K. E. H.

Stamford, Conn., April 4, 1916.

Patriotism and Efficiency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Jan. 11 Congressman Travenner introduced a bill which would prohibit time-study work in any Government establishment. Honor to the brave patriot. We shall be spared the possible entrance of any of that deadly German or other efficiency in our war and navy establishments. Invention of machinery enables one man to do the work of two. Time studies enable one man to do his work quicker, better, and more efficiently. But why not go a step further, and amend the bill so as to prohibit the invention of any machinery, labor-saving device, or system for use in Government departments? Then Congressman Van Dyke's similar bill on the postal service would be unnecessary. E. R. BOWERMAN.

Honeoye Falls, N. Y., April 7, 1916.

ILLUSIONS.

Burns wished that we might see ourselves
As others see us: but I do not;
For I have gone about for days in a rose-colored illusion
That made Life, instead of a hideous mockery,
A radiant and earth-forgetting dream.
A soul deprived of all the wrappings
Of illusionment which God has put about it
To protect it from contact with Reality,
Is not a pretty sight:
It is too much like seeing the naked skull
Grinning below the contours of soft flesh.
I am cheerful and at ease with my friend,
Because I think he is enjoying my society,
When perhaps in reality he is counting the moments until I go.
If I knew this, I should be unhappy;
So a wise Providence has drawn a veil over our eyes—
They cannot bear the strong light of Truth.
And sometimes it happens—
When it does, the angels hold their peace,
Lest they breathe upon the beautiful, iridescent bubble,
And so destroy it—
That two souls have an illusion about each other,
And that is called Love.
O God, mercifully preserve to us our Illusions!

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

SEES END OF SCHOOL BOARD

Mayor Says Present System of Control Cannot Last.

Mayor Mitchel, speaking to the committee arranging for the convention of the National Educational Association here in July, said yesterday in the home of the Chairman, Charles B. Alexander, at 4 West Fifty-eighth Street, that the present way of choosing the Board of Education and its way of governing the schools could not continue many years.

"There are two schools of thought," the Mayor said, "and we must choose between them. One is that the Board of Education should be elective, and that it should make its own tax levies, collect its own taxes and supervise the financial affairs of the schools without oversight by the Board of Estimate or any other board. Another is that the Board of Estimate or the elective government should supervise or control the schools' finances."

Speaking of the Gary plan experiment, he said that "it offers not only a richer curriculum, but a solution of financial problems." He said that elements of the plan should be applied to local conditions.

"This city is a good place for the convention of the National Educational Association," he said, "because it has the greatest educational problems and because it is most progressive in the solution of those problems."

Others speakers were William C. Breed of the Merchants' Association, John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education, and Henry Fairfield Osborn of the American Museum of Natural History. Present were: Mrs. August Belmont, Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College; Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Darlington, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. St. Clair McKelway, Thomas F. Ryan, William Fellowes Morgan, Abram I. Elkus, Oswald Garrison Villard, D. W. Springer of the N. E. A., and Mrs. Sumner Gerard.

OBJECT TO PENSION BILL.

Teachers in One School Fear Complexion of Board.

Alma M. Lockwood, Chairman of a committee of teachers at Public School 34, Manhattan, has drafted a pamphlet giving reasons for opposing the pension bill. One is the provision of the bill creating a pension board composed of two members appointed by the Mayor, the committee, the President of the Board of Education, and three members elected by the teachers. Miss Lockwood says:

"In a city where the administration officials have so clearly shown themselves antagonistic to the Department of Education, we can put no reliance in any promises, if not enacted. That pension board would have the disposition of all the moneys we contribute toward the fund. Frankly, we fear the make-up of such a pension board."

She objects to allowing the Controller to invest and pay out the funds, because it would permit politics to enter into the situation, she says. She thinks that the 8 per cent. deduction from the teachers' salaries is too high. She says that no referendum has been held on the bill. She adds that while the teachers opposed to the pension bill sympathize with the 1,541 pensioners whose pensions are in arrears, the interests of 20,000 teachers in the system must not be sacrificed. Some of the pensioners, she says, are living in luxury.

TO HEAR OPPONENTS OF BILL.

Pension Plan Objections to be Considered by Mayor and Bruere.

Gustave Straubenmuller, Acting City Superintendent of Schools, announced yesterday that he had sent a circular to the Principals of schools in which he had said:

"For the further discussion of the Pension bill, President Willcox and Henry Bruere will meet one or two delegates from each school, who represent those who are opposed to the bill, at the DeWitt Clinton High School auditorium on Thursday afternoon, April 13, at 4 o'clock. The delegates are to be selected by those teachers in your schools who are opposed to the pending bill."

MANY MERCHANTS JOIN.

Association's Campaign for 5,000 Members Wins 242 New Names.

The first day of the campaign, which the Merchants' Association has renewed to increase its membership to 5,000 or more, resulted in a gain of 242 members, it was announced at luncheon at the Biltmore yesterday. The 100 teams left the offices of the association in the Woolworth Building at 9:30 in their search for new recruits. There was much good-natured rivalry, which spurred them to seek first place in the daily roll call.

First honors went to team 32, composed of E. A. De Lima, Chairman; C. T. Corey, and Percy Jackson, who reported eleven new members. Team 2 was a close second with ten members. Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman; William Jay Schieffelin, and John S. Simmons constituted this team. There was a tie for third place between teams 17 and 37, each of which obtained eight new applications. The members of team 17 were John Buckle, Chairman; S. J. Pearson, and A. Silz. Team 37 was composed of Seelye Benedict, Chairman; Lieutenant Frank W. Toppan, U. S. N.; Bernard L. Tim, and W. H. McPharlin.

The speakers at the luncheon were the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Edward Trefz of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and William Fellowes Morgan.

TO CONDEMN BRONX LAND.

Court Appoints Commissioners at Request of Parkway Board.

With the appointment yesterday of Cyrus C. Miller, Richard Lawrence, and Lee P. Davis as Commissioners of Condemnation, Supreme Court Justice George V. Mullan, in the Bronx, ended a year of legal strife between a number of property owners in the Williamsbridge and Woodlawn section of the Bronx and the Bronx Parkway Commission. These Commissioners will condemn more than sixty parcels of land, with a total value of $400,000, as appraised by the Bronx Parkway Commission. In the petition counsel for the Parkway Commission stated that it had made most diligent effort to agree with the property owners on a purchase price, but without success.

There are more than 150 defendants named in the petition. The biggest single parcel of property is valued by the commission at $84,502. It contains 3,115 acres at East 233d Street and Bronx Boulevard. The first meeting of the Condemnation Commissioners has been ordered to be held tomorrow at the offices of the commission, 100 Broadway.

Declines to Hear Bill Argued.

A delegation of settlement workers, headed by Benpamin C. Marsh of the New York Congestion Committee, called at the City Hall yesterday to enlist the aid of Mayor Mitchell for the Cromwell-Marsh bill now in the Legislature empowering the Tenement House Department to vacate rooms that are defective in lighting and in means of escape in case of fire. Samuel Martin, Executive Secretary of the Mayor, told Franklin C. Wells of the Neighborhood Workers, that the Mayor would hold a public hearing on the bills if they passed and allow the delegation to have its say then, but that he could not hold a hearing before the bills came to him for official action. Mr. Marsh and the delegation went away disappointed.

Nicaraguan Congress Ratifies Treaty

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Ratification by the Nicaraguan Congress of the treaty by which the United States acquires for $3,000,000 canal route rights and a coaling station on Fonseca Bay was announced in a dispatch received here today by the Nicaraguan Minister. The treaty already has been ratified by the United States Senate.

SUGAR DUTY BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Postpones for Four Years Repeal of Impost Under Underwood Tariff.

DIFFERS FROM HOUSE BILL

That Contains No Time Limit—Conference Fight Expected—Lemon Tariff Increase Defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Senate this afternoon, without a roll call and with only one or two dissenting voices, passed the Sugar bill in the form agreed upon by the Democratic caucus, postponing for four years—until May, 1920—the operation of the free sugar clause of the Underwood tariff act. The bill was recommended by President Wilson as providing one of the most feasible ways of raising revenue for national defense. As the bill as passed by the House was a definite repeal of the free sugar clause, without any limit of time, the measure will go to conference.

A sharp controversy in conference between the two houses is predicted. Anticipating that the House would insist upon its resolution, Senators Simmons, Stone, and Lodge were named as the Senate conferees. Unless a conference agreement is reached and approved before May 1 sugar will go on the free list.

The real test of strength today came on the motion of Mr. Simmons of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, to substitute the Senate for the House provision. Republicans voted against the substitution, as the indefinite protection given to sugar in the House bill was more to their liking than the four-year term of the Senate bill, and four Democrats—Mr. Broussard and Mr. Ransdell of Louisiana, Mr. Newlands of Nevada, and Mr. Lane of Oregon—voted with them. The new language prevailed by a vote of 40 to 32.

The only other roll call of the day came on an amendment offered by Mr. Works of California, a radical Republican, fixing a duty of 1 cent a pound on lemons and other citrus fruits. This was rejected 44 to 29. Mr. La Follette voted with the Democrats against it, and Mr. Phelan of California, a Democrat, voted with the Republicans for it.

Senator Phelan declared seven counties in California comprised the whole lemon-producing region in the United States and that the reduction of the duty on lemons had caused a loss of $800,000 in revenue. He insisted that lemons were a luxury, not a necessity.

Senator Works declared that when the tariff law was being framed a "corrupt lobby misled Congress by false representations to reduce the tariff on lemons to less than half a cent a pound, and that it resulted disastrously to the American lemon industry."

Senator Williams of Mississippi, who was Chairman of the sub-committee which dealt with the citrus tariff, declared lemon producers deluged it with arguments and literature and had representatives in Washington during the framing of the tariff law.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts attacked the tariff, declaring it was not a good revenue producer. He argued against the contention that the European war was responsible for the great falling off in customs receipts.

Mr. Gore of Oklahoma, a Democrat, before finally voting for the Sugar bill, expressed his disapproval of its form. The duty, he said, would pour $40,000,000 a year into the coffers of sugar refiners. He seemed to think a consumption tax on sugar would be preferable.

WOULD PUNISH MARSHALL.

House Select Committee Looks Up Precedents, Takes No Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Select Committee of the House, appointed to report whether District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall of New York is in contempt of the lower branch of Congress, met in executive session today and is understood to have examined precedents concerning the power of the House to punish for contempt.

Following the appearance of Mr. Marshall yesterday and his virtual defiance of the House, the report was revealed at the Capitol today that Mr. Marshall would be cited for contempt. But the Select Committee, it is believed, has reached no decision regarding its recommendations as regards punishment.

Under the rules it is held that the House may punish for contempt either by reprimand or imprisonment—but the accused has the right of appeal to the Federal courts. It is thought here that Mr. Marshall feels so strongly on the question of the alleged mistreatment he received at the hands of the investigating judiciary sub-committee that he would not tamely submit to contempt proceedings.

ASK FOR OIL REPORTS.

Senate Directs Gregory to Submit Result of Standard Oil Inquiries.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Senate today adopted a resolution by Senator Kenyon, Republican, directing the Attorney General, if not incompatible with public interest, to submit to the Senate all reports of investigations made by the department into the Standard Oil Company since the Supreme Court decree of dissolution against that company, and particularly any investigation into gas

BLAKELOCK RETURNS TO VIEW HIS WORKS

Insane Artist, Out of Asylum First Time in 16 Years, Shows Deep Interest.

HAS HIS FIRST AUTO RIDE

Painter Calls "The Brook by Moonlight" His Masterpiece—Trip Believed Beneficial.

Ralph Albert Blakelock, the insane artist, whose early work has at last placed him in the front rank among American painters, was brought from the State Hospital at Middletown to New York City yesterday to view a collection of his paintings at the Reinhardt Galleries, 565 Fifth Avenue. Blakelock was delighted to be in the city. The smile that came over his face when he was greeted by his old friend, Harry W. Watrous, Secretary of the National Academy of Design, and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Adams, who started the movement to make brighter the remaining days of the unfortunate artist, never left him the whole time he was here.

He was deeply interested in the remarkable changes that had taken place in the city since he last saw it, but he was more enthusiastic about his paintings, which he practically gave away in return for food and clothing for his family, without foreseeing that some of them were to be sold for thousands of dollars.

The painter had been eager to come to New York ever since he was informed several weeks ago that he was to be brought here to see the collection of his own works. Dr. Maurice C. Ashley, Superintendent of the hospital, and C. H. Moore, an attendant, accompanied him on the first trip outside the insane hospital since he was committed to it more than sixteen years ago.

As happy as a youngster about to be dressed for some special occasion, Blakelock, with the assistance of Dr. Ashley and Attendant Moore, took pains that his new clothes should be properly arranged. They were selected for him by Mrs. Van Rensselaer Adams. Dr. Ashley brought Mr. Blakelock by way of the Hudson Tubes to Thirty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, and the painter was amazed at the engineering which made the tunnel possible.

When he stepped out of the tunnel into the sunlight of Broadway and Sixth Avenue Mr. Blakelock stopped for a moment to gaze at the towering buildings. He said their very height made him dizzy, and remarked on the great change that had taken place in New York City as he remembered it.

Another surprise came for the artist when he was invited to step into an automobile, sent to carry him to the Hotel Woodstock in West Forty-third Street. He never before had ridden in a motor car, and was visibly affected by its motion.

Reminded of Paris Streets.

The artist at once noticed the northward trend of business on Fifth Avenue, and said that thoroughfare reminded him vividly of pictures he had seen of famous streets of Paris. However, he could not understand the causes which made business move from Twenty-third Street to Forty-second Street.

After a brief rest at the Woodstock Mr. Blakelock was taken to the Reinhardt Galleries to see his paintings. He was keenly interested in each of his pictures, and recalled the circumstances under which most of them were painted. He stood for a long time gazing at his famous work, "The Brook by Moonlight," which recently was purchased for $20,000 by the Toledo Museum at the Catholina Lambert sale. He lingered before the painting after he had looked at all the rest, and when asked what he thought of it, he said quietly:

"Yes, that's the masterpiece."

The artist spent more than an hour looking at his paintings, and then he was taken across Fifth Avenue to the studio of Arnold Genthe, where he posed for his photograph, the second time he has done so in a lifetime. Mr. Blakelock sat for a half a dozen exposures, and when that was over, he caught sight of a painting on the wall of the studio.

"That's a Constable," he said. "It's one of the best Constables I ever saw."

When Dr. Genthe showed the artist a mezzotint of the Constable painting, "Lock on the Stour," by another artist, he glanced at it for only a moment, and said:

"The engraver has taken great liberty with it. I like the depth of the original, which is not reproduced in the mezzotint."

The painter showed interest in some of the artistic photographs displayed in the studio. After looking at one of them, he said:

"Science and art go hand in hand."

Praises Mrs. Wilson's Photograph.

Mr. Blakelock did not recognize the photograph of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, the same that was reproduced in the Pictorial Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES. However, he complimented it before being told whose picture it was.

The artist was taken for a drive up Riverside Drive, and after luncheon he visited the lower end of Manhattan, where he was amazed at the still higher buildings, and at 4:15 he started back to Middletown.

Before leaving the city the painter expressed his appreciation to Mrs. Adams by leaving with her his handkerchief, on which was written his name and the asylum laundry mark, "No. 17." He gave her the handkerchief because he had no card, and he said he wanted Mrs. Adams to keep it as proof to his friends that he really had been to the city.

Dr. Ashley said he believed the trip to New York had been of great benefit to the artist. Considering his mental condition and his advanced years, the Superintendent of the asylum said the painter had shown comparatively little fatigue.

Shakespeare Flower Dance Tonight.

Alfred Noyes, the English poet, will open the Shakespeare Flower Dance at the Plaza Hotel tonight, under the auspices of the International Child Welfare League and the National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild. The dance is for the purpose of creating a fund to be used in the preliminary plan for the rehabilitation of the stricken children in war devastated Europe after hostilities cease.

Preceding the dance a number of the patronesses will have dinner parties at their own homes.

Sir Herbert Tree will give a reading from Shakespeare after the dance, and Mrs. John H. Flagler and Miss Greta Torpadie, soprano will sing.

MISS RUDYARD ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mrs. John M. Macdonald to Wed Robert Hallowell.

Mrs. John Matthew Macdonald has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Charlotte Rudyard, a daughter of her former husband, to Robert Hallowell, a son of Charles Hallowell, also of New York. Miss Rudyard was born in this city, and is a graduate of Vassar, and for several years was an assistant editor of Harper's Magazine. She was one of the six original editors of The New Republic from the staff of which she recently resigned. She is a member of the Cosmopolitan and Women's University Clubs.

Mr. Hallowell is a member of the old Quaker family of Hallowells of Philadelphia, also well known in Boston, and was graduated from Harvard and was President of the Harvard Lampoon. He was formerly connected with the Century Magazine and with the American Magazine, and has been the Treasurer and business manager of The New Republic since its beginning. He is a member of the Harvard Club.

No date has been announced for the wedding, but it will probably take place in a short time.

MISS DU PONT'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to H. S. Meeds, Jr., on April 29.

Miss Ellen Coleman du Pont, a daughter of General T. Coleman du Pont and Mrs. du Pont of Wilmington, Del., will be married on Saturday, April 29, to Hollyday S. Meeds, Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Hollyday Meeds of Chevy Chase, Md. Miss Renée de P. du Pont will be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids selected are the Misses Katherine Clark of Northampton, Mass.; Greta du Pont Barksdale, Ethel A. Tallman, and Mary F. Jewell of Lexington, Ky.; Henryette P. Stadelman of Wilmington, and Elizabeth Malloy of Selbyville, Ky.

A novelty in the procession will be the junior ushers, who are to be the Masters Eleuthere I. du Pont and S. Hallock du Pont of Wilmington, and Kolbourne Gordon of New York. Cuyler Orndorff Meeds is to be his brother's best man, and the ushers selected are Francis Victor du Pont, a brother of the prospective bride; William T. Penniman, Allen Craig, and G. Dare Hopkins, all of Wilmington; H. Stone Fair of Bernardsville, N. J.; William Hughlett Naylor of Baltimore, and Louis de B. McCrady of Charleston, S. C.

The ceremony will take place in Trinity Church, Wilmington, and the Rev. Frederick M. Kirkus, the rector, will officiate.

DANCE FOLLOWS WEDDING.

Miss Marion Silberstein Weds Charles Kadin at the Astor.

The wedding of Charles Kadin, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kadin, and Miss Marion Silberstein, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Silberstein, took place at 8 o'clock last evening in the east ballroom of the Astor, and was followed by a dinner and dance for 300 guests. The Rev. Dr. Bernard B. Drachman officiated.

Miss Silberstein, in white satin and chiffon embroidered in pearls and wearing a tulle veil and a diamond necklace, the gift of the bridegroom, carried orchids and valley lilies. She was attended by Mrs. Harry Jacobs, a sister of the bridegroom, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Samuel A. Silberstein, as matrons of honor, and had as bridesmaids the Misses Hannah Weinstein, Theresa Mankel, Helen Rosenburg and Sarah Jacobson. All were in pastel tinted gowns and carried pink roses.

Myron A. Kadin was his brother's best man and the ushers were Joseph Silberstein, Joseph East, Dorsey Miller, and Alfred Borenstein. Mr. and Mrs. Kadin are going South on their bridal trip and will live in New York on their return.

WEDDED IN BROOKLYN.

Miss Doris Cuthbertson Marries Wm. V. Dexter in St. George's.

The wedding of Miss Doris Cuthbertson, daughter of Archibald Cuthbertson of Ayr, Ontario, Canada, to William Vail Dexter of Dyker Heights, Brooklyn, was celebrated at 5 o'clock yesterday in St. George's Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. John Henri Sattig, rector of St. Philip's Church, Dyker Heights, officiated.

The bride wore a gown of chiffon taffeta draped with shadow lace, and a veil of tulle, which was caught about the coiffure and held with a lace cap. Her only ornament was a string of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. Miss Priscilla Dexter, sister of the bridegroom, acted as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Lillian Illsley and Katherine Shantz. They wore gowns of blue faille silk topped with garden hats of tulle. The maid of honor carried a bouquet of yellow rosebuds and the bridesmaids jonquils.

Theodore Bailey, Jr., served as best man. The ushers were Lloyd Bailey, Ray Wilson, Gerald Watson, Irving Illsley, John Garnauf, and Earle Duffield. There was no reception and the couple left shortly after the ceremony for a honeymoon trip through the South. They will live in Brooklyn upon their return.

LIVINGSTON-GRINBERG.

Daughter of Mrs. Rose Grinberg a Bride at the Marie Antoinette.

The wedding of Miss Carolyn R. Grinberg, daughter of Mrs. Rose Grinberg of the Hotel Hargrave, in West Seventy-second Street, to Stanley A. Livingston of this city, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Marie Antoinette. The Rev. Dr. de Sola Mendes officiated.

The bride, whose brother, P. Irving Grinberg, gave her in marriage, wore a white satin gown trimmed with old point lace. Her tulle veil, edged with the lace, was banded low on her coiffure. She carried an arm bouquet of daisies. Seymour Goodwin acted as best man, and the ushers were Malvin S. Cohen, David Gordon, Leonard Kaufman, and Max Reich.

The ceremony was followed by a large reception, and the couple left later for the South. Upon their return they will live in this city.

Herman-Frohsin Wedding April 27.

The marriage of Seymour Herman, a son of Mrs. Fanny Herman-Nye of 98 Morningside Avenue, and Miss Marguerite Frohsin of Philadelphia will take place in the latter city on April 27, at the home of the bride. The guests will be confined to the immediate families. Max S. Herman will be his brother's best man, but there will be no other attendants, and the Rev. Dr. Krauskoff will officiate. The following day the young couple will begin a motor tour through the South.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $1 from Ad. L. for the Belgium Relief Fund.

JEWS' BUNDLE DAY BRINGS 2,000 GIFTS

Twenty Millionaires Send Valuables, Including Fur Coats, to Aid the Poor.

FORTY WAGONS SEEK GOODS

Other Donations Comprise Silver, Evening Dresses, China, Trading Stamps and Coupons.

Bundle Day timed to the seasonal change of raiment yesterday brought 2,000 packages to the Industrial Department of the United Hebrew Charities at 37 Greene Street to be utilized for the poor. Most of the bags were filled with clothing, but here and there were other articles which the donors thought could be sold for the good of the cause. One woman sent a pair of opera glasses, which were promptly appraised at $8.25 and adjudged to be sufficient to keep a poor family in provisions for a week.

As there were twenty millionaires who sent their bundles, some of the bags were laden with valuable articles. One of the friends of the organization sent a sealskin coat and a fur-lined overcoat, for which the department soon had an offer of $125, and then decided to hold them for a rise. Salt cellars of silver, a dozen Austrian plates, glass dishes, silk hats, and some almost new evening dresses were among the offerings. The poor do not make use of these toilettes at first hand, but the Industrial Department is able to sell the gowns at good prices and the proceeds are a great help in providing good suits of clothing and stout shoes for the children.

William Hirsch, in charge of the Bundle Day activities, said last night that the material received yesterday could be sold for about $7,000, but that it represented more than that because there were many clothes which were available for wear without much change.

The success of the Bundle Day was largely due to the coming Passover, which is to be celebrated on April 18. The wealthier Jews at this time make extensive changes in raiment, and that which they discard is used directly or indirectly for the poor families.

The sentence so often quoted in the work of the Industrial Department that "A bag of rags is worth its weight in bread" was often demonstrated by the offerings of yesterday. The European war has cut off the supplies of rags which had been brought from abroad for the paper industry. The average bag weighs forty pounds and is valued at $2.10, or about 5 cents a pound. As bread is quoted at 5 cents a pound the worth of even the least valuable gifts is easily established.

The forty wagons of the United Hebrew Charities were kept busy yesterday bringing in the widely varied material for the poor. The clothes and fabrics were promptly sorted. Some of the cloth was of exceptionally fine quality. The metals, bric-a-brac, toys, tin and lead foil, coupons, and trading stamps received were duly classified and prepared. The Industrial Department is doing an educational work in stimulating the housekeeper how much is wasted these days without being noticed. The supply of tinfoil from bottle caps and bouquet wrappings and other sources ordinarily thrown into the garbage cans amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars a year in this city alone.

The department has found out that many of the trading stamps are never redeemed at all, and it is therefore taking all the stamps and coupons it can get and is preparing to present them for redemption. Even the wrappers of some kinds of soap which are in the form of coupons are held at 1 cent each.

It was said at the office of the Industrial Department that with the aid of such movements as Bundle Day it would be possible to provide adequate relief for many poor families, as a system had been developed under which material of all kinds could be converted into money.

Ben Altheimer of St. Louis, the father of the original Bundle Day of the holiday,

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

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Earnings applicable to dividends on the entire issue of preferred stock equal to over 7.75 times the requirements.

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TRUSTEES
Ought to Know

what securities constitute a legal investment for the funds left in their charge. We have reprinted in booklet form the law governing investments by Savings Banks and Trustees in New York State, also the

1916 Official List

of bonds which are believed to comply with the requirements of this law.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Very Dull—Traders Indifferent to International Situation.

Traders confessed yesterday their inability to maintain activity in the stock market with the public holding aloof and with a grave international situation in the balance. Certain specialties were quite actively dealt in, but there was a very sharp contraction in dealings as a whole. Even some of the leading industrial shares, like United States Steel, were left in dullness, but the issues most neglected were the railroad stocks. They had been accustomed to a considerable degree of neglect, but yesterday the total dealings in them amounted to but a little more than 10 per cent. of the aggregate transactions, greatly reduced in volume though these were.

Traders admitted their inability to maintain activity, but they did not abandon the composure which they have lately been showing notwithstanding the grave questions at issue between this country and a foreign power. About 2 o'clock a report from Washington appeared on the news tickers that the Administration had decided to send an ultimatum to Germany demanding the cessation forthwith of submarine attacks on unarmed and neutral vessels under penalty of an immediate severance of diplomatic relations. Eight or ten months ago traders would not have waited for confirmation of such a rumor before resorting to precipitate selling. There was a decline in the market yesterday after this report was printed, but it was a leisurely recession which brought no very serious net losses, such a movement in fact as might well have occurred without special incentive at the end of a session which from a trader's point of view turned out to be a futile one. It was not doubt concerning the accuracy of the report so much as it was indifference bred by long familiarity with notes to Germany which led traders to take such a report very calmly.

Some held the view throughout the day that the market was waiting on the action to be taken by the Cabinet today or within the next few days regarding the submarine situation, but if so it was waiting on a serious matter with very great equanimity. As a matter of fact the market seems to have come to its present stage of dullness as a natural sequel to a long series of ineffectual trading operations which have lacked the essential support of public trading on any substantial scale. The process of traders feeding upon each other leads inevitably to deadlock and to dullness. No doubt it would be easy to arouse the present market from its lethargy if news of sufficient moment were to come to hand, but ordinary news seems powerless to stir the market save where trading operations are concentrated upon a very limited area—upon a few stocks for one reason or another more easily moved than others or in which sufficient specific influence is exerted by current news affecting them in direct fashion. A market less benumbed might well have responded to such news as that of the great increase in steel tonnage reported on Monday, but United States Steel yesterday closed unchanged after having covered an extreme range of half a point. The state of the market for Steel may be regarded as typical of the present public attitude toward Stock Exchange operations.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	3½	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4	4	4½
Dallas	4	4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	4	4	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3½	..
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3	3½	..
Cleveland	5	3	3	..
Richmond	5	5½	4½	..
Atlanta	5	5½	4	5
Chicago	5	3½	3½	3
St. Louis	5	5	..	5
Minneapolis	5	..	3½	5
Kansas City	5	3½	3	4
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	5½	4	3

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2	2¼	2

*TIME LOANS.

30 days	2¼@2½	5 months	3
60 days	2¾@3	6 months	3
4 months	3		

*Regular mixed collateral all industrial, ¼ per cent. higher.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
30 to 90 days	3 @3¼
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling—				
Demand	4.76¾	4.76¼	4.76¼	—.00½
Cables	4.77	4.76¾	4.76¾	—.00½
Paris—				
Demand	6.03¾	6.03⅜	6.03¾	—.00¼
Cables	6.03½	6.02¾	6.02½	..
Berlin—				
Demand	72.56¼	72.43⅝	72.56¼	+.12½
Cables	72.62½	72.50	72.62½	+.12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.76¼	4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	6.03¾	6.02⅞
19.20	Spain	19.32	19.37
5.1826	Switzerland	5.19¾	5.19
19.225	Greece	19.33	19.38
20.20	Berlin	72.56½	72.62½
20.70	Scandinavia	12.46	12.50
40.19	Holland	29.80	29.90
5.1826	Italy	42.68¾	42.81¼
51.45	Russia	6.55¾	6.56
	China—		31.62½
	Hongkong	49.25	49.35
	Shanghai	68.50	68.62½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84	Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.87½	42.50
32.40	Rio	22.87½	23.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73	$4.71	$4.72¾	$4.70¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $523,471,463; balance, $27,614,517; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $775,443.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $2.81¼ premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 29 13-16d, up ⅛d; New York, 62½c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 48¾@50¾c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	315,999
Same day last year	1,057,207
Year to date	47,172,729
Same period last year	24,660,123
Average price and change 50 stocks	87.50 — .23
Same day last year	68.79 + .38

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	91.87 Jan. 3	83.49 Mar. 1
Same period last year	70.01 Apr. 13	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20½	20½	3,000	Alaska Gold Mines	20⅜	20½	19¾	20	— ½
9⅝	9⅝	300	Alaska Juneau	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
28¾	29¼	300	Allis-Chalmers	29⅜	29⅜	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
76½	77¼	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	77	77	77	77	— ¼
66	67	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	67	67	67	67	— ¼
93½	97	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	97⅜	97⅜	96½	96½	— 1
72½	72¾	1,100	Am. Beet Sugar	72½	72½	72½	72½	— ¼
93½	95	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	94	94	94	94	— ¼
....	102	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	100	100	100	100	— ½
99½	99¾	4,400	Am. Can	61⅞	61⅞	60½	60½	— 1½
111¾	112	100	Am. Can pf	111⅜	111⅜	111¼	111¼	— ⅛
67½	68½	100	Am. Car & Fdry	68¾	68¾	68	68	— ⅞
157½	158⅜	800	Am. Coal Products	159	159	157	157½	— ½
53	53½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	53½	53½	53½	53½	— ⅛
127½	130	10	Am. Express	128	128	128	128	....
9⅝	10	100	Am. H. & Leather	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
51⅞	52¼	300	Am. H. & Leath.pf	52	52	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
27⅞	28⅞	100	Am. Ice Securities	28	28	28	28	....
23½	24	900	Am. Linseed	23½	24¼	23½	24	+ ⅜
45½	46½	800	Am. Linseed pf	45⅝	46¼	45¾	46	+ ⅜
77⅛	78	8,500	Am. Locomotive	77⅝	77⅞	77¼	77¼	— ⅜
102	103	200	Am. Locomotive pf	102	102½	102	102½	....
34½	35	300	Am. Malt pf	34⅞	35	34⅞	35	....
101⅞	102	4,400	Am. Smelt. & R	102½	102¾	101¾	101⅞	— ¼
112	113	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112¼	112¾	112¼	112¾	+ ⅛
94	94½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝	+ ⅛
....	....	100	Do., s. 30	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	....
110¼	110¾	1,500	Am. Steel F'dries	52½	52½	52½	52½	....
115⅝	116	100	Am. Sugar Ref	110½	111	110½	110⅝	+ ⅜
128¼	128½	800	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116	116	116	116	....
128¼	125½	95	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128¼	128¼	128¼	128⅛	— ⅛
105½	106	200	Do., odd lots	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜	— ⅜
49½	49¾	1,100	Am. Tob. pf. new	105⅜	105⅜	105½	105½	....
98⅛	99	200	Am. Woolen	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	....
98⅛	99	25	Am. Woolen pf	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	— ⅝
95¾	95¾	13,900	Do., odd lot	99½	99½	99½	99½	— 1¼
80⅞	87	4,900	Am. Zinc Lt. S	97¼	97¼	95⅛	95⅛	— 1⅜
4⅛	5	100	Anaconda Cop. Co	87⅜	87⅜	86⅝	86⅝	— ⅞
52	....	24	Assets Realization	4	4	4	4	+ ¼
67⅛	68	100	Asso. Merch. 1st pf	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
....	....	50	Associated Oil	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+ ½
103¾	103½	400	Do., odd lot	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	....
100	100¾	50	Atch. Top. & S. F	100¾	103¼	100¾	103¼	....
105¼	106	6,900	Atlantic Coast Line	103⅝	109⅝	103⅝	109⅝	+ ⅛
86⅞	87¼	200	Baldwin Loco	106⅜	107⅞	105½	107⅛	+ ⅛
76½	76¾	100	Baltimore & Ohio	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	+ ⅛
2⅝	2⅞	100	Baltimore & O. pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	+ ⅛
81	83	100	Batopilas Mining	2½	2½	2½	2½	....
100¼	114	100	Burns Brothers	82	82	82	82	— ½
96	96¼	100	Bush Terminal	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	— 2
53¼	53½	8,100	Butte & Superior	97¼	97¾	95½	96	— 1
23⅝	24	1,100	Central Leather Co	54	54	53¾	53¾	— ⅝
111⅝	112	2,900	Chandler Motor	95	96⅜	95	95⅞	+ ½
....	....	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	62	62	61⅝	61⅝	— ⅜
53⅝	54	100	Chicago & Alton	8½	8½	8½	8½	....
94	94½	200	Chi. Gt. Western pf	35⅜	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	+ ⅛
128½	129	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	18⅞	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	— ¼
22⅞	23	3,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	19¼	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ½
55	55⅜	1,100	Chile Copper	23⅛	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
38	40	2,000	Chino Copper	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ¼
44⅜	44¾	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L	40	40	40	40	— ¼
26⅜	27	1,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	44½	45¼	44½	45	— 1
44⅞	45⅜	100	Col. & Southern	27	27	27	27	....
19½	20	200	Comput. Tab. Rec	45	45	45	45	— ¼
92½	93	800	Corn Products Ref	20¾	20¾	20	20	— ⅜
92⅜	92¾	900	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	93¼	93¼	93	93	— ⅜
116	116½	41,800	Crucible Steel	92¾	94½	92¾	93	— ½
220	225	200	Crucible Steel pf	116	116¾	116	116¾	— ⅛
215	222	1,200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	219	221	216	221	+6
....	9½	200	Del., Lack & West	220	220	220	220	+2
21	21¼	300	Den. & Rio Grande	10	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
47¼	47⅝	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	19	21	19	21	+1
24⅝	25¼	1,000	Distillers' Secur	48¼	48¼	47½	47½	— ½
36⅞	36⅞	300	Dome Mines	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
51⅝	51⅝	950	Erie	36⅜	36⅜	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
43	43⅛	400	Erie 1st pf	51½	51⅝	51½	51⅝	+ ¼
167½	168	200	Erie 2d pf	43¾	43¾	43	43	— ⅝
116	116¾	200	General Electric	167½	167½	167	167⅜	+ ⅜
78⅞	79⅛	11,800	General Motors	116	116	116	116	— ⅛
80⅛	80⅝	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	80	80	78¾	78¾	— ⅞
119½	120	500	Granby Consol. A	80¼	80½	80½	80½	— ½
43½	43¾	500	Great Northern pf	120¼	120¾	120	120	— ¼
49¾	49¾	400	G. N. certs.ore propr	43½	45¾	43¾	43¾	— ¼
21¾	21⅞	4,700	Greene-Cananea	48¾	49⅛	48¾	49⅛	+ ⅛
300	305	140	Guggenheim Explor	22	22	21½	21½	+1
46½	46⅝	2,000	Ingersoll-Rand	300	300	300	300	+25
17⅛	17½	1,500	Inspiration Copper	47¼	47¼	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
74	74½	800	Interboro Consol	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
58½	59⅜	300	Interboro Con. pf	74½	74½	74¼	74¼	— ⅛
20¾	20⅝	9,900	Int. Agricultural pf	59	59½	59	59½	+1
73⅞	74⅛	16,400	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	21¾	21¾	20½	20½	— 1
49¼	49⅝	8,800	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	75¼	75¼	73½	74	— 1¼
47	47⅞	400	Int. Nickel	50¼	50¼	49¼	49¼	— ⅝
88	90	100	Int. Paper pf	47½	47½	47	47	— ⅝
25½	26	300	Jewel Tea	90	90	90	90	+1
73½	74	200	Kansas City South	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
95¾	97¼	100	Kelly Spring Tire	74	74½	74	74½	— ½
57	57⅛	7,100	Kelly Spring T. pf	96	96	96	96	— ½
128¾	129¾	50	Kennecut Copper	57¼	57¾	57	57	— ⅛
75½	77½	200	Kings Co.El.L. & P	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	— ¼
103½	106¼	200	Lackawanna Steel	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	— ⅛
52½	53¼	7,600	Laclede Gas	105¾	105¾	105⅝	105⅝	— ⅛
76½	77¼	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	51½	52⅝	51½	52⅛	+ ⅝
129½	130	200	Lehigh Valley	77¼	77¾	77¼	77¾	+ ⅛
128	130	50	Louis & Nash	125	125¼	125	125¼	— 1½
72¾	73¼	3,500	Manhattan Elev.	129	129	129	129	— ⅛
85½	86	400	Do., odd lot	129½	129½	129½	129½	+ ⅛
56½	57¼	1,300	Maxwell Motors	73¾	74⅝	73	73	— ⅛
109¾	109¾	12,700	Max. Motors 1st pf	86	86	86	86¼	+ ⅛
38⅜	38⅝	2,200	Max. Motors 2d pf	57	57½	56¾	56¾	— ⅝
3⅜	3¾	200	Mexican Petroleum	111	111	110	110¾	— 1½
4¼	4¾	400	Miami Copper	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	3⅝	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
4⅜	4⅝	100	Missouri Pacific	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ¼
78	79	200	Do., trust rcts	77	78	78	78¾	— 1
123½	123¾	100	Montana Power	123	123	123	123	— ¼
77⅛	77⅞	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	76	76	76	76	....
84½	85	300	Nat. Cloak & Suit	25	25	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
60	60½	600	Nat. Enameling & Co	67¼	67¼	66⅝	66⅝	— ⅝
500	500	500	Nat. Lead Co	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
103	103¼	1,800	Nevada Con. Cop	142½	142½	142	142	— ½
100	100	100	N. Y. Air Brake	103	103¼	102¾	102¾	— ⅜
1,300	1,300	100	N. Y. Central	36	36	36	36	— ⅛
150	150	6,900	N.Y.C. & St.L.	50	50	50	50	— ⅛
600	600	100	N.Y.C. & St.L.2d pf	62	62½	60⅝	61¼	— 1⅝
1,100	1,100	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	122½	122⅝	122⅛	122⅛	— ⅛
100	100	100	Norfolk & Western	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	— ⅛
1,200	1,200	100	North American	112¾	112¾	112	112¼	— ½
100	100	100	Northern Pacific	71	71	71	71	+ ⅛
2,100	2,100	100	Old Dominion	9	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
300	300	100	Ontario Mining	83	83	83	83	— ½
100	100	100	Pabst Brewing pf	57	57	57	57	— ¼
100	100	100	Penn. R. R	44	44	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
100	100	100	Philadelphia Co	26½	26½	26½	26½	— 1½
100	100	100	Pittsburgh Coal	52	52	52	52	....
100	100	100	Pressed Steel Car	62	62	62	62	— ¼
100	100	100	Quicksilver pf	4	4	4	4	— ¼
1,300	1,300	100	Railway Steel Sp	89	89	89	89	....
87	87	1,400	Ray Con. Copper	24	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
45	45	100	Reading	85½	85½	85½	85½	— ⅛
51	51	450	Reading 2d pf	45	45	45	45	— ⅛
100	100	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	51	51¼	51	51¼	+ ⅛
1,800	1,800	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
200	200	200	St. L. & San F	2½	2½	2	2	— ⅛
1,700	1,700	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	4¾	4¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
100	100	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	3¾	3¾	3	3	— ⅛
1,200	1,200	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	178	178	178	178	— 1
300	300	300	Shattuck-Arizona	34⅞	34⅞	34	34	— ¾
500	500	500	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	55	55	54¼	54¼	— ⅝
800	800	200	So. Porto Rico Sug	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ¼
300	300	800	Southern Railway	207	209	207	209	....
200	200	200	Southern Ry. pf	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	....
58	58½	1,500	Standard Milling	58	58½	58	58½	— ½
95	95	100	Studebaker Co	95	95	95	95	— 1
142¾	142¾	900	Tennessee Copper	142¾	142¾	141½	141½	— ¼
52¾	52¾	100	Texas Co	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ¼
198	198	600	Texas & Pacific	198	198	197	197	— 2
10	10	100	Third Avenue	10	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
61½	61½	100	Union B. & P. Co	61½	61½	61½	61½	— ⅛
6⅞	6⅞	100	Union B. & P. Co. pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
30¼	30¾	600	Union Pacific	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ⅛
132⅞	132⅞	700	Union Pacific pf	132⅞	132⅞	132½	132½	+ ⅜
82⅞	83	200	United Cigar Mfrs	82⅞	83	82⅞	83	+ ⅜
62	62	4,100	United Fruit Co	62	62	62	62	....
148	148⅞	700	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	147¼	148⅜	147¼	148⅜	+ ⅜
147⅞	148	200	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	147⅞	148	147⅞	147⅞	....
21¾	21¾	400	U.S.C.I. P. & F. pf	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ¾
51⅝	51⅝	17,100	U. S. Ind. Alco.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛	— ¾
163½	163½	200	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	163½	163½	160½	160½	— 2⅝
108	108	200	U. S. Red & Ref	108	108	108	108	— 1
1¼	1¼	2,300	U. S. Rubber	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	....
53⅜	53⅜	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	53⅜	53⅜	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅝
110¾	110¾	14,000	U. S. Sm. Ref. & M	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	+ ¼
75	78	800	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	75	78	74⅜	77½	+ 2½
53¼	53¼	11,750	U. S. Steel	53¼	53¼	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅝
85	85½	300	U. S. Steel pf	85	85½	84¾	84¾	— ⅝
117¼	117¾	2,500	Utah Copper	117¼	117¾	117¼	117⅝	— ⅛
83⅜	83⅜	1,800	Utah Securities	83⅜	83⅜	82⅝	82⅝	— ⅜
18	19	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	18	19	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
44¼	44¼	400	Wabash pf. A	44¼	44¼	44	44	— ⅛
45½	45⅝	800	Wabash pf. B	45½	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	— ⅛
27¾	27¾	800	Western Union Tel	27¾	27¾	27½	27½	— ⅜
90¼	90¾	3,000	Westingh. E. & M.	90¼	90¾	89¾	89¾	— ⅝
65¼	65¼	400	Wheeling & L. E.	65¼	65¼	63⅞	64	— 1
4¼	4⅜	800	W. & L. E. 1st pf	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	13⅝	300	W. & L. E. 2d pf	13⅜	13⅝	13	13	+ ⅝
233	235	100	Wills-Overland	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	....
123	125	1,000	Woolw. (F.W.) Co	233	233	233	233	— 2
				124½	125	124½	125	+1

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The international situation was regarded less favorably from a market point of view and prices sagged on the Consolidated Exchange. The declines, however, were confined within small limits except in a very few instances.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Beet Sug.	72½	72½	72¼	72¼
190	Am. Can	62	62	60¾	60¾
110	Am. Car & F.	68¾	68¾	68	68
20	Am. Linseed	24	24	23¾	24
320	Am. Locomo	77¾	77¾	77	77¼
1,020	Am. Smelting	102¾	102¾	101¾	101¾
40	Am. Sugar	110¾	111¼	110¾	111¼
1,180	Am. Zinc	97½	97½	95	95½
720	Anaconda Cop.	87¼	87¾	86¾	86¾
420	Baldwin Loco.	107	107½	106½	106
260	Butte & Sup.	87	87	87	87
20	Cent. Leather.	54	54	53¾	53¾
110	C. R. I. & P.	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼
40	Chile Copper	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
50	Chino Copper	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
270	Col. Fuel & I.	44¾	45¾	44¾	44¾
14,960	Crucible Steel	92½	94⅝	92½	92⅝
80	Dist. Secur.	48	48	47½	47½
30	Dome Mines	24

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Legal investment for Savings Banks, Trustees, etc., in New York and all the New England States.

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to yield from 3.90% to 3.95%

$40,400

City of Canton, O.

4½% bonds due March 1st, 1926

to yield 4%

$25,000

City of Akron, O.

4½% bonds due Nov. 1st, 1925

to yield 4%

Legal investment for Savings Banks, Trustees, etc., in Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

$50,000

City of Colorado Spgs., Col.

4% bonds due Oct. 2nd, 1925

at 100 & int., yielding 4%

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3. Earnings and the outlook for dividends.

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RECORD RESOURCES OF NATIONAL BANKS

Total of $13,838,000,000 on March 7, as Shown by Response to Controller's Call.

FOREIGN RETURNS OUTDONE

Tops Resources of Seven Great Central Banks—Total Deposits Increase a Fourth in a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—A digest of the returns received by the Controller of the Currency in reply to the bank call for March 7 shows that the total resources of the national banks of the United States were on that day $13,838,000,000, which is in excess of the greatest amount of resources at any previous time by $370,000,000. As compared with March 7, 1915, it is an increase of $2,271,000,000. Controller Williams said tonight:

"The aggregate resources of the national banks of the United States at this time exceed by $3,000,000,000 the aggregate resources of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Reichsbank of Germany, the Bank of Russia, the Bank of the Netherlands, the Swiss National Bank, and the Bank of Japan.

"The increase in the loans and discounts of our national banks on March 7 was $132,000,000, as compared with Dec. 31, 1915, and $990,000,000, as compared with March 4, 1915. The total deposits on March 7 amounting to $10,790,000,000, an increase since Dec. 31, 1915, of $411,000,000, and an increase of $2,198,000,000 as compared with March 4, 1915.

"Of the $411,000,000 increase in deposits since Dec. 31, 1915, $325,000,000 were from banks and bankers, and $78,000,000 were reported as time deposits, while demand deposits for this period showed a decrease of $2,000,000. Of the $2,198,000,000 increase in total deposits since March 4, 1915, however, the principal increase was in demand deposits, which increased $1,072,000,000, against an increase in time deposits of $296,000,000, and an increase in the balances due to banks and bankers of $830,000,000.

"Bills payable and rediscounts amounted on March 7, 1916, to only $61,956,000, a decrease since Dec. 31, 1915, of $36,460,000, and a reduction as compared with March 4 a year ago of $38,704,000. Specie holdings amounted on March 7, 1916, to $708,780,000, an increase since Dec. 31, 1915, of $19,018,000, and an increase as compared with March 4, 1915, of $116,928,000.

"The hoidings of United States bonds amounted on March 7, 1916, to $754,000,000, a decrease of $20,000,000 as compared with Dec. 31, 1915, and of $27,000,000 as compared with March 4, 1915. The holdings of bonds, securities, &c., other than United States Government bonds, amounted on March 7, 1916, to $1,404,000,000, an increase since Dec. 31, 1915, of $89,638,000 and an increase as compared with March 4, 1915, of $384,000,000.

"It should be noted that while the national banks reduced their holdings of Government bonds between March 4, 1915, and March 7, 1916, to the extent of $27,000,000, the Federal Reserve Banks, between March 5, 1915, and March 10, 1916, increased their holdings of Government bonds from $5,000,000 to $34,000,000. In the last thirty days the amount of Government bonds held by the Federal Reserve Banks has increased approximately $11,000,000 more. The Federal Reserve Banks now own over $45,000,000 of Government bonds.

"The twelve Federal Reserve Banks get the same returns from their holdings of Government 2s as are obtained by the national banks. Federal Reserve Banks, as well as national banks, are permitted to issue circulation against Government 2s, and upon this circulation they are subject to a tax of one-half of 1 per cent.; so that any bank, whether national or Federal Reserve, investing in Government 2s and then reimbursing itself for the outlay by issuing circulation against its bonds gets a net profit of approximately 1½ per cent. without reducing its cash resources except as to the 5 per cent. redemption fund deposited with the United States Treasurer.

"The circulation of national banks on March 7, 1916, was $695,000,000, a decrease of $17,000,000 since Dec. 31, 1915, and a reduction of $50,000,000 since March 4, 1915, but this reduction of $50,000,000 since March 4, 1915, included $20,000,000 of emergency currency retired subsequent to the latter date.

"On March 7, 1916, there were 7,586 national banks, with a capital of $1,067,289,000, as compared with 7,599 national banks on March 4, 1915, with a capital of $1,060,589,000, an increase in capital for the year of $700,000. This slight reduction in the number of national banks was due to the liquidation of a number of national banks for the purpose of consolidating with other national banks. The new national banks chartered in the last twelve months largely exceeded the number of banks going into voluntarily liquidation for purposes other than consolidation with other national banks.

"The surplus and undivided profits of national banks on March 7, 1916, amounted to $1,081,278,000, an increase as compared with the previous year of $18,288,000."

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
Atlantic Refining	675	680	675	680
Borne-Scrymser	340	360	340	360
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	975	1000	975	1000
Colonial Oil	165	180	165	180
Continental Oil	310	315	310	315
Crescent Pipe Line	42	44	42	44
Cumberland Pipe L	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	215	220
Galena Signal Oil pf.	138	142	138	142
Galena Signal Oil	152	155	152	155
Illinois Pipe Line	175	177	175	177
Indiana Pipe Line	102	105	102	105
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12	12½	12	12½
National Transit	18	20	18	19
N. Y. Transit	185	190	187	193
Northern Pipe Line	101	104	101	104
Ohio Oil	226	228	224	226
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	66	68	66	68
Pierce Oil	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾
Pierce Oil, 1924	84	86	84	86
Prairie Oil & Gas	413	417	412	416
Prairie Pipe Line	220	222	220	222
Solar Refining	300	305	300	305
Southern Pipe Line	202	205	202	205
South. Penn. Oil	345	350	345	350
South. West. Penn.	106	109	106	109
Standard Oil of Cal.	250	252	248	252
Standard Oil of Ind.	542	545	542	545
Standard Oil of Kan.	460	465	450	460
Standard Oil of Ky.	363	370	362	368
Standard Oil of Neb.	360	370	360	370
Standard Oil of N. J.	514	516	514	516
Standard Oil of N.Y.	210	212	209	211
Standard Oil of Ohio	540	545	555	560
Swan & Finch	135	140	135	140
Union Tank	86	88	86	88
Vacuum Oil	243	246	243	246
Washington Oil	35	45	35	45

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	120	130	120	130
American Cigar pf.	100	101	100	101
Conley Foil	325	350	325	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
Johnson Tin F. & M.	150	160	150	160
MacAndrews & F.	155	160	154	155
MacAndrews & F. pf.	90	100	90	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	475	480	475	482
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1½		Jerome Y.	1¼	2
B. St. Gas	.15	.17	La Rose	.58	.62
Bingham	12½	13	Majestic	.80	.85
Bohemia	2¾	3¼	McK.-D.	.45	.48
Begole	.80	1.00	Mex. Nets.	.41	.45
B. & N. Y.	3	3½	M. of Am.	2¾	3
Butte & L.	.89	.91	N. Baltic	3	3¼
Boston Ely	.62	.65	N. Cornelia	16	16½
Bost. & M.	73	74	Nev. Doug.	1	1½
Calaveras	4¼	4½	O. D. rcts.	.50	.75
Chief Con.	1¼	1½	Ohio Cop.	.16	.20
Cortez	.75	.85	Oneco	1	1½
Con. Cop.	1¾	2¼	Onondaga	2¾	3⅞
Con. Ariz.	1⅝	1¾	Pilot Butte	10¼	
Crown Res.	.55	.60	S'west M.	1½	2
Cal. Corbin	.05	.06	Stew't M.	.34	.37
Davis-D.	1¼	1½	Treas. Dou.	2¼	3
E. & B. B.	2¼	2½	Tono. Bel.	4⅝	5
First Nat.	6¼	6⅝	Tono. Min.	6	6¼
G'field Con.	.80	.90	U. V. Ext.	26½	27
Houghton	2¾	2⅞	U. P. Sr.	1⅛	1⅝
Iron Blosa.	2¼	2½	Yukon G.	2	2¼

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MIAMI CO. EARNS $7,262,884.

Report Shows Net Revenue of $3,589,681 from Copper Production.

The Miami Copper Company earned a gross income in 1915 of $7,262,884 from a net copper production amounting to 41,832,059 pounds. This was $2,739,059 more than in the preceding year, and the net revenue of $3,589,681, before taxes and depreciation, was $2,469,302 greater than in 1914. The final balance was $3,393,562, equal to $4.55 a share on the stock, against $1.64 a share the year before.

Vice President J. Parke Channing said in the pamphlet report yesterday that while the ore treated during the year contained 2.2 pounds less copper to the ton than in 1914, the yield was seventenths of a pound higher because of improved milling methods. The mill extraction was 75.17 per cent. of the copper content of the ore, compared with 69.93 per cent. two years before. There were no additions to ore reserves in 1915, the report said, and on Jan. 1, 1916, they amounted to 35,140,000 tons. The production cost was 8.76 cents a pound, compared with 9.20 cents in 1914.

Treasurer Sam A. Lewisohn said in the financial statement that the company's bonded indebtedness was entirely redeemed during the year. The balance sheet showed ore and metals on hand when the year ended worth $3,017,566, against $966,489 twelve months before.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	390	395
American Light & Traction pf.	113	116
Adirondack Electric Power	22	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	78	80
American Gas Co.	120	122
Associated Gas & Electric pf.	50	65
*American Gas & Electric	145	148
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50¼	51¼
American Power & Light	65	66
American Power & Light pf.	85	86½
American Public Utilities	45	47
American Public Utilities pf.	76	79
American Waterworks & Electric	7½	9
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	13	16
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	52	55
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	92	95
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Cities Service	176	180
Cities Service pf.	83½	84½
Colorado Power	25	26½
Colorado Power pf.	98	102
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	63½	64
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	86½	87½
Consumers Power 5s, 1929	104½	105¾
Consumers Power pf. (Me.)	96	98
Denver Gas & Elec. gen 5s	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	74	77
Electric Bond & Share pf.	101	104
Empire District Electric pf.	82	86
Federal Light & Traction	11	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	49
Gas & Electric Securities	180	
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	90	
Great Western P. 5s, 1946	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power	16	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Pow. pf.	60	65
Northern States Power	59½	61
Northern States Power pf.	96	98
Ozark Power & Water	25	35
Pacific Gas & Electric	62¾	63
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.	92	93
Pacific Gas & Electric (orig.)	92	94
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	27	29
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	72	75
Southern California Edison	92	93
Southern California Edison pf.	102	106
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	10¾	11½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	37	39
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	12½	13
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	53½	56
Toledo Trac., Light & Power	34	36
Toledo Trac., Light & Power pf.	60	63
United Light & Rys.	53	55
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	76	78
Western Power	16¾	17¾
Western Power pf.	60	62

*Par value $50.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.10
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.10
Buff., R. & P.	1916-'23	4½@6	4.50	4.20
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.20
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.60	4.30
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.45	4.15
Chicago & Alton	1916-'29	4½	5.50	4.75
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
C., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.35	4.15
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.60	4.30
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.20	4.10
Erie R. R.	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.20
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.45	4.15
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.25	4.12
Louisv. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.00
Mo., K. & Texas	1916-'23	5	5.85	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.75	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.15
Norf. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.40	4.15
Penn. Gen. F'ght.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	4.00
St. L. I. Mt. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
St. Louis & S. F.	1916-'23	5	6.00	5.00
Seab. Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.60	4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.10
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.30	4.20

BRITAIN ORDERS HOWITZERS

Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co. Gets a Contract for 100.

The British Government has placed an order for 100 howitzers with the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company. The guns will cost about $27,000 each, making the total of $2,700,000. As the Midvale Company has already on its books all the business that it can handle for some months ahead, it will probably be necessary to erect a new plant for the manufacture of the howitzers. Plans calling for a new $1,000,000 structure are receiving consideration.

The Midvale Company has a large amount of rifle business on its books, as well as a big domestic business. Salesmen were instructed some weeks ago to accept no more orders calling for delivery this year. The British gun order will not be completed until 1917.

RE-ELECT L. I. R. R. BOARD.

Stockholders Also Vote Approval of Acts of Management.

The stockholders of the Long Island Railroad Company, at their annual meeting yesterday, re-elected the old Board of Directors and approved the acts of the management. There was no active opposition to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's controlling stock interest, but the 10,000 shares held by Dick Brothers was formally voted against the old management.

The restitution suit brought by Dick Brothers against the interlocking Pennsylvania and Long Island Company Directors will be called before Justice Lehman in the Supreme Court today. The case will probably go to trial next Monday.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100¾	101¼	4.00
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	98	98½	5.12
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101	101⅜	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	100¼	101⅜	5.70
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.65
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	99⅝	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.40
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99½	99⅝	5.08
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1923	98⅜	99⅛	5.15
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	98⅛	99	5.10
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	99⅞	6.20
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅝	101¼	3.75
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb. 1923	101¾	102⅛	5.55
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	102	4.60
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	101	4.50
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1918	100	100⅜	4.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅛	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Alabama Pr.	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.05
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100¼	100⅜	2.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	97½	98⅛	5.95
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.10
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	3.40
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	97½	99	6.35
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100⅝	100⅞	2.00
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	101	101⅛	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅝	101⅛	4.40
Can. North.	5	Sept., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅝	102⅞	5.45
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	103¼	103⅝	4.15
‡Ches. & O.	5	June, 1918	101¼	101⅜	2.40
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅞	100⅛	4.70
C. B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98½	98¾	4.25
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1916	93	96	19.00
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	101½	102¾	6.70
‡Com. Power.	6	May 1, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	5.00
Den. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1917	102	103	5.80
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	98	6.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	3.50
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	101	4.60
Gr. Tr. of C.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅛	102⅛	3.90
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.45
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101½	102½	5.25
M. West Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	98	98	
**Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101⅛	101¼	3.00
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1918	88	88	
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	99½	6.50
Morgan & Wr.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.70
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	5.80
‡Nor. S. Tow.	6	June, 1,'17	100⅛	101½	2.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	101⅜	101⅝	4.10
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	4.75
Rem. A. Un.					
Met. C. Co.		Feb., 1919	98⅞	99¼	5.15
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101	3.95
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅝	100⅞	3.00
U.S.S.R. & M.	6	Feb., 1926	109⅜	110½	4.65
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1917	101⅛	101⅜	1.50
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101¼	101½	4.25
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101½	102	3.45
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅞	101¼	4.70
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.05
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	7.00
††West. Pow.	6	Mar., 1917	100½	100⅝	3.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101. ‡To be called June, 1916, at 101. §Called for redemption June, 1916, at 101. ¶Called for redemption May 1, at 100. **Called for redemption June 1, at 101. ††Called for redemption May 3, at 100½.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,830	Adventure	4⅛	5⅛	4⅛	4⅞
35	Ahmeek	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
40	Alaska	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
70	Algomah	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½
135	Allouez	71	71	70⅜	71
4,070	Am. Zinc	97⅛	97⅜	96	96⅜
250	Am. Zinc pf.	75	75	75	75
215	Anaconda	87¼	87¼	87	87
455	Arizona Com.	9	9	8⅛	9
61	Arnold	95c.	95c.	95c.	95c.
75	Butte & Balak.	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,420	Butte & Sup.	97	97½	95½	96
895	Cal. & Arizona	74	74⅝	73⅝	73¼
14	Cal. & Hecla	555	555	552	555
20	Calumet & Ariz.	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
1,925	Copper Range	65⅜	65⅜	65¼	65¼
245	East Butte	12¾	13	12¾	13
200	Franklin	9¼	9⅜	9	9
45	Granby	80½	90	80½	89½
80	Hancock	16	16	16	16
100	Helvetia	40c.	40c.	40c.	40c.
140	Indiana	5	5	4½	4½
5,208	Island Creek	52½	54½	52½	53
10	Island Cr'k pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½
125	Isle Royale	28¼	28¼	28	28
150	Kerr Lake	4	4	4	4
1,835	Keweenaw	6¾	6¾	6	6
845	Lake Copper	17½	17½	17½	17½
200	Mason Valley	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
150	Mass Con.	13⅝	14	13⅞	13⅞
220	Mayflower	4	4	3⅞	4
70	Miami	88⅝	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝
805	Michigan	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜
190	Mohawk	100	100	99⅝	100
10	Nevada Con.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
150	New Arcadian	8½	8½	8	8
40	New Idria	16¼	16¼	16	16
210	Niplssing	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
350	North Butte	29	29¼	29	29
73	North Lake	1½	1½	90c.	1
725	Oilway	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
75	Old Colony	35¼	35¼	35	35⅛
1,300	Old Dom.	65	72	69	71
190	Osceola	94½	94½	91	94
2,035	Pond Creek	15⅝	16	15½	15⅝
18	Quincy	95	95	95	95
110	Ray Con.	23⅞	24⅜	23⅞	24⅛
70	Santa Fe	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
440	Shannon	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝
50	Shattuck	35	35	34½	34½
465	South Lake	8¾	8¾	8	8
210	South Utah	45c.	45c.	45c.	45c.
190	St. Marys	71½	72	71½	71½
135	Sup. & Boston	3⅜	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
10	Superior	17	17	17	17
50	Tamarack	53½	53⅞	53½	53½
235	Trinity	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
50	Tuolumne	33c.	33c.	33c.	33c.
1,150	Union Con.	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
20,329	U. S. Smelt.	75	78½	74⅜	77⅜
2,010	U. S. S. pf.	53½	53⅝	53⅜	53½
925	Utah Apex	5	5	4⅞	5
95	Utah Con.	14½	14⅝	13⅝	14½
1,000	Utah Metals	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10¼
260	Victoria	4¼	4¼	4	4
575	Winona	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
155	Wolverine	58½	58½	58½	58½

RAILROADS.

10	Bos. & Albany	192	192	192	192
5	Boston Elev.	78	78	78	78
103	Bos. & Maine.	43⅜	43⅜	4.1⅛	4.3⅝
77	Fitchburg pf.	77	77	76½	76½
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	25	25	25	25
593	New Haven	62¼	62¼	61	61
5	Prov. & Worc.	202½	202½	202½	202½

MISCELLANEOUS.

4	Am. Agr. Ch.	68	68	68	68
54	Am. Ag. C. pf.	96⅜	97	96½	96½
10	Amoskeag pf.	100	100	100	100
740	Am. Pn. Serv.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
360	Am. P. Sn. pf.	15⅜	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞
120	Am. Sugar	109⅜	109⅝	109¼	109⅝
30	Am. Sug. pf.	115½	116	115¼	116
801	Am. T. & T.	128¾	128¾	128¼	128¼
745	A. G. & W. I.	34⅜	34⅝	33½	34
555	A.G. & W.I. pf.	49½	49⅝	48½	48⅝
155	Cuban Cement	9⅝	9⅝	5⅞	9⅝
5	E. Boston Ld.	11	11	11	11
7	Edison	241	241	241	241
25	Gen. Electric	166¾	166¾	166¾	166¾
750	Mass. Gas	84½	85	84	85
86	Mass. Gas pf.	86½	87	86½	87
5	McElwain pf.	101	101	101	101
10	Mergenthaler	163	163	163	163
10	Miss. River P.	19	19	19	19
21	N. E. C. Y. pf.	50	50	50	50
20	N. E. Tel.	135½	135½	135	135
30	Pullman	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
10	Reece Button	16	16	16	16
22	Swift	130½	130½	130	130½
41	Torrington	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
380	United Fruit	148	149	147¾	149
283	United Shoe M.	57¾	58	57¼	57⅜
4	U. S. M. pf.	29	29	29	29
160	U. S. Steel	85¼	85¼	84⅝	84⅝
12,500	Ventura Oil	9½	10⅜	9½	10¼
100	Western Union	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼

BONDS.

$5,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s.	79½	79½	79¼	79¼
5,000	C., B. & Q. Jt. 4s.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
500	Cent. Vt. 4s.	81	81	81	81
4,000	Miss. R. P. 5s.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼
1,000	Pond Creek 6s.	92	92	92

Ordnance Stocks

American Brass
Carbon Steel
Colts Arms
E. W. Bliss
Hopkins & Allen Arms
Niles-Bement-Pond
Scovill Mfg.
Winchester Arms

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
50 Buffalo Copper & Brass
500 Cumberland Corp. Pfd.
500 Eastern Steel Com.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Franklin Insurance
25 German American Insurance
50 Germania Insurance
30 Home Insurance
25 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
Ingersoll-Rand Scrip
50 N. J. Zinc
25 Scovill Manufacturing
10 Victor Talking Machine
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Aluminum Co. of America
122 Aeolian-Weber P. & P. Pfd.
25 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
50 Buffalo Copper & Brass
100 Bucyrus Co. Pfd.
500 Cumberland Corp. Com.
100 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.
43 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
25 Harriman National Bank
50 Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Mathieson Alkali Com.
50 McElwain Shoe 2d Pfd.
10 Victor Talking Machine
10 Winchester Repeating Arms

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

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Bankers Trust Co.
Corn Exchange Bank
Guaranty Trust Co.
Astor Trust Co.
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We Will Buy

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50 Aetna Explosives Pfd.
100 U. S. Finishing Com.
5 Winchester Arms

Gwynne Bros.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Gulf States Steel
Bought—Sold—Quoted
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 8146 Rector. Cable "Orlantment."

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SPECIALISTS
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Hoit & McWilliam
Telephone 3109 Rector
71 Broadway, 200 Devonshire St.
New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading More Active, with Prices Showing Declines in Most Issues.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 637,837 shares of stock and $151,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 95,810; oil, 69,840, and mining, 472,187. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	‡Acol'n-Weber.	25	25½	25	25½
36,200	‡Aetna Explos., w. i.	23¾	24¼	23½	23⅞
1,500	Ajax Rub., Inc.	70¼	70½	70¼	70⅜
400	A.-Br. Mfg. Co.	24	24	22	22
200	A.-Br. M. Co. pf.	60	60	60	60
1,225	A., G. & W. I. S. S.	34	•35	33	33¼
400	A., G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	49½	49½	49	49
300	Balt. Tube Co.	116	117	116	117
1,100	‡Butler Chem..	3	3¼	3	3¼
1,000	Can. N. G. Cor.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,300	‡Car Lt. & P..	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
600	Carwen Steel..	10	10	10	10
400	‡Cramp Ship..	84	85	84	85
2,600	Chevrolet Mot.	185	196	192¾	192¾
160	Con. Ordnance.	25	25	25	25
2,000	Cp. of R. & H.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
12,000	‡Cuba C. Sug..	65½	65⅝	63½	64¾
5,000	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	95¼	95¼	93	95¼
300	Davidson Ch...	62	62	61½	61½
450	‡Electric Gun..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	‡Gaston, W. & W., w. i.	70	70	70	70
150	Emerson Phon.	12	12½	12	12½
300	General Dev...	38¾	39	38¾	39
50	Gen. Ry. Sig'l.	99	99	99	99
200	Haskell & B'ker Car Co.	41½	41½	41	41
700	‡Hendee Mfg..	28	30	28	30
355	Holly Sug. Cor.	47½	49	•47	48
500	Holly S. C. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
500	Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp. ..	15¼	15¼	15	15
200	Int. Rubber....	14¾	14¾	14	14
400	Kathod. Br. pf.	29	29	28½	28½
500	Kene. Zinc C..	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14⅝
1,100	‡S. E. Kresge.	12¾	13	12½	12¾
400	‡S. S. Kr. pf..	10¾	10⅞	10¾	10⅞
100	Lake T. B. pf.	11	11	11	11
100	‡Lima Loco. n.	38½	38½	38½	38½
7,000	‡Lynn Phono..	8	9⅛	8	9⅛
200	Manhat. Trans.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
100	Marconi of A..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4,000	‡Midvale Steel	63⅝	65⅝	64¾	64¾
170	Peerless Tr. & Motor Corp..	26½	26½	26	26
300	St. L., R. Mt. & Pacific....	37	37½	37	37½
700	‡Sprgfd. Body.	59	59¾	58½	58½
800	‡St. Jos. Lead.	16¾	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
600	Sub. B.v.t.ctfs.	35½	35½	35½	35½
3,200	‡Tobacco Prod.	45	45¾	41¼	42
100	Triangle Film v. t. ctfs....	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
800	Un. Pr. Shar..	1⅛	1	1	1
700	‡U. S. L. & H.	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
100	‡W.-P.T. w. i.	18½	18½	18½	18½
450	White Mot. Co.	50½	50½	50½	50½
1,000	World Film C. v. t. ctfs....	1¼	1⅛	1	1
1,000	‡Zinc Concent.	6¼	6¼	6	6¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	Anglo-Am. Oil.	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
10	Northern Pr.	1,103	103	103	— 1
45	Ohio Oil	227	225	227	+ 2
16	Prairie P. L..	220	220	220	— 3
45	Std. Oil, Cal..	252	251	252	+ 3
8	Std. Oil, Ind..	545	545	545	+ 5
8	Std. Oil, N. J..	517	515	517	+ 2
45	Std. Oil, N. Y.	211	210½	211	+ 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Am. Oil & G...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
600	‡Barnett Oil&G.	3	3¼	2¾	3¼
700	‡Cosden & Co..	19¾	20⅛	19¾	20
700	Empire Petrol.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
2,500	‡Federal Oil ..	1⅞	1⅞	1¼	1⅜
100	‡Houston Oil..	17	17	17	17
1,500	Int. Petroleum	12	12	11½	12
1,800	‡May's Oil	15	15	15	15
10,000	‡‡Midwest Oil.	60	60	56	57
600	‡Midwest Ref..	68	69	68	68
3,000	MuskogeeRef..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
22,000	‡‡Okla. Oil ..	18	18	16	17
400	‡Okla Oil pf...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	Okla. Prod. & R.	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6¾
1,400	‡Pan-Am. Pet.	49	49¼	49	49¼
7,550	‡‡United West.	79	81	76	80
8,300	‡Ventura Con..	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	10¼
3,000	‡Victoria Oil..	2	2	•⅞	⅞
3,500	Wayl'd Crude	7⅛	7⅛	•⅞	⅞

MINING STOCKS.

8,600	‡‡Atlanta	14½	14½	13½	14
2,000	‡Beaver Cons..	37½	37½	37½	37½
100	Bingham Min.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
11,000	‡Booth	21	22	21	22
11,000	‡Bost. & Mont. (a prospect).	75	78	73	75
800	Buffalo Min...	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Butte & N. Z. v. t. ctfs....	9	9	8¾	8¾
1,150	‡Calaveras C..	4½	4⅝	4¼	4½
500	Caledonia	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	Canada Cop..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,500	‡Cashboy	8	8½	8	8
100	Cer. de P. Cop.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
400	‡Comst'k Tun.	8	8	8	8
2,200	Con. Ariz Sm..	1¼	1¼	1⅝	1⅝
3,000	Con. Nev. Ut...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
11,000	Crown Res.....	½	½	½	½
29,000	‡Dome Exten.	38	42	38	41½
1,850	‡Dunkin Hill..	2⅜	2⅝	2¼	2⅜
800	‡Eagle & B. B.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4,400	‡‡Emma Cop..	63	63	60	62
7,400	‡‡Fed. Res. M..	17	17	17	17
1,000	‡‡Gold Hill....	6⅝	6⅝	6	6¼
2,000	‡‡Gran. G. M..	74	75	74	75
1,500	‡Gold Hill....	14	14	14	14
2,800	‡Goldf. Cons..	81	82	80	81
4,200	‡Goldf. Merg..	14	14½	14	14½
1,600	‡Greenwater ..	7	7	7	7
630	Hecla Mining..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜
100	Howe Sound..	6	6	6	6
3,500	‡Internat. M..	22	24	20	22
1,400	‡Iron Blossom.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
600	‡‡Jim Butler..	96	96	96	96
600	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
7,500	Jerome Verdi..	2¼	2¼	2	2
2,500	‡Jumbo Ext..	77	77	76	77
2,700	‡Kewanas	13½	14½	13½	14
1,200	Magma Copper	18⅜	18⅜	17⅞	18
400	Majestic Mines	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
8,600	‡‡Marsh Min...	28½	29	28½	29
1,800	‡‡McKinley-D..	45	47	45	46
350	Mines of Am..	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
675	‡Moj. Tungsten	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
18,000	‡‡Mother Lode	38	39	35½	35½
1,000	Nip. Mines Co.	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
1,500	‡‡Oat. Ariz. C.	38	38	38	38
300	No. Butte D...	¾	¾	¾	¾
200	Oat. Big Jim..	2	2	1⅞	2
2,000	‡Oat. Gold Key (a prospect).	24	25	24	25
3,500	‡Oat. Lazy Boy (a prospect)..	35	37	35	36
1,200	‡Oat. Nellie (a prospect)....	63	68	63	68
1,900	‡Oat. Nellie (a prospect)....	30	30	29	29
12,000	‡‡Oat. South..	48	50	47	48
1,200	Peabody C. Cp.	3⅛	3¼	3	3⅛
1,000	‡Peterson Lake	27	27	27	27
400	‡Ray Herc. M.	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
4,000	‡‡Rex Con. M..	21	21	19	19
5,600	‡‡Round Mtn..	69	70	68	68
500	‡‡Round Mtn..	69	69	69	69
2,700	‡‡Ruby Silver.	56	60	56	58
1,000	‡San Toy M...	18	18	18	18
4,300	St. L. Ut.	1	1	1	1
1,100	‡Seven T. Coal.	36	36	36	36
3,500	‡‡Silver Pick..	8½	8½	8½	8½
700	Standard S.-L.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6,500	‡‡Success Min.	78	80	78	78
5,000	‡Temisk'g	56½	56½	56½	56½
1,000	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	‡Tintic Mining.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	‡Ton. Belmont.	41½	41½	41½	41½
4,100	Tonopah Ext..	6¼	6¼	•6	6¼
900	Ton. Mining...	6	6¼	6	6¼
1,500	‡Ton. Midway.	22	22	22	22
5,000	‡Ton. Mizpah..	27	28	27	28
36,000	Ton. R. Exla..	36	38	34	34
34,400	Tri-Bullion ..	1	1	1	1
100	Utah Apex	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1,325	United East...	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
2,000	‡‡U. S. C. Min.	16	16	16	16
12,200	‡‡U. Verde Ext.	27½	27½	26½	26⅝
3,600	‡Un. Western, (a prospect)..	32	34	32	34
4,000	‡White O. Min.	9	10	9	10
450	‡Yuscaran Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½

BONDS.

$16,000	C. & O. 5s, w. i.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
25,060	‡L. V. 4½s, w. i.	101	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
60,000	‡Mid. Steel cv. 5s, w. i....	99½	98⅝	98½	98½
15,000	N. Y. C. new 4½s, 1966..	103	103	103	103
10,000	‡S. & S. Co. 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
25,000	W. P. 5s ctfs	20	20	20	20

*Odd lots. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlimited. Note.—Not reported Monday, 1,500 Peabody Consolidated at 30@31½.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	15	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. h.	15	17	15	17
Grant Motor Car..	6½	7½	7	8
Hopkins-Allen Arms. ..	65	..	65	..
Lima Loco. pf....	95	95½	95	95½
Marlin Arms	30	33	30	32
Marlin Arms pf....	79	83	79	85
Pyrene Mfg.	17½	18½	17½	18½
Steel & Radia, Ltd..	35	40	35	40

OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	14¾	15	14¼	14¾
Savoy Oil.....	11¼	13	11	13
Sapulpa	12	12½	12	12½

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	84	86	84	86

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf.	80	83	80	83
American Brass	275	285	270	280
Atlas Powder	230	240	230	240
Atlas Powder pf....	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox....	120	125	120	127
Bliss (E. W.).....	400	410	400	420
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	85	75	85
Can. P'dry & Forg....	175	190	170	190
Canadian Explosives..	800	850	800	850
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	775	825	775	825
Du Pont Powd., new.	345	355	342	352
Du Pont Powder pf..	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder....	880	890	880	890
Hercules Powder pf..	116	120	116	120
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	170	180	170	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.....	555	585	555	585
Winch. Reptg. Arms.	1925	2025	1900	2000

DISSOLVES ROCK ISLAND CO.

Assets of About $20,000 to be Applied to Back Taxes.

Vice Chancellor Howell of New Jersey signed an order yesterday to dissolve the old Rock Island Company, the second of the holding companies in the Rock Island financial pyramid. This company held the stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company and, through that company, controlled the stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company. When the Railroad Company defaulted it lost control of the stock of the Railway Company, and this left the Rock Island Company practically without assets.

Taxes had accumulated and some are in arrears. If the Receiver, Chauncey G. Parker of Newark, had waited to dissolve the company until after May 1 another year's taxes would have been due. The remaining assets amounted to about $20,000 and most of this, it is said, will be applied to taxes in arrears. Shares of the company recently sold on the Exchange at 75 cents each. Large blocks, it is understood, were purchased by women and by men of small means. This stock once sold at $81. It was charged that the stock had been manipulated and the Stock Exchange suspended a member who was alleged to have been concerned in it.

NO RUSSIAN NOTES OFFER.

Munitions Purchases Here Financed Through London.

The National City Bank announced yesterday that it had been authorized by the Minister of Finance in Russia to deny the rumors that there had been large offers of Russian Government notes in payment for purchases of munitions in this market. It was stated that no notes had been given or offered in payment for goods.

Russia has been a large buyer of locomotives, rails, and munitions of war in this country since the beginning of the war. Negotiations were begun some months ago with the National City Bank and the Guaranty Trust Company for loans to finance these and other purchases, but no agreement has been reached as yet. It was thought a few weeks ago that arrangements had been practically concluded for two loans aggregating between $70,000,000 and $100,000,000. Russia has been financing recent purchases through London.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The National Enameling and Stamping Company is erecting a steel mill in connection with its works at Granite City, Ill., to cost $300,000. A large part of its output of bars and sheets will be taken by the American Car and Foundry Company, according to an announcement from the National offices yesterday.

Charles B. Osborne was elected a Director of the Union Bag and Paper Company at the annual meeting yesterday, to succeed the late L. G. Fisher. A resolution was adopted empowering the President to appoint a committee to look into the feasibility of a capital readjustment.

The Sapulpa Refining Company's net earnings in March are reported as $71,000, compared with $54,947 in February.

Eastman, Dillon & Co. have prepared an analysis of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., the new international trading corporation.

A special meeting of stockholders of the Robert Gair Company has been called for April 18 to vote on a proposal to increase the preferred stock from $500,000 to $2,980,000. The proceeds from the new stock will be used for improvements.

The Union Trust Company has been added to those institutions which will give their employes a month's leave of absence, on pay, to enable them to attend the Summer camp for military training at Plattsburg.

Kissel, Kinnicut & Co. are offering $500,000 Westchester County 4 per cent. bonds and $350,000 Cook County, (Ill.) forest preserve district 4s.

With the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company has declared an extra payment of 2 per cent.

The offering of $18,000,000 of twenty-five-year 5 per cent. first refunding bonds of the Northern States Power Company will probably not be made until the latter part of this month. The offering is to be made by a banking syndicate headed by Harris, Forbes & Co., with whom will be associated the Guaranty Trust Company, William P. Bonbright & Co., and H. M. Byllesby & Co.

The Guaranty Trust Company, Kountze Brothers, and Lee, Higginson & Co. are offering at 93 and interest Minneapolis & Sault Ste. Marie first consolidated 4s. Further issues under the mortgage are limited to $20,000 per mile. Dividends have been paid on both classes of stock since 1904.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916.....	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
6s	—Sept., 1917.....	103¼	103½	103¼	103½
4½s	—June, 1963.....	107¼	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
4½s	—March, 1963....	107	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
4½s	—Nov., 1957.....	106⅞	107¼	106⅞	107¼
4½s	—May, 1957.....	106⅞	107¼	106⅞	107¼
4½s	—Nov., 1957.....	101	..	101	..
4½s	—May, 1917.....	100⅜	..	100⅜	..
4½s	—Apr., 1966, w. i.	102⅞	103¼	102⅞	103¼
4¼s	—March, 1964....	102¼	102⅝	102¼	103
4½s	—March, 1962....	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	103
4½s	—Sept., 1960....	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	103
4½s	—Mar., 1960, optional 1930...	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅞
4s	—May, 1959.....	99¾	100	99¾	100
4s	—Nov., 1958.....	99¾	100	99¾	100
4s	—May, 1957.....	99¾	100	99¾	100
4s	—Nov., 1956.....	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
4s	—Nov., 1955.....	99¾	100	99¾	100
4s	—Nov., 1936.....	99¾	..	99¾	..
3½s	—Nov., 1960.....	89¾	..	89¾	..
3½s	—Nov., 1954.....	90	90½	90	90½
3½s	—May, 1954.....	90	90¼	90	90¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s	—June, 1916.....	2.80	..	2.80	..
4½s	—June, 1917.....	3.00	..	3.00	..
4½s	—1918-1923	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
4½s	—1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
4½s	—1930-1954	4.03	3.95	4.03	3.95
3½s	—1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	—1930-1940	4.03	4.00	4.03	4.00
3½s	—1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s	—1918-1924	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	—1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..
3s	—1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	—1918-1925	4.05	..	4.05	..
3s	—1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot.....	53.00	54.00	55.00	..
Lead	7.75	8.00	..	8.00
Spelter	19.00	..	..	18.75
Antimony	42.00	43.00	43.00	44.00
Quicksilver ...	$145.00	..	$150.00	..
Aluminium	*58.00	61.00	*58.00	61.00
Iron, No.2X dly.	20.25	20.75	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 27¼@28c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	120	0	0	118	10	0
Copper, futures	118	0	0	116	10	0
Tin, spot	202	0	0	205	0	0
Tin, futures	199	15	0	199	0	0
Spelter	98	0	0	97	0	0
Lead	34	5	0	34	0	0

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky Con....	.01
Alpha Con.....	.01	Mexican	.21
Andes	.07	Occidental Con..	.75
Best & Belcher..	.05	Ophir	.28
Bullion	.01	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.40	Potosi	.01
Confidence	.15	Savage	.06
Con. Cal. & Va...	.16	Seg. Belcher....	.02
Con. Imperial....	.01	Sierra Nevada...	.23
Gould & Curry...	.02	Union Con.....	.43
Hale & Norcross..	.03	Utah Con.....	.42
Justice	.03	Jacket Con.....	.13

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.60	Diamondf'd B. B..	.02
Halifax	.65	Diamondf'd Daisy.	.03
Jim Butler.....	.93	Goldf'd Con.....	.82
McNamara	.08	Goldf'd Kewanas..	.12
Midway	.23	Goldf'd Merger...	.12
Mizpah Ext.....	.27	Jumbo Ext.....	.77
Montana	.27	Lone Star.....	.02
North Star.....	.17	Silver Pick.....	.08
Rescue	.36	Spearhead	.07
Tonopah Ext.....	6.00	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End.....	.77	Big Jim	1.90
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills.....	.17
Atlanta	.18	Nevada Packard..	.42
Booth	.21	Rochester Mines..	.02
C. O. D.....	.04	Round Mountain..	.70
Comb. Fraction...	.07	White Caps.....	.22

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	10¾	11	Isabella ...	20½	22
Elkton	27	28	Jackpot	6½	8
El Paso...	85	87	McKinney..	38	41
Findlay ...	4⅞	6	Portland ...	177	182
Gold Dol...	3	4	Vindicator.	249	250
Gold Sov....	3¾	4½	Granite ...	64	65
Golden Cy.	220½	223			

$1,046,104 FOR ALASKA CO.

Total Sales of Gold Yield Operating Profit of $278,771 in 1915.

The first annual report of the Alaska Gold Mines Company, issued yesterday, showed that the operating concern, the Alaska Gastineau Mining Company, had had total receipts of $1,046,104 and an operating profit of $278,771 in 1915. The statement as to operations actually covered only ten months, as the first ore was milled last March. The plant treated 1,115,292 tons, of an average gross value in gold of $1.1560 per ton, from which a recovery of slightly more than 81 cents was made.

D. C. Jackling, Managing Director, said in the statement that unexpected mining difficulties had prevented the treatment, for a part of the year, of as high a grade of ore as had been counted upon.

"The year's operating results may be summarized," he asserted, "in the unqualified statement that they have been uniformly satisfactory and more than confirmatory of all estimates, except in the matter of the grade of ore delivered to the mill. This was lower than the average of all the developed ore bodies and therefore lower than expected. I believe it may be stated with as much confidence and assurance as can apply to anything not already an accomplished fact that within a comparatively short period the mill will be operating on an average grade of ore and that thereafter the mine production will be built up to full mill capacity within a few months."

NEW HAVEN LIFTS EMBARGO

Effective at Midnight April 14 on Most Domestic Freight.

The Embargo Committee of the Eastern Freight Accumulation Conference announced yesterday that at midnight, April 14, the New Haven embargo would be substantially lifted except as to export freight. This action, it was said, had been made possible by the results attained through the co-operative efforts of Interstate Commerce Commissioner E. E. Clark and the executives of the eastern railways, which had resulted in bringing about a normal situation in all except a few particular localities in New England.

The New Haven embargo will remain in force against Naugatuck, Waterbury, Waterville, Torrington, Bristol, New Britain, and Hartford; against cotton consigned to Fall River and Watuppa, Mass., and against a few individual concerns that have accumulations of freight on hand beyond their present ability to unload.

The embargo, so far as it concerns bituminous and anthracite coal, lumber, and cement, will be lifted only to the extent of one-third the average daily receipts from connecting lines during the month of April, 1915.

To End Cumberland Corporation.

Directors of the Cumberland Corporation have called a stockholders' meeting to be held at Wytheville, Va., May 8, for the purpose of dissolving the corporation. Assets of the company consist of $10,000,000 preferred and $25,000,000 of common stock of the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway. The indebtedness, including estimated costs of the dissolution, is approximately $5,937,000. The board proposes to offer 250,000 shares of common stock of the Clinchfield to common stockholders of the Cumberland Corporation at $25 a share.

Allen a City Bank Vice President.

A new Vice President of the National City Bank, making the thirteenth, was elected yesterday. He is James H. Allen, manager of the Buenos Aires Branch. Mr. Allen came to the National City from the Bank of Haiti, and in his new position will have general charge of all of the South American branches. He is now in New York, but will return shortly to Buenos Aires.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1916.	Increase.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—		
1st week April.....	$2,482,000	$716,000
July 1-April 7.....	96,564,820	18,315,989
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—		
1st week April.....	258,000	82,700
July 1-April 8.....	19,068,200	2,252,500
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—		
1st week April.....	190,162	*1,530
July 1-April 7.....	8,415,056	400,596
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—		
1st week April.....	566,243	*40,460
July 1-April 7.....	25,083,787	*1,185,932
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—		
1st week April.....	240,000	48,000
July 1-April 7.....	9,421,749	1,071,522

COTTON DULLER NOW THAN SINCE JANUARY

Fluctuations Do Not Extend Over a Range of More Than Five Points.

PRICES CLOSE UNCHANGED

Reports Received Here Indicate Normal Weather in the South and Increased Acreage.

Dullness in cotton, if anything, was more pronounced yesterday than it has been at any time in the last three months. Fluctuations did not extend over a range of five points, and the close was unchanged to a point higher than the final prices of Monday.

Liverpool exhibited a firm undertone, but this had very little influence here. Prices for spot cotton in the English market were three points higher on sales of 7,000 bales. Private cables ascribed the strength abroad chiefly to straddle operations, and for this reason the response in the local market was trivial.

Favorable weather has prevailed over the entire South since the passing of the cold wave which followed the rains of last week. Temperatures were fully up to the average for this stage of the season, and with clear conditions it was expected that farm work would undoubtedly be rapidly pushed.

The question of acreage is the chief factor attracting the attention of the trade. A dispatch from Albany, Ga., stated: "No frost damage this district. Acreage will come at least 10 per cent. increase, with crop planting on practically perfect preparations. Outlook about the best ever known."

A wire from Memphis reported that ocean freights were 25 cents higher per 100 pounds. These rumors were not confirmed, but gave color to the prediction made last week that ocean freight rates would not drop below $2. Memphis also reported a good spot demand, with factors holding for higher prices.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged; Galveston five points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged, middling 12.05c. Sales, 400 bales. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	11.93	11.88	11.88@11.89	11.88@11.90
July	12.10	12.04	12.03@12.06	12.04@12.06
Oct.	12.25	12.21	12.21@12.22	12.20@12.21
Dec.	12.43	12.37	12.38@12.39	12.38@12.39
Jan.	12.48	12.43	12.45@12.46	12.43@
March	12.61	12.56	12.56@12.57	12.56@12.57

Total port receipts, 22,032 bales; last week, 15,792 bales; last year, 40,474 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Year.
Galveston	8,781	6,336	17,037
New Orleans	5,650	3,840	11,530
Mobile	1,008	708	169
Savannah	1,925	2,010	7,149
Charleston	240	75	1,172
Wilmington	865	865	385
Norfolk	1,505	1,503	2,131

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Year.
Augusta	780	1,181	771
Memphis	824	3,604	8,945
St. Louis	40	1,852	4,183
Houston	8,250	4,922	10,291

Exports, 22,230 bales; total this far this season, 4,155,570 bales; total last season, 6,820,142 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
1,168 Galveston	12.32	273,581	406,206
1,540 New Orleans	11.88	345,772	375,806
— Mobile	11.75	19,984	39,128
1,274 Savannah	11¾	149,507	179,084
— Charleston	11⅞	93,425	91,650
— Wilmington	11.50	41,415	56,546
400 Norfolk	11.75	114,076	85,878
1,069 Augusta	11.75	125,453	128,778
2,400 Memphis	11.75	173,148	173,488
— St. Louis	12.00	19,641	35,656
1,023 Houston	12.32	109,976	141,982

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a moderate demand business in spot cotton, with middling three points advance at 7.96. Sales, 7,000 bales. Receipts, 20,000 bales. American, 19,000. Market closed very steady.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

A new menace to the wheat crop in the Southwest in the form of Hessian fly reports came to the front in the wheat market yesterday, and, while business was somewhat restricted by the holiday in Chicago and in Toledo, the other markets developed firmness and at the close on the day showed gains ranging from 1⅜c to 2c a bushel. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.26; No. 2 hard, $1.33; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.42½@; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.43, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close. Year.
May	..	..	1.27	1.25¾ 1.60¾
July	..	..	1.20	1.18¾ 1.31¾

CORN.

The corn market was very inactive owing to the holiday in the West, and price changes were unimportant. The weather in the West was favorable for the movement and for farming operations, but it was thought probable that farmers are too busy to market their crops freely at this time. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 80½@85¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

OATS.

The oats market was dull and featureless, with traders inclined to assume a waiting position. The local cash market was quiet; standard, 51@51¾c; No. 3 white, 50@50½c; No. 4 white, 49@49½c; fancy clipped white, 52½@53¼c; ordinary clipped white, 49½@51c, all elevator.

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was inactive owing to the holiday in Chicago, but cash prices were steadily held as a result of a show of firmness in the hog markets. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 13,000, estimated for Wednesday, 28,000; Kansas City received 1,000 and Omaha 12,400.

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was an active trade in the cottonseed oil market, total sales amounting to 18,000 barrels, and prices developed pronounced strength, the active positions closing with net gains of 41@27 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.50@	10.50
April	..	..	10.40@10.85	10.35
May	10.80	10.59	10.76@10.78	10.49
June	10.57	10.57	10.72@10.75	10.49
July	10.57	10.57	10.70@10.72	10.52
August	10.82	10.62	10.76@10.78	10.52
September	10.73	10.57	10.66@10.69	10.46
October	9.59	9.52	9.56@ 9.58	9.42
November	8.78	8.70	8.74@ 8.77	8.63

COFFEE.

Underlying sentiment in the coffee market was bullish and there were some indications of a broadening interest, but profit-taking sales were again of sufficient volume to check the advance. Early in the day the market worked up 2 to 3 points for the active positions, and some new high records for the season were established, with buying by strong interests on continued strength in Brazil. Longs sold, however, and toward the close an easier feeling developed, and final quotations were net unchanged to two points lower. Total sales were 45,500 bags. Local spot quotations remained unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c and Santos 4s at 10½c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	8.24@8.28	8.26	
May	8.36	8.33	8.32@8.33	8.34	
June	..	..	8.38@8.39	8.39	
July	8.47	8.44	8.44@8.45	8.44	
August	..	..	8.49@8.50	8.49	
September	8.56	8.53	8.54@8.55	8.54	
October	8.58	8.58	8.58@8.59	8.58	
November	..	..	8.61@8.62	8.62	
December	8.68	8.66	8.66@8.68	8.66	
January	..	..	8.70@8.71	8.71	
February	..	..	8.75@8.76	8.76	
March	8.80	8.80	8.80@8.81	8.80	

SUGAR.

The advance looked for yesterday in raw and refined sugar not materializing, somewhat discouraged the bulls on the floor of the sugar exchange, and this morning they sold rather freely, the opening being unsettled, 2 points higher to a decline of 4 points, with sales on the call 2,950 tons. The market closed barely steady 2 points lower to 2 points higher with sales on the call 12,150 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	5.00@5.02	5.00
May	5.06	5.03	5.03@5.05	5.04
June	..	..	5.03@5.05	5.04
July	5.05	5.03	5.03@5.04	5.04
August	5.05	5.05	5.03@5.04	5.05
September	5.05	5.02	5.02@5.03	5.03
October	..	..	4.92@4.94	4.90
November	..	..	4.72@4.74	4.70
December	4.54	4.54	4.53@4.54	4.54
January	..	..	4.35@4.37	4.35
February	..	..	4.23@4.25	4.24
March	..	..	4.20@4.25	4.20

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 47,000 packages, as compared with 41,551 packages last week. Exports for week to tropical countries, 685 packages. Values have continued to fluctuate. There has been a little variation in the supply from day to day, and this has affected either buyers' or sellers' views. On the whole, we have been working on a little lower level, but the market closed firm on the basis of 36½c for extras, a few of the higher scoring lots of fresh creamery going 56½c higher. The medium qualities have been particularly active and strong, with prices very close up to the best. Old creamery pretty nearly gone. Fair inquiry for renovated, and the market is steadier on the desirable lots of the latter, but trade is quiet. Packing stock relatively scarce. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 86½c; higher scoring, 37@37½c; firsts, 35¾@36¼c; seconds, 34½@35¾c; thirds, 32@33¼c; creamery, held, best, 35¾@36c; firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 33½@34c; thirds, 31@33c; State dairy, finest, 35½@36c; good to prime, 34@35c; common to fair, 30@33c; renovated, extras, 31@31½c; firsts, 29½@30c; seconds, lower grades, 28@28½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 28¼@29¼c; ladles, current make, firsts, 26¼@27c; seoords, 26c; lower grades, 24@25¼c; packing stock, current make, fine, 26c; No. 2, 25@25½c; lower grades, 23@24½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 180,550 cases. Exports for week, 800 cases. The market has advanced further the past week under active consumptive demand and in sympathy with a strong speculative buying movement in the Middle West. Storage stocks accumulating slowly for the season and, but more rapidly in the interior. Prices are firmly maintained on high grades, but slightly easier feeling on lower grades. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 23¾@24c; regular packed, extra firsts, 22¾@23c; storage packed, firsts, 23@23½c; regular packed, firsts, 21½@22½c; seconds, 20½@21c; thirds and poorer, 20c; dirties, No. 1, 20¼@20½c; No. 2 and poorer, 19@20c; checks, fair to good, dry, 18½@19c; State Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 25@26c; ordinary to good, 24@24½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 24@24½c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 23@24c; State Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 24@25c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22@23½c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 30@40c; other fancy, 35@37c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 35@36c; Western and prime Southern, 33@34c; common to fair, Southern, 30@32c; goose eggs, per dozen, 80@90c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—Forecast: N. Car. and S Car.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate s. w. winds.

Ga.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate s. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate s. winds.

Tenn. and Ark.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ohio—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs., warmer in n. e.; moderate variable winds.

Lower Mich.—Overcast Wed. and Thurs., probably showers; moderate variable winds, becoming fresh s.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Wed., probably followed by rain Wed. night and Thurs.

Ind., Ill., Ark., E. and W. Tex.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

Ill.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; probably showers in n., cooler in n. Wed.; fresh shifting winds.

Mo.—Unsettled in n., cloudy in s. Wed. and Thurs.; cooler Thurs.; fresh to strong winds mostly s.

Wis.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs., with probably showers; cooler in extreme e.; Wed. fresh e. winds.

Minn.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs., with rain; cooler in n. Wed.; fresh to strong n. winds.

Iowa—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs., with showers, cooler Thurs.; fresh to strong e. winds.

N. Dak.—Rain and cooler Wed.; Thurs. cloudy; fresh e. to n. winds.

S. Dak.—Rain Wed., cooler in w.; Thurs. cloudy and cooler; fresh shifting winds.

Neb.—Unsettled Wed., with probably showers in e., cooler in w.; Thurs. cloudy and cooler; fresh shifting winds.

Kan.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; cooler Thurs.; fresh shifting winds.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Merton E. Lewis of Rochester, Claude T. Dawes of Johnstown, and Peter R. Gatens of New York City were admitted to practice.

945—City of Birmingham v. D. J. O'Connell.—Motion to advance submitted for plaintiff.

614—C. H. Buchanan v. W. Warley.—Argument concluded for plaintiff.

847—W. N. McFarland, Supervisor, &c., et al., v. American Sugar Refining Co.—Argument commenced.

Adourned until tomorrow:

Call for April 12: Nos. 847, 863, (and 864 and 865,) 611, 889, 253, (and 254,) 244, 271, 188, 228, and 308.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Autopiano Co<Claviola Robinson<Roe, Napier<Westerhoff. Re Barker Piano Co. Brooklyn Eastern Dist Term<L. I. RR.

Safford<US. Brown Perfection Tube Co<Brown. Keys<Meyer. Bush & Lane<Becker Bros. Johnson<Lambert.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Nat Metal, &c, Co< Horowitz.

Fulgman<Desure.

DISTRICT COURT — Hough, J. — Room 8, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. —Equity calendar.

G Ricordi & Co< Triangle Film Corp. Pueilcher<Twin Falls, &c. Co. Individual Drinking Cup Co<Union News. Fink<Ahlstrom. Gegenhander<Irving Hat Co. Sellers Mfg Co<Lundie

Gennert<Burke & James. Popular Mech Co< Everday Mach Co. Jackson<Bradley Con. Sanitary St P M Co< Studebaker. Kaufman<Phillips. Irving Pitt Mfg Co< Trussel Mfg Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

O'Rourke<Borden's Milk Co. Sbaratta<Schunnemunk Const. Ferdoski<DL&W. Mo Phonograph<Tomlinson. Johnson<East Coast Transp. Wolf, Sanger & Heller < Friedenberg. Fountain El, &c. Corp <Ostrander Co. Webber<West Virginia P & P Co. Banker Tr Co<Lowe. Farmers' L & T Co< Anderson. Guarantee Tr Co<same. Central Tr Co<same.

C. Levis<Grossman. Ziegenbein<Fish. Adamowitch<NYC RR. Prov Washington Ins Co<Awans. Cirone<Degnon Con Co Luby<Univ P Mfg Co. O'Connor<Am Sugar Refining Co. Susquehanna Coal Co< Interstate C Co, (2.) Williams<Shapiro. Lawyers T & T Co< Anderson. Lamb<Lalley. Shubert Theatrical Co <Sherman Nat Bk. Bencomono<Erie RR. Hamburger Cot Mills< Coleman.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 823, P. O. Building.

Robert McCoy<SS Caldergrove. Catherine Cosma<SS V Constantinos. Morse D D & Co< SS Kiki Iesai. Hubbell, Slack & Co< Segurance SS Co. Felice Maroni<same. Henry L Bogert et al< South Pacific Co.

Wm Sherman<Phila & Reading RR. Katherina Kever<Phil & R C & I Co. Individual Drink C Co <Pub Serv C Co. Katherine Zigmont< Penn Coal Co. Boleslaw Uronsky<Leh & Wilkes Coal Co. Vincent Sawicka<same

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DECISIONS.

People v. Francis J. Fowler, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

People v. Oscar Supe, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

John Nemeth, inc., v. Tracy et al., composing the co-partnership of Tracy & Co., defendants; Parker, aplt.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event, on dissenting opinion of Scott, J.

Stoliwerck Bros., Inc., aplt., v. Cuppy; McElroy et al., respts.; Cuppy et al., aplts.; Frendergast, aplt., v. Erie R. R. Co.; Saltch v. Kelley, aplt.; Ridgely, aplt., v. Aetna Life Ins. Co.; Ashley, aplt., v. Erie R. R. Co.; Barrett v. Schneider, &c., Inc., implicated with Hudson Trust Co. et al., defts., respts., aplts., and Sargent & Co. et al., defts., respts.; Williams v. N. Y. Telephone Co., aplt.; Riter-Conley Mfg. Co. v. the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., aplt.; National Surety Co. v. Winston et al., co-partners, composing the firm of Winston & Co., et al., aplts.; the Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., v. the National City Bank of N. Y., aplt., Consolidated Ry. & Light Co., aplt., v. Electric Bond and Share Co. et al.; Thayer, as committee, v. Erie Co. Saving Bank, aplt.; Molloy v. Village of Briarcliff Manor, aplt.; Pelow v. Oswego Construction Co., aplt.; Mautsewich v. United States Gypsum Co., aplt.; Bunting Bull Co., aplt., v. City of Mount Vernon; Bleecker et al., v. City of Yonkers; Blacklock v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., aplt; Ratchford, aplt., v. Cayuga County Cold Storage Co. et al., impld.; Fox et al., aplts., v. Procter, Poss v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., aplt.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Bidwell, aplt., v. Cummings; Berry et al., v. Arlasel et al; Derrick, aplt., v. Wallace; Bigus, aplt., v. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Co.; Hermann et al., aplts., v. Cabinet Land Co., impld.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide event.

Terrine, aplt., v. Connolly, President, &c.—Order affirmed, with costs.

People v. Champlin, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Elwood et al., aplts., v. Goldman.—Judgment of App. Div. reversed, and that of Trial Term affirmed, with costs to aplt. in App. Div. and in this court.

People v. Van Aken, aplt.—Judgment of conviction reversed and new trial ordered.

Reilly, aplt., v. Steinhardt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, to appellant in this court and case remitted to App. Div. to pass upon the questions of fact which have not yet been considered.

Miller, aplt., v. Blood, President of American News Co.—Judgment reversed, with costs to appellant, in this court, and case remitted to App. Div. for a consideration of the facts.

DAY CALENDAR.

Re City of Rochester, (Baldwin St.) Re Heltz, (for compensation, &c.) Re Chappelle, (same.) Re Wilson, (same.)

Re McIntyre, (same.) Re Sheridan, (same.) Re Larsen, (same.) Re Bargey, (same.) Re Carroll, (same.) Re Sorge, (same.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; McLaughlin, Scott, Smith, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

O'Donnell<Keyrouse. Appenheimer<Sicilian Asp Pav Co. Newburger-Morris Co <Talcott. Fallert <Mass B & ICo Re Martin. People<Milone. Berckhemer<Empire Carting Corp.

Edelstein<C I & B R R. Buckl. Cross<Friedman. Fleischmann<Helig. Clrak<Guyon. Levine<Okin. Re Stowell, (2.)

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part 1.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Knapp. Weinrib<Cohn. Ehrlichman<So B'klyn R R. Werner<Int R T. Werner<Quinn. Sutherland<Goodyear. Meltzer<Meltzer. Riverside Bank< Fersson<Ebling. Barrett<Bonwit-Teller Co. Re Katz, (Schueler.) Finnen<Flaum. A. G. Kaufman Mfg Co<Gaulocher. Keegan<81'd Nat Order, &c. Nolan<Peters. Feller<Frankenstein. Friedland<Friedl. C. N. Crittenton Co< CNY. B. Fiugera & Co, Inc Shonliger Bros< Duval. Schmidt<Schmidt. Welsh<Welsh. Agminas<Wilkes-Barre Colliery Co. Murphy<Jagels & Ballis, Inc. Re Waterbury Av. Re CNY, (St. Raymond Av.) Re Beach Av. Re Olmstead Av. Newmark<Goldmarker Radd<Greeley Sq Hotel Co. Reiss<Phelps-Stokes Estates. Colorado Yule Marble Co<Shipway. Re Urban. Neal<O. J. Guda Co. Myl<In Corp. Passman & Son, Inc Kennard<Brandreth. Levine<Litwin. Dulles<Lloyd. Gizarolles<Nomikes. Gottehrer<Gottehrer. MacGonigle<MacGonigle. West Side Bank< Eckhardt, (2.) Dahlgren<Dahlgren. Henderson<Int R T. Nadleman<Binder. Hurwitz<Sokolow. Thomas<Thomas. Donnelly<McLaughlin. Bohm<United Booking Offices Levinson<Crawford's Transfer. Amory<CNY. Re N Y Central RR. Re O'Sullivan.

Edelstein<Cosmos Tal & Elec Subway Co,(2.) Barnes<N Y Edison. Lawyers Mtge Co< Konoviteh. Stahmer<CNY. Collom<Vail Scenic Const Co. Glatter<Baff. Anella<Ford. Re Price-Hoffman, Inc. Roeder<Mayer. Martino<W. S. Grant Co. Mutoli<Francini. Weeks<Sawyer. Sobel<Greenberg. Re Diedrich. Harris<Tribune Association. Negbaur<Lowenstein. Forman<Karl. Bendel<Quintard. Lawyers Mtg Co< Konovitz. Bendel<Quintard. Re Braunstein. Thomas P. Dolan Association<Woods. Deischley<Deischley. Thomas<Tebbutt. Dusenbury<McBride. Re Bruere, (2.) McCausland<Mathews. Deiches<McBride. Potter<Pulaifer. Levin<Danzig. Szabo<Szabo. Re Gennerich, (Vehslage.) Rothschild<Morgan. Geyser Patent Holding Co<Feldman. Toolen<Hooker. Staub<McLaughlin. CNY<Rose. Garcone<Adin G. Pierce Co. Donegan<Atl Realty. Oppenheim<Met St R Co. Liebowitz<Long Isl'd R R. Scully<Barber. Cooper<Greenhut. Gerald<Gerald. Kuper<Stowe. Gallana<Galliana. Wiener<Wiener. U S Trust Co< Hendricks. Re Steele<Fralz. Schutzer<Forward Association. Re Leshaw, (Gair.) Re Dressler. CNY<Kramer. Harris<Tribune Ass'n. McDonald<F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co Simons<Lichtenstein.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Kidder<Adrian Pet Co. Faltoute Iron, &c, Co <Tasker. Proud<Flynn. Brill<Brill. German<German. Stamer<Stamer. Sandler<Sandler. Runk<Runk. Liberman<Liberman. Cohen<Cohen. Demurrer: Gordon<Auto Club of Am. Preferred cause: Ryan<McPartland. Undefended divorces: Samuels, Scheller, Hodonsky, Smith, Krauter,

Grady. General calendar: Roth<Roth. Caswell<Caswell. Sobel<Sobel. Forman<Wavecrest Const Co. Sprung<Glitits. March<Brigante. Heilborn<Rosenbaum. Napolitano<Napolitano Lee Lick You<Woods. Blum<Blum. Pioneer Barber Towel Supply Co<Bruny. Waldt<Waldt. Ferrel<Ferrel. Muldoon<Seaver. Dubilier<Sterns Selling Service. Caine<Caine. Fox<CNY. Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS — Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Re Kaplan. Elmore<McMartin. McCloat<Floral Park Villa Co. McElroy<same. Griggs<Renault Selling Branch.

Smith<Nixon. Blumenstiel<Acierno. Fasano<Ricciteli. Kelley<Bennett (2.) Case on.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Gershenson< Stone. No day calendar.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Tucker<Taylor (2.) Okun<Duval Co. C Gatanzaro<NY Rys. T Gatanzaro<same. J Gatanzaro<same. Botassi<Erie RR. O'Shea<Int R T. L Russnak<Feinberg. D Russnak<same. Duchemin<Cons Gas. Guarino<Reidy Elev. Ronaldsm<Knick Ice. Marks<Stolts. Mendelowitz<Nassau Elec RR. Robertson<Int R T.

O'Connor<same. Golden<Bradley Cont. Walsh<same. Renaldi<N Y Rys. Meisel<Schwarzstein. Bailey<B H RR. Fay<Mall & Exp Co. Gardner<Penn RR. De Gevano<Int R T. Schacht<same. De Cola<same. Manseowitz<same. Holzworth<B Hall & Co. Murphy<Schroeder (2.) Case on.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Reilly<Simonson. Cooney<Conney. Case on.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Mallon<Lyons. Sheppard<Nich Cop Co. Carroll<Otis Elev Co. Velsor<Dom Trans fer Service, Inc. Gassman<Bernstein. Kupferschmidt< Wilken. Pector<Podlock.

Perine<Silvester. Montana<NY Rys. Reynolds<Roth & R. Hawke<Charter Const. O'Malley<CNY. Horan<NY Rys. Lambert<Wolf. Case on.

PART VII.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Inq—Waskowski< Backhaus. Bodine<Talbot. Oliot<Metropolitan, (2.) Cannata<P Doelger B.

Molloy<Stern Bros. Lifshitz<Herskowitz. Block<Block. Duffy<Quinn. Case on.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Scannell<Gillespie Co. Haupt<Mayer. McDonald<P N Brooks Bros. Co. Succo<Caggiano. Fexon<Ho Shelburne. Falcone<Wells. Bernstein<Col Ok Ice Cream. Crosby<Giraux. McCarthy<Nelson. Benveniste<Smith.

Garcone<Thomas & Buckley Holsting. Scherer<Gossett. Northeastern Const Co<Carlson Oper Co. Baccaro<Schwarz. Duchina<Un Dressed Beef Co. Martinson<McMullen, Snare & Triest. Case on.

PART IX.—Benton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Meehan<Hamberger, (2.) Hampl<Flagg.

Dondes<Rich L & RR. Case on.

PART X.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Rosenberg<B H R R. Silverman<B, Q Co & S R R. Walker<Laemmle Dy. Ricabona<H L Herbert & Co. Hudson<Ry Rys. Ptasikon<Yonkers RR. Buehler<Horton. stone<Bresky. Tobin<Am Letter Co. Lord Elec Co<Barber Asphalt Paving Co. Suxer<B H RR. Rosenthal<Horton Ice Cream Co.

Quinlan<Lyons. Baumel<Goldberg. Sobel<Oscar Daniels. Bauman<Doddato. Reilly<U S R & Imp. O'Connor<NS Realty & Imp Co. Varley<Rohenstein. Bowden<N Y Rys. Senior<Star Co. Donegan<Velsner. I Brush<Lincoln Hosp C Brush<same. Reusler<The Show Cor Holden<Hooker. Desmond<Rice. Case on.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Scheer<Wittes. Donegan<Alt Realty. Gaulfield<Ins & Rosenbaum. Jacobs<Gerstenzang. Adler<Thomashefsky Theatres. Blenenfeld<Webb. Cooney<Sherman. Weiss<Koch. Nagelbush<Realty Redemption Co of N Y P Bay<Violett. Bay<same. Mulvey<Aetna Amusement Corp.

Hermanson<Hamburg-Amerikanische Paket<Dirt Aktien. Gesellschaft. Payne<Wolff. Miller<Third Av RR. Gordon<Union Ry of NYC. Weber<same. Carr<Amsterdam News Pub Co. Krukowski<Wencell. Alsofrom<B, Q Co & Sub RR. Judelowitz<Terry & Tench Co. Case on.

PART XII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Nahoum<C I & B RR. Lounsbury<CNY. Hyman<Reisman. Bergman<Univ T C. Brown<CNY. Libow<same. Smith<Coal Man RR. Fitzgerald<Bradley C. Nadleman<Binder. Hurwitz<Sokolow. Thomas<Thomas. Donnelly<McLaughlin. Levine<Litwin. Dulles<Lloyd. Gizarolles<Nomikes.

R Fallick<same. Rabinowitz<Lavery. Lewis<Gt AWEP Tea. Drahoucal<Hess. Ostill<Lehigh&N E R. Cescioli<Same. Webber<CNY. Bloom<Bowltz. Clear.

Gottehrer<Gottehrer. MacGonigle<MacGonigle. West Side Bank< Eckhardt, (2.) Dahlgren<Dahlgren. Henderson<Int R T. Nadleman<Binder. Hurwitz<Sokolow. Thomas<Thomas. Donnelly<McLaughlin. Bohm<United Booking Offices Levinson<Crawford's Transfer. Amory<CNY. Re N Y Central RR. Re O'Sullivan.

PART XIII.—Recess. Cases remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part VIII.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—20th St Garage Co<Moore. No day calendar.

PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Hayes<Pasquini. Sheldon<Mitchell. Beno<Federal Ins Co. Arthur Walker & Co< Leeming. Rosenfeld<Bookman. Aylwin<Chase, Talbot

Hooper-Falkenau Eng Co<Sloane. Meyer<Newgass. Ashforth<Simon. Wechsler<Tickner Bros. Case on.

PART XVI.—Recess. Causes remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part XV, for trial.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. NY Assets Realization Co<Pendleton. Wilson<Jll Surety. Sutter<Century Bk. Branower & Sons, Inc <Waldes. Mann<Malatsky. Saks & Co<N Y Edison Co. Dollard<Littleton. Accardino<Zibelli. Jaffey<Turetzky. A Frank&Co<Morris P Bst.

Palce<Levy. Kost<Lehmann. Rosenblatt<Harris. Silverman<Analomink Paper. Adv Print<Motion Pic Centre. British Alum<Travis. Hopkins<Gen Cont & Eng. Rieser<Genung. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. halperin<NY Cons RR Hale<Cort. R B Shinner & Co< Kings Co Refrig Co. Pesoa<MacKinstry. Cohen<Kessler. Allen<Lincrusta Wks "Pallas," Inc. McManus<Crandall. Cragin<Berkeley. Jakovics<Vas. Grau<Chandler. US Wood Preserv Co <CNY. Weld<Globe Ind Co. Heilbronner<Fidelity & Casualty Co.

Central Brew Co< Campbell. O'Toole<Hammer. Garlock<Kuhne Libby Co. Hunt<Harrisburg Pipe, &c. Co. Young<Tomlinson. G A Veeck, Inc<Berger. Kuchler<Roeder. Cooper<Wolf. Zumbach<Hanan. CNY<Bradley Cont Co Levenson Wrecking Co<Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corp. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, Wills for probate: A. L. Gaisen, Joseph Nabatnik, Ella L. F. Bimboni, James Carlew, Louis Israel.

S.—At 10:30 A. M.—William R. Pignet, Gustav Baumann, Wynn J. Bird, Joseph P. Herman, Esther Robitscher, Chas W. Carpenter.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will: Mary Horkan.

Estates of: C. E. Wilson, Bernardino Rolle.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M. Stevens & Co<Ellisha-witz. Strakosch<Booking & Promoting Corp. Halfmann<Bay State, &c. Mfg Co. Diamond<Colonial Toy Mfg Co. Weiss<Olmsted. Sinclair & Valentine Co<Stohr. Terry<Gotham Film Co. Verdicchis<McNab & Harlin Mfg Co. Rizzo<Degnon Cont. Scarpolla<Oliver Type Morvay<Degnon Coni. Giuliano<Oliver Type. McCabe<Biltmore Theatre Corp. Rubin<St Nicholas Ice Rink. Levitus<Frye Co.

Goldberg<Mass B & I Co. Sheridan<Gardner. Telescope<Cot Bed Co< Steinfeld Bros. Sorg<Lachman. Weil<Nolan. Gray<Van Allen. Claridge Co<Dalberg. Wolfert<Liverpool L & G Ins Co. Mitchell<Bischoff. T M Sales Co<N Y Prod Exch Bank. Eels<Lord & Taylor. Shearer<Ranch. Sever<Collier. Elkan<Venterola. Sterling M T Co< Allentown Pav Co. Joseph Fahys & Co< Birdseye. Manee & Fink< Pearse.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Rooney<Devlin Stab. Varney<Wayne O T & Pump Co. Eldenberg<Edelman. Frager<Deutsch. Wender<Wilds (2.) Cechini<Friess. Bannon<Riviera Rty. Rice<Devlin. Kirshner<Raskin. Winkler<Blumborg. Schwartzman<Friedman.

Wisner Mtg Co<Rasmussen. Wojcik<Cerniak. Merkil<Gower. Dubin<same. Star Co<S S & L Shubert. Bliss<Mallory SS Co. Martin<Chip Kee Co. Kurson<Sueskind. Berglass<Cohen. Rothberg<Kallman. Faldmeeser<Canser, Model Dairy Co<Gross Ausenberg<Katz. Blucher<NY Rys. Lifschitz<Glasheim. Manhardt<CNY. Wyroth<Dock Cont. Flanagan<Chace Trucking Co. Siwoff<Spring. Brogle<Weissman. Berkowitz<Goodman. Rotondo<NY Tel Co. Castiglione<Austro-Am SS Co. Levine<Levin. Lewin<Lubliang. Green<I R T (2.) Athanassiades<C H & E S Goldberg Corp. Guyon<NY Rys. Stecher<Fensterheim. Messuri<Burroughs. Lieberman<Goldwein. Lunson<I R T. Sawiczki<Teschner. Reed<Comyns. Bowles<Lenane. Galligan<NY Rys. Zitansky<Winthrop (2) Schulman<Nat Casket. Rapetti<Pengeot Auto Imp Co. Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co<Baum. Alston<Mohawk Film. Gunst Costume Co< Leventhal. J A Clark Co<Blanchard. Bordinaro<Hogan. Greater NY Feather Co<Sternberg. Buyers-Sellers Auto Co<Cukor. Fahys<Birdseye.

Greenberg<Comet Amuse Co. Monheimer<Herrman. Royal Ind Co< Schiacher. Morris<205 West 63d St Corp. DeGray<Goodwin. Lansing Co<Fox. Reichert<Brice.

TO MAKE TIMES SQ. WORLD'S TRADE HUB

Building of 25 Stories to House Sales Departments for Everything America Makes.

PLANS CALL FOR $1,000,000

Centre for Buyers of Every Nation and Facilities for Any Transaction Under One Roof.

A new twenty-five-story building is to be erected at once and occupied within a year in the Times Square section. It is the aim of the owners, the Bush Terminal Company, to make this building a centre of the world's commerce, a distributing point to the nations of the earth for all that America produces.

The building will occupy the fifty-foot plot at 132 and 134 West Forty-second Street, just east of Broadway, and two doors beyond the Hotel Knickerbocker. Announcement of the purchase of the property and the contemplated changes was made yesterday at the offices of the Bush Terminal Company, of which Irving T. Bush is President.

Plans for the tall structure have been completed by the architects, Helmle & Corbett of Brooklyn, and it was said that work would begin in two weeks.

The property to be improved by this latest Times Square skyscraper has been owned many years by John Hoge of Zanesville. It was assessed last year at $420,000, including the present old four-story building. The latter has been vacant for several years, ever since the former occupants, Lewis & Conger, moved to their new store at Sixth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. The plot is the only large available parcel ready for immediate improvement in the block between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. The cost of the structure will be about $1,000,000.

The new building is designated by Mr. Bush as a merchandise hotel. Besides its purely commercial facilities it will contain several novel features for a structure of that character. The basement and ground floor will be utilized as a restaurant and rathskeller. The second floor will be fitted up as a club room with small meeting rooms for the use of buyers, and it is also proposed to publish a monthly magazine giving items of interest regarding the various permanent exhibitions.

The Bush Terminal Company will operate the entire building with a trained sales force, leasing chiefly to those manufacturers and traders who have heretofore lacked New York representation. These sales managers will handle the business of the firms, carrying on correspondence and giving attention to customers. The manufacturers, of course, may have their own office force if desired. It is the ambition of the new owners to make this Times Square building the New York headquarters for the buyers of the world.

Orders will be taken at the building for Western manufacturers and they can ship their goods in carload lots from their factories to the Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, and there will be unpacked and reshipped to different parts of the world. The export department will repack the goods according to the requirements of the foreign countries for which they are intended.

While this service is expected to appeal particularly to Central, Southern, Mid-West, and Western manufacturers who are ready to maintain New York selling quarters at a minimum cost, in conjunction with a distribution service, many Manhattan manufacturers, it is said, have evidenced their readiness to take advantage of the building's facilities.

The exterior of the building will be Gothic in architecture, similar to the main office building of the Bush Terminal Company at 100 Broad Street. Above the second story the facade will be finished in terra cotta. From the twenty-first to the twenty-fifth stories it will be recessed slightly at the front and rear. The latest fire prevention methods will be provided by the installation of the automatic sprinklers. The sprinkler supply tanks, with the usual house tanks, elevator machinery, and ventilator fans, will be inclosed in the four top stories. The intermediate eighteen floors will be used for booths, offices and reception rooms, partitioned off so as to permit private conferences.

The site was selected because of its exceptional central situation and convenience to all the leading local and out-of-town transit lines. The building will be virtually midway between the two great railroad terminals—the Pennsylvania and New York Central—and close to all subway lines, with the new Broadway and Seventh Avenue stations within a few feet of the door.

The two tallest neighboring buildings are the Times Building and the Candler Building in the Forty-second Street block west of Broadway, each being twenty-four stories in height.

SIEGEL NEGOTIATING LEASE.

Seeks Store at Northwest Corner of Broadway and 35th Street.

A new corporation headed by Henry Siegel, whose methods of finance in connection with his private bank got him into prison, is negotiating for a lease of the store at the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street, in the Johnson Building.

F. & G. Pflomm, agents of the building, said yesterday that a new corporation in which they had heard Henry Siegel was interested had been negotiating for the corner store, about 66 by 187, and some space on the second floor and basement, for several weeks, but as yet no lease had been signed. John B. Stanchfield, Mr. Siegel's attorney, admitted yesterday that his client was negotiating for property, but said he was not prepared to make any statement as yet.

London's Wool Auction Opens.

LONDON, April 11.—There was a large attendance at the opening of the wool auction sales here today. There was a broad demand for the moderate selection of 7,200 bales offered. Prices were firm and unchanged, except for inferior crossbreds, which were occasionally 5 per cent. lower. Home traders were the principal buyers.

About the New Shoes.

During the last two months several manufacturers and dealers have tried to introduce plaid cloth top shoes, but without much success. One style was shown last week, however, that promises to be a winner, in the opinion of experienced shoe men. It is made with a dark Russian calf vamp, has a tan plaid top and tan Russian lace stays, and is eight inches high. Plain black turn sole pumps, similar to opera slippers with French heels are selling quite freely for wear with overgaiters. The nattiest thing shown in sport footwear for women of late is an oxford made of gray ooze leather with a gray kid top, ball strap, and white "ivory" sole. The same thing is shown with a rubber sole.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 11.—Thirty-four corporations were chartered today. They had aggregate capitalization of $591,400, and included:

Lorimer-Greenbaum Co., Inc., art needlework, infants' wear, novelties, embroideries, $100,000; R. I. Steinberg, J. Harris, J. B. Stephens, 344 West 122d St.

Abram Ratkowsky, Inc., fur novelties, $100,000; H. Werner, S. Rosenthal, A. Ratkowsky, 25 West 20th St.

East Tenth Street Corporation, realty, agency, brokerage contractors, construction, $50,000; D. L., C. A. and W. P. Youngs, Stony Brook.

New Idea Amusements, Inc., Brooklyn, amusement devices, motion pictures, asbestos fireproofing, $50,000; C. R. Marinus, G. W. Schofield, W. W. Burke, 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Rogers Motors Corporation, cars, motor trucks, engines, $30,000; R. A. Van Voorhis, C. A. Cole, H. Bulkley, Pearl Street.

A. A. Adamy, Inc., Buffalo, teaming, trucking, storage houses, garages, coal, wood, ice, $20,000; M. Kimball, M. T. Sullivan, R. W. Caulfield, Buffalo.

Export Auto Case Co., Inc., Brooklyn, box case, crate, ship motor boats, canoes, autos, stevedore, grain selling, ship carpenters, $25,000; O. Veninio, Jr., W. Daly, A. Gents, 1,779 Brooklyn Ave., Brooklyn.

Arabic Commercial Co., Inc., newspapers, magazines, publishers, novelties, $25,000; S. S. and P. S. George, J. Hismeh, 35 Broadway.

Amlico Realty Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $25,000; F. M. Kaufmann, A. J. Aldinger, A. C. Schroeder, 500 Underbank Av., Buffalo.

Tylese Contracting Co., Inc., construction, engineering, $25,000; T. Jung, H. R. Sharp, R. B. Cole, 46 Lincoln St., New Rochelle.

Steamship Operating Co., Manhattan, transportation, navigation; $10,000; M. F. Long, C. K. Crosby, T. A. Sherman, Hudson Falls.

Hanson Studios, Inc, Manhattan, painting, interior decorating, cabinet work, furnishing; $10,000; W. L. Simons, H. Meyers, A. F. Hanson, Rye.

The Polyen Chemical and Dyeing Co., Inc., drugs, medicine, chemicals, toilet articles, dyestuffs; $10,000; E. C. Beadle, M. I. Radley, W. L. Bainton, 371 West 116th St.

The Fulver Dry Goods Co., Inc., Oswego, dry goods, notions, jobbing, commission; $10,000; H. C. Mitchell, W. H. and L. W. Fulver, Oswego.

The Graham Store, Inc., Auburn, dry goods store; $10,000; C. S. Powers, L. A. and H. J. Graham, Auburn.

Cortlandt Co., Inc., Bronx, amusement resort, restaurant, liquors; $10,000; R. Jarne, H. Elsen, F. Prague, 519 West 112th St.

Auto Specialty Equipment Co., Inc., Queens, mechanical, other accessories, garage; $10,000; W. Schmucker, D. C. and J. Steiner, 600 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

Taylor-Sayles Co., Inc., textiles; $10,000; R. Wilson, A. L. Sayles, R. Taylor, 12 East 33d St.

Thompson Ridge Milk Producers Association, Inc., Thompson Ridge, mercantile, butter, milk, cheese, lumber; $10,000; T. B. Couser, G. W. and A. S. Dickerson, Thompson Ridge.

The Children's Co. of America, Inc., educational devices, marital relief by children; $10,000; S. Legly, D. H. M. Plye, A. L. Loomus, Tuxedo Park.

Grand Terrace Construction Co., Inc., realty, construction, materials, patent solicitors; $5,000; H. Mitchell, H. Gutman, 1,682 Anthony Av., Bronx.

Lopard Building, Corp., Inc., Bronx, realty, agency, brokerage, contracting, $5,000; S. R. and B. Lopard, Jennings St., Bronx.

Steenson-Schaefer Realty Co., Inc., Bronx, realty; $5,000; S. J. and C. Schaefer, Jr., J. Murphy, 2,284 Beaumont Av., Bronx.

Layman's Riverside, Inc., Buffalo, fruit, produce, $5,000; J. R. Irons, W. M. Truesdale, A. E. Layman, 26 West Delavan Av., Buffalo.

The McKennee Co., Inc., haberdashery, furnishings, wearables, $5,000; R. Wiechert, T. T. Grace, M. A. Gumpertz, 701 West 178th St.

Freebrook Bowling Co., Inc., Jamestown, bowling alleys, lunch counters, amusement places, $5,000; R. H. Cole, J. Brooks, G. C. Freebury, 26 9th St., Jamestown.

European Skin Dressing Corpn., Brooklyn, furs, fur skin dressings, $5,000; H. Bulser, S. Greengrass, A. Bases, 930 Madison St., Brooklyn.

The Robert Herts Service, Inc., advertising agency, newspaper service, $5,000; A. S. Levy, H. H. and R. J. Herts, 315 West 79th St.

Authorizations: Standard Can Mfg. Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., $400,000. Representative, W. T. Brown, 103 Park Av., Manhattan.

American Cupro-Nickel Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., factories, rolling mills, warehouses, copper, nickel, zinc., spelter, steel, $1,150,000. Representative, E. T. Shaw, 30 Broad St., Manhattan.

The Bogert & Carlough Co., Inc., Paterson, N. J., engineering, contracting, iron, steel, wood, and stone, $20,000. Representative, M. W. Atkinson, 30 Church St., Manhattan.

Capital Increases: The Regal Silk Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $75,000; United Electric Service Co., New York, $300,000 to $500,000.

Capital reduction: The Vacuum Cleaner Co., New York, $1,000,000 to $925,000.

Voluntary dissolution: New York Submarine Contracting Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 11.—Charters filed: United Manufacturing Company of New Jersey, Newark, to manufacture vending machines and deal in real estate, $30,000; R. H. Brown, Elliott Harden, and Thoe. McMarsh, all of Newark.

Alvatore Laboratories, East Orange, to manufacture drugs, chemicals, &c., $25,000; R. H. Picking, Charles O. Geyer, and Gerdon Grand; all of East Orange.

P. B. Polhemus Company, Elizabeth, to deal in real estate, $100,000; P. B. Polhemus and W. D. Lewis of Roselle Park, and J. S. Chaffer of Belleville.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 11.—Charters filed: The Macoris Sugar Company, to manufacture from the raw material sugar, molasses, rum, &c., $500,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., parties.

National Oxygen Company, New York, to deal in oxygen, hydrogen, &c., $5,000; L. H. Guthen, Samuel D. Howard, S. A. Anderson, all of New York.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—The Charles William Stores will look at children's dresses, 6-14, for their Fall catalog, at the New York office, 49 East 21st St., on Wednesday, April 12, from 9:30 to 3.

COATS.—Prominent jobber is ready to place quantity orders on ladies' and misses' pile fabric and cloth coats; write for appointments in care of this paper. Z 286 Times Annex.

COATS.—Fall mixtures; will look samples all week. Room 1,123, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Snappy styles in wash dresses, will place immediate orders. 26 West 17th. Apply Room 300.

DRESSES.—Jobber's looking at cotton and Summer silk dresses. 51 West 24th, 7th floor.

FALL SAMPLES.—Jobber looking up Fall samples. Call all week. Rear elevator, 4th floor, 139 W. 27th.

MACHINES.—We are interested in sweater circular machines and a Menow machine. Dorfman Bros., 57 W. 3d St.

SERGE JUILLARDS, No. 54,268, wanted; black and navy; will buy for cash; immediate delivery. Address Piece Goods, S 108 Times.

SNAP FASTENER jobber, wants connections of fastener manufacturers. Address Louis Bierman, 10 West 18th St.

SUITS.—Open to buy for spot cash Spring suits. 8985 Madison Square.

SUITS, COATS.—Pongee, Palm Beach suits, silk coats, chinchilla, angora, and knit fabric coats; can place large orders at once for immediate delivery, using your cloth or our cloth. Call, using 36th St. entrance, 5th floor, 1,333 Broadway.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

WEARING APPAREL—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2850.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BOAS and COLLARETTES in stock for immediate delivery. African Ostrich Feather Company, 85-89 Bleecker St.

CHECK HATERIAL.—We have black and white; low price. Telephone Farragut 2088.

COATS.—Misses', children's Spring coats; high-grade, classy merchandise; immediate delivery; $12 down to $3.75. Julius Goldstein, 141 West 28th St.; full commission to salesman.

COATS.—2,000 ladies', misses' coats and suits in stock; up-to-date styles for immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1333 B'way.

COATS, velour, poplin, chinchilla, and corduroy; 500 for immediate delivery; $2.50 to $8.50. Charles Press, 27 West 24th.

COATS.—500 ladies' and misses' coats on hand to close out; poplins, serges, checks. Charnay & Freed, 40 West 17th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; poplins, mixtures, plaids; reasonable prices. Gleichenhaus, 153 West 21st St.

COATS.—Big stock on hand for immediate delivery at very low prices. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS.—$3.50 to $10; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Hundred of coats to close out. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Jobs in coats to close out. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS for immediate delivery; very desirable merchandise at attractive prices. A. H. Hollander, 55 E. 11th St.

COATS and SUITS.—Stock on hand, taffetas, poplins, serge, gabardines, and mixtures. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

COATS, SUITS.—Smart styles; Immediate delivery; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS for immediate delivery. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th St.

CORDUROYS, remnants, all shades; beach cloth; flowered voiles. Gottfried, 100 Mercer St. 8825 Spring.

COTTON CLOTH.—For sale, full pieces and remnants, pongees, fancy cotton fabrics, plain cotton fabrics and some pound goods, under yearly contract. For enterprising merchants, samples at No. 43 Leonard St., phone 135—Franklin, New York; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

COVERTS.—Fifty pieces light shade for sale. S 134 Times.

DRESSES.—Job of wash dresses; clever styles, white and colored; to close out. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Children's dresses, 5,000 dozen; values up to $3.50; price per dozen, $2.25. Washington Mills, 56 Lispenard St.

DRESSES.—Novelty silk sport, afternoon, and street dresses in stock for delivery. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

DRESSES, white; children's, juniors', and graduating; immediate delivery. Subin, 32 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—100 crepe meteor dresses to close out; big bargain. National Garment Co., 29 West 21st St.

FULLARD.—30 pieces navy blue cotton fullard and 100 pieces flowered splash voile. Superior Waist, 129 West 27th.

GABARDINES, Garfield, botany, and gera in all colors at very low prices. A. Berger, 27 West 24th St. Farragut 9126.

JUTE.—For sale, No. 5,359, jute batts, 40-inch rolls, 10,000 lbs. per month; No. 1,322, dark mattress shoddy from new cotton rags in car lots for export. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, No. 43 Leonard St., phone 135—Franklin; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

LINENS.—French linens, all colors, at market prices; immediate delivery. Tillar Brothers, 130 West 29th.

LINEN, pure Ranie, 45 and 46 inches; all shades; 200 pieces for sale. Z 262 Times Annex.

POPLIN.—Will sell two pieces green or will exchange for navy. Telephone Farragut 576.

POPLIN, American, 90610, for immediate delivery. Telephone 3334 Farragut.

POPLINS, Gabardines and Serges at mill prices. Phone Chelsea 6865.

RAINCOATS.—Tweed; have a lot of tweed raincoats to close out; will sell very reasonable. Model Raincoat Co., 135 West 26th.

SERGES.—A quantity of Copenhagen serges for sale. 3757 Stuyvesant.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Sonomore and Revol, white, sizes 0 and 1; large quantities; immediate delivery. Address Box 295 Times, 2 Rector St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—O and OO, black or white. Snappers, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 9606.

SNAP FASTENERS for sale; imported. United Merchandise Co., 640 B'way. Spring 9861.

SPRING SNAP FASTENERS for sale; size 0 and 3-0, black and white. Spring 9589.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $6.75 to $14; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Misses' and juniors', for immediate delivery; made in the latest style and fabrics. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th.

SUITS.—Showing strongest line genuine Palm Beach suits, $3.50 to $5.75. Meyer Loeb & Co., 13 East 30th.

SUITS.—Wool and silk poplin suits to close out at a big reduction. D. Gutman & Co., 45 West 24th.

SUITS.—200 new Spring ladies' suits to close out at a sacrifice. Sol Levine Co., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Poplins, shepherd checks; immediate delivery; $6.75-$15. Kaplan & Alper, 51 West 24th.

SUITS.—For immediate delivery; jobs to close out Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS.—Spring; to close out cheap. Appelbaum Cloak House, 48 West 26th.

TAFFETA.—For sale, good quality black and navy taffeta, also peau-de-cygne, also black Gary French serge. Chelsea 5822.

TAFFETA.—Black, silk wool poplin, corduroy for sale, 146 West 25th, 12th floor.

WAISTS.—Have striped tub silk in stock, $18; also silk jersey sport coats in the newest creations, blazer and plain effects, in all the leading shades, from $6.75 up. Daily Waist, 8 West 19th St.

WAISTS for immediate delivery; Georgettes, laces, crepes, and china silk, $18 to $45. Valenstein, 115 W. 29th.

WOOLENS.—Whitman's checks, 1,423; also black taffeta. Room 1,123, 1,133 B'way.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN WANTED for New York, Brooklyn, Newark, and nearby points, to sell colored cotton cloth remnants, sweaters, neckties, infants' garments, and sundry merchandise to dry goods, clothing, and similar trades. Regular lots that may be duplicated, and special lots that are sold as jobs, all on a commission basis, no advances. Sober, steady, experienced man desired. Z 288 Times Annex.

SALESMEN ladies' neckwear to handle line novelty leather collar and cuff sets; quick sellers; liberal commission. S 89 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names.
Monday....3@3¼ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Crude Rubber Prices Dropping.

Prices continue to ease off in the local crude rubber market as a result of limited trading, but the slowness with which the decline is taking place is cited as proof of lack of selling pressure on the part of holders. There is some business being done all the time, but the large manufacturing interests are made conspicuous as buyers by their continued absence from the market. Up-river fine was held yesterday at 73½cents for spot delivery, while coarse was quoted at 57 cents. Pale crepe, for shipment to June, was quoted at 83 cents, while for similar delivery the figure put upon smoked sheets was 82 cents.

Hosiery Novelties Selling.

There seems to be no dearth of demand for hosiery novelties in this market just now, especially in all-silk goods in the popular-price range. One of the newest things in the market, to be paradoxical, is an old one. It is the Rembrandt stripe effect that was brought out about ten or fifteen years ago in novelty German lisle goods, later disappearing until the present showing. It is offered in several shades, with contrasting tops, the stripes being of boot length. Novelty offerings in separate embroidered figures and embroidered effects in floral sprays are also taking well. They are especially favored in white embroidery on black grounds and black on white.

Hard Coal Mines Shutting Down.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that, for the first time in many years, anthracite collieries are shutting down in April for lack of orders. Of course, there is not an entire absence of business, it will say, for April is producing at least an average amount of coal-burning weather, but without the usual advance buying it has been necessary to restrict the output as early as the middle of last week several independent mines in the Schuylkill region suspended for the time being, and by the first of this week the idleness had spread to a good many of the company collieries. The bituminous trade is experiencing a period of dullness such as is commonly associated with the Summer time. This has naturally had a weakening effect on the market.

Siberia's New Port.

Following a conference of shipping men held yesterday, the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, 60 Broadway, issued a statement emphasizing the necessity for shippers of American war and other products diverting their consignments to Russia to the new Siberian port of Nikolaievsk at the mouth of the Amur River. A cable message was received from Mr. Garbell, agent of the Russian-American Line, and the express company's Moscow correspondent, urging that steamers be diverted to that port. Advices laid before the conference were to the effect that it was particularly desirable that cotton goods, machinery, and tanning extract go by the way of the new route. The port of Nikolaievsk will be open for navigation June 14, and will be ice free for three months.

Piece Dyes Exclusively.

The unfortunate condition in the dress goods primary market, brought about by the decision of the garment manufacturers to buy no more goods until the labor trouble is settled one way or the other, is emphasized by the fact that this has been a piece dye season exclusively. Such a small amount of novelty goods has been sold that it scarcely deserves mention. For this reason the manufacturers seem to believe that, regardless of how long they put off deliveries, there will be plenty of merchandise to be had. If it was a novelty season or one during which a fair quantity of fancy goods was sold, the situation would not be so serious to the dress goods mills. Novelties cannot be obtained anywhere or as well from one factor as another, and buyers would be at a disadvantage if they neglected to insure deliveries.

Gray Goods Prices Firm.

Thinking that the quiet of the last week or two had put sellers of gray goods in this market in a more receptive state of mind, buyers began trying to hammer prices down yesterday. For one thing, there were bids for 20,000 pieces of "quick" 38½-inch 64-60s at a price somewhere under 5⅝ cents, but from all accounts they did not cause sellers even to hesitate before turning them down. On the other hand, sellers appeared confident that many goods could not be found in the market for April delivery, even at the full price. Some sheeting business was done, in which 48-square 3-yards at 7⅝ cents for April-May delivery featured. The rest of the market produced little that was of interest. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¾c
38-inch, 72-76s	6⅝c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	6c	39½-inch, 60-52s	4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	*4¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s	5⅝c	37-inch, 64-60s	5¾c

*Asked.

A Problem Still Unanswered.

Several woolen salesmen connected with a representative mill organization are scratching their heads over a peculiar transaction that occurred the other day. A large out-of-town clothier placed an order for three pieces of a fabric priced at $1.25 some time ago. Nothing further was heard concerning the order until recently. Then word was received to ship five pieces of the same number, the price of which had advanced to $1.37½. Thinking that the buyer in question had forgotten the three pieces he had on order, these were shipped together with the five specified, making a total of eight pieces, three priced at $1.25 a yard and the remaining five at $1.37½. Much to the surprise of the sellers, the clothier wired saying he could not take the three pieces at the lower price. What his idea was in refusing acceptance to them the salesman could not make out, unless he had moved up his price and did not want to have any goods in his line at the low figure.

At the Wholesaler's Expense.

A remarkably inexpensive way of conducting a retail business has been discovered by certain coat and suit manufacturers. The plan has been mainly operated from towns of small population. It consists of sending to this market for samples from various manufacturers, placing them in stock, selling them a few days after receipt or sending them back express charges collect to the manufacturers. The idea has all the advantages of the consignment without some of its disadvantages. The retailers who have used this method have been able to get a very well assorted collection of merchandise. Their enterprise, however, will suffer a check in the action taken by some of the manufacturers in restricting the time during which samples may be held. A rule has been adopted whereby such samples must be returned on the day of their receipt or else considered sold. This gives the bona-fide retailer plenty of time to make his selections and prevents the abuse of the sample privilege.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

Mrs. ADELAIDE P. DURANT, 507 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,856, and no assets. Among her creditors are the Ritz-Carlton Restaurant and Hotel Company, $100; the Plaza, $56; Louis Sherry, $59; Independent Taxi Owners' Association, $19; Manhattan Maternity and Dispensary, $28; Blue Peter Cigarette Company, $22; Chatillon Company, Inc., $225; Thurn, $883; Georgiann, $291; Hirsch, Inc., $176, and Louise Sheppard, $84. She owes seven doctors $597.

LOUIS EGGERS, grocer, 201 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,006, and estimated assets of $2,796.

JESSE J. HARRIS, restaurant keeper under the name of the Stanley Lunch at 2,084 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,397, and estimated assets of $1,510.

WILLIAM STEINBERG, skirt manufacturer, 580 East 182d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,544, and assets of $1,040 in accounts.

HENRY POLS, 246 West Twenty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,417, and no assets.

EDWIN D. ACKERMAN, 996 Simpson Street, pianos, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,452.

JOSEPH HIRSCH.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Joseph Hirsch, clothing, 517 Eighth Avenue, with creditors at 25 per cent. cash.

MAX GROGINSKY, shoes, 2,238 Eighth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $2,000 and assets $1,900.

SEYMOUR H. HERZ, furniture, 105 West Fortieth Street, has assigned to David Roggen.

ROSE FEINBERG, awnings, 2,072 Amsterdam Avenue, has assigned to David Greenbaum.

REBECCA SCHLESSEL, the Globe Dress and Suit Company, 22 West Twenty-sixth Street, who assigned on March 17 to Marcus Helfand, has had her property reassigned to her.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Apmann, Herman J.—E. J. Markey Co.	$843.12
Armour & Co.—People, &c.	100.00
Arduin, Caesar and Robert—D. J. Klein	130.58
Billard, Elive A.—Weiner & Greenstone, costs	101.45
Brew, George T.—French Trading Co.	2,165.40
Bird Button Co.—M. Turkeltaub et al.	26,704.02
B. F. Wallace Corp.—E. S. Johnson	189.91
Bigelow Press Sales Corp.—National Lithographer	280.53
Broadhurst, Ida—Brentano's	105.06
Brooks, Henry W., Jr.—T. R. Hart	1,073.41
Becker, Albert and Antinette—A. Greenwald et al.	142.77
Comodart, Louis—Inter. Rapid Transit Co., costs	143.58
Coleman, Clyde J.—G. T. Dougherty	591.87
Same—Same	1,352.66
Crimmons, Patrick W.—Percival K. Brower Co., Inc.	281.90
Cutler, Samuel, or Samuel Kutler—J. E. Jacobson	480.72
David E. Kennedy, Inc.—D. M. Nichols Iron Works, Inc.	285.81
Eilisk, Jack—M. Mesnard	423.29
Emmerich, Ethel, and Max Fogelson—I. Levitan	241.81
Erber, Emil, and Edmond Schneffler—R. C. Turnbull	320.55
Forest Box and Lumber Co.—G. de Palma	1,031.10
Friedman, Joseph—M. Lemler	200.00
Frank L. Cole, Inc.—International Magazine Co.	455.51
Same—Star Co.	1,730.04
Figge & Nutweiler Co.—A. Singer	3,048.29
Fahrberg Hat Works—William Randall & Sons	145.89
Fradello, Charles, Abraham Liebovitz and Isidor Abramowitz—C. Castoro et al.	115.76
French, Harry P.—F. Forman	$306.86
Flood, Mrs. Ellen and James J.—E. J. Markey Co.	177.11
Gilles, Joseph R.—M. Rosenbaum	247.76
Gedat, Curt—A. C. Cluge et al.	107.70
Glassman, Solomon—E. L. Richards	384.21
Goldberg, Morris, or Morris Harris—Manitoba Realty Corp.	233.91
Greenwald, Molly—I. Blujnberg	3,006.53
Garn, Maurice, Samuel Garn, and George Wiener—Robert Graves Co.	113.75
Gilles, Joseph R.—M. Rosenbaum	285.63
Spencer, Amanda S.—E. Wannenberg	123.39
Sofranski, Newman—Star Fur Trimming Co.	194.59
Seid, Samuel—F. M. Coughlan & Sons, Inc.	435.41
Simms, Otto—Nifty Clothing Co.	690.35
Steele, Daniel W., Jr.—Winford Realty Co., Inc.	259.94
Sozio, Alfonsio and Silvestro—Henry Elias Brewing Co.	912.05
Stone & Trlest Co.—City of N. Y., costs	144.29
Schneewelss, Benjamin—A. Bergman	114.40
Silverstein, Oscar—M. Gans et al.	184.71
Simms, Otto H.—Altman Neckwear Co.	414.62
Thirty-eight West Fifty-ninth St. Co., Charles Furst and Domenico Garafolo—Sterling Ceiling and Lathing Co.	208.96
Trotman, William F.—J. Braniff	169.91
Trani, Rosario—G. Comnistraci	178.36
Tandero, Matteo and John—G. Comnistraci	146.71
Wolff, Marks & Alfred David Co.—M. Maibin	208.85
Wachtel, Joseph—A. Cohen	104.22
White, Edward A.—M. Donohue	586.91
Werner, Louis—Franklin Simon Co.	452.31
Weisswange, Ernest—Hannis Distilling Co.	228.60
Weidman, Lewis—Osborne Co.	137.11
West, William T., Edwin H. Baker Elliot M. Eldredge, and Mesir R. Snyder—Fox	1,189.25
Wundrack, Henry—H. Wundrack	105.64
Weiss, Ottie J.—J. Eldmann	2,005.06

In Bronx County.

Bondy, Charles — Westchester - Hewitt Realty Co.	$81.38
Citron, Samuel—A. H. Oesterheld	107.45
Gleischenhaus, Julius—Crescent Chemical Mfg. Co.	200.90
Grauer, Louis—L. Hellman	86.10
Gruber, Max—A. Brauer	44.97
Kulper, Emma—Metropolitan Life Ins.	97.22
Montauk, Samuel—F. Nelson	69.92
Mosholu Realty Co., Thomas F. Costello, and Mary A. Costello—C. St Rauh	167.84
Poster, George—H. Male	26.72
Petersen, Charles J.—Busnick Tile Co., Inc.	147.89
Ryan, Amy F.—F. Rogers et al.	108.62
Schnackenberg, Marion C.—H. Blooty	39.00
Vandeventer Bldg. Co., Inc., and Daniel J. Lahey—Norwalk Lock Co.	466.58
Vogel, Charles H.—Washington Garage Co.	86.68
Wilson, Hyman—G. H. Woolf et al.	20.22
Watson, John C.—Bohemian Benev. and Literary Association	117.18

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Flushing Coal Co., Inc.—H. E. Mecker, March 31, 1916	$2,339.13
Lo Monte, Guiseppina and Alfonso—Construction Material & Coal Co., Dec. 31, 1913	109.71
Gruenstein, Meritz, Barnett Levy, and Jacob Gordon—A. Gunther, Feb. 23, 1916	1,901.88
Hart, Rocella—W. E. Hutcheson, Nov. 11, 1911	544.41
Lembeck & Betz Eagle Brewing Co.—H. Shannon, Feb. 18, 1916	418.25
Moran, John G.—A. Goldstein, March 29, 1916	675.00
Nelling, Josephine—A. Kessler, Oct. 23, 1914	103.41
Lacakes, Nicholas—V. Damiano, Feb. 18, 1916, (canceled)	173.40
Brown, Paula—Irving National Bank, March 22, 1916	214.26
Back, Hilda J. and Anders—J. Bjork, April 28, 1915	2,211.35
Thomas, Edw. P.—E. M. Post, Jan 24, 1912, (reversed)	14,488.83
Same—Same, Dec. 26, 1912, (reversed)	264.13
Tracy, Patrick J.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1913	2,713.96

In Bronx County.

G. Santis & Co., Inc.—J. Hammill, Feb. 8, 1915	$44.72

DUTY ON PLAUEN LACES.

A Knotty Problem for the General Appraisers to Solve.

After a long delay the Board of General Appraisers has taken up for decision claims made by Cobden & Co., lace importers of this city, that the rules of appraisement applying to St. Gall goods are properly applicable to Plauen laces. The laces figuring in the controversy were imported as long ago as Aug. 9, 1913.

When they arrived here the Appraiser advanced the values 150 per cent., which resulted in their seizure on the ground that the shipper, Ludwig Bratvogel of Plauen, made a false and fraudulent declaration of the value of the goods before the American Consul at Plauen. Later, Cobden & Co. filed a bond and obtained possession of the laces. The trade interest in the proceedings before the board is confined to the contentions raised by Cobden & Co. relative to the methods of ascertaining market values on Plauen laces.

The board appointed a commission to go from this country to Plauen to take testimony. It completed its work just as the European war broke out. The difficulty experienced since in getting data was said yesterday to be responsible for the long delay in settling the issues. Bratvogel, who consigns his products to the Cobden concern here, while present at the hearing in Plauen, had nothing to say, according to a brief filed yesterday with the Board by John J. Mulvaney, United States Attorney.

Cobden & Co., through their counsel, denied that there was any intent to defraud the Government, the contention being that the invoiced values on the laces were reached on the basis of the stitch-rate method, the cost of production plus certain profit additions in vogue in St. Gall. Charles Spach, Special United States Commissioner stationed at St. Gall, who is in this country on leave, filed a report with the board bearing on the importers' claims.

On the other hand, the appraising officials here regard the pending case as a test. Their arguments before the board were that as Plauen was an "open" market for laces, the methods of ascertaining value must necessarily be different from St. Gall, which is a closed market. In short, the Government holds that the values of St. Gall goods must be ascertained in a special manner while Plauen laces should be returned for duty on the basis of the prevailing market prices.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; J. J. Fendner, upholstery goods; 37 W. 26th.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Waldman Bros.; M. C. Waldman, ready-to-wear; 60 W. 33d.

ALBANY, N. Y.—John G. Myers Co.; R. M. Rich, dress trimmings; 220 5th Av.; St. Denis.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; Miss F. Wieand, laces, handkerchiefs; 41 Union Square.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, laces; S. Lansburgh, general merchandise; 354 4th Av.

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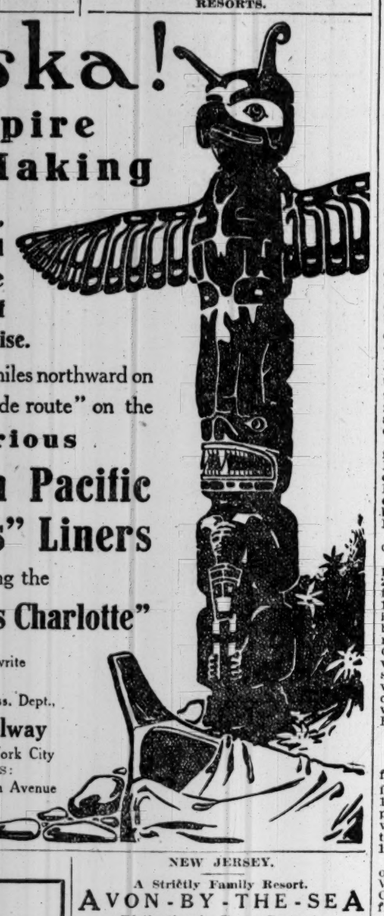

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Bush Terminal Company Buys at Times Square for Twenty-five-Story Building—Business for Berkeley Lyceum Site—Upper Manhattan Deals—Bay Shore Purchase by H. O. Havemeyer.

Two big deals which will involve improvements of over $1,000,000 each in the Times Square section, in addition to several other good transactions, gave a touch of old-time activity to the realty market yesterday.

One of the two important realty events of the day was the purchase by the Bush Terminal Company for a twenty-five-story commercial building, of the old buildings at 132 and 134 West Forty-second Street, a few feet east of Broadway, with the abutting building at 135 West Forty-first Street. The other transaction was the purchase by a syndicate of the old Berkeley Lyceum, in Forty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, with additional property in the rear, for a big commercial structure.

The Bush Terminal purchase fronts 50 feet on Forty-second Street and 25 on Forty-first Street, having a total depth of 197.6 feet. It has been sold by John Hoge of Zanesville, Ohio. It is the largest available unimproved plot in that block, and is but two doors east of the Knickerbocker Hotel.

John P. Kirwan was the broker in the deal.

The Berkeley Lyceum deal involves the purchase of the main structure at 19 to 23 West Forty-fourth Street, 75 feet front, and the three houses in the rear at 18 to 22 West Forty-fifth Street, fronting 62 feet. The property has been held by the owners at about $1,000,000. The new owners, the Forty-fourth Street Company, William Jeffers, President, will begin work on May 1 for a sixteen-story high-class commercial building which will cost $1,000,000. The former owners, Al. Hayman and Henry Dazian, were represented in the deal by William R. Rose, as attorney.

Buy Heights Apartment Site.

T. W. Stemmler, Jr., Inc. has purchased from Gertie A. Gorman the entire block front, east side of Wadsworth Avenue, 189th to 190th Street, 180 by 100. The property has been held at $100,000. Work will start at once for the erection of three five-story apartments, each 60 by 100, from plans of George Keister.

A building loan of $170,000 for the operation has been obtained through William A. White & Sons. The Stemmler Corporation at present is erecting five five-story apartment houses, each on a plot 50 by 100, east side of Webster Avenue, between 184th and 187th Streets in the Bronx.

Increases Fort Washington Holdings.

Charles C. Marshall has increased his holdings in the Fort Washington section by the purchase of the northeast corner of 181st Street and Wadsworth Avenue, 25 by 100, from the estate of Edward Rafter.

By this purchase Mr. Marshall has assembled 125 feet, having in 1909 acquired the adjoining 40 by 60 feet respectively, and this, together with the holdings of the Clark estate and a six-story apartment owned by Frederick Britsch, comprise the entire block front.

L. J. Phillips & Co. negotiated the sale.

Private Dwellings Sold.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, have purchased from Emma B. Acker through Slawson & Hobbs, 151 West Seventy-seventh Street, a three-story private dwelling, on a lot 20.8 by 102.

Dr. George M. Swift has sold 20 West Fifty-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5, near Fifth Avenue.

J. P. Finneran and P. J. Ryan have sold for Charles Rosenthal the three-story and basement, brownstone dwelling, 210 East Third Street, near Third Avenue, on lot 18.9 by 100. The purchaser will hold the property for investment.

To protect his residence at Park Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street Commodore A. C. James has purchased the four-story dwelling at 54 East Sixty-ninth Street, 18 by 67.11, located forty-five feet west of Park Avenue, which was secured from Maude R. Garr. Commodore James recently acquired the corner house and some months ago the intervening house at 56. He now controls a corner site, 67.11 by 63, which will most likely be sold to a suitable neighbor for a new residence. The adjoining site at 50 and 52 was recently sold by Commodore James to O. L. Dommerich for a dwelling.

Investors Buying Tenements.

Isaac Hattenbach has sold for Mrs. I. Guillot of Paris, France, 144 East East Ninety-seventh Street, a five-story double flat 27 by 100 to an investor.

The Phelan Estates, W. L. Phelan, President, sold 208 East Ninety-eighth Street, a four-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.11, near Third Avenue.

Daniel Jackson has bought from Herman Baer, 152 West 105th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story flat on plot 25 by 100.11. Mrs. L. Covert was the broker.

An investor has purchased from Catherine V. Sanford 130 East Twenty-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 15.6 by 49, near Lexington Avenue. The Julius Friend, Edward W. Levi Company were the brokers.

Transfer to Park Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The property occupied by the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church on the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, was transferred yesterday by the church by the Church Extension Committe of the Presbytery of New York. The latter bought the property from the South Reformed Church about two years ago. The transfer was made for a stated consideration of $104,000, of which $133,000 remains on mortgage. The plot is 97.2 by 133.4.

Bronx Sales.

Julius Moore has purchased from the Benenson Realty Company, 491 East 172nd Street, a six-story new law tenement on a plot 60 by 90, located forty-five feet west of Bathgate Avenue. In exchange the buyer gave 710 Third Avenue, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 95.

William H. Mehlich sold for the Alotto Realties, Inc., A. J. Schwarzler, President, to a client for investment the northeast corner of Morris Avenue and 168th Street, a six-story new law apartment house nearing completion on lot 40 by 100, and has leased the entire property for a term of three years, netting 12 per cent. per annum.

The northeast corner of Alexander Avenue and 138th Street has been sold by James Montgomery & Son to an investor.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for George M. Wedekind a plot, 59.8 by 100, with cottage, to a builder, who will improve with a four-story brick apartment housing twenty-four families, to be known as 535 Forty-fifth Street.

Herbert Callister, in conjunction with the Hough Land Realty Company of 16 Court Street, sold for the Thomas estate seventeen lots on the south side of Seventy-fifth Street, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, to a client.

The same broker also sold in conjunction with Frank A. Seaver, seven lots on the north side of Eighty-second Street, 100 feet west of Fourth Avenue, to George A. Bunnell, who will improve at once with seven model two-family dwellings.

H. O. Havemeyer Buys Olympic Club Site at Bay Shore.

Horace O. Havemeyer, son of the late Henry O. Havemeyer, has purchased at Bay Shore, L. I., the tract formerly owned by the Olympic Club, which for over fifty years was one of the popular social organizations on the south Long Island shore. In addition he has also bought the Kenster place, adjoining, the two parcels containing about fifteen acres. The old Olympic Club went out of existence in 1913, when Alan Pinkerton, Edward C. Blum, and Franklin L. Hutton bought the property at foreclosure proceedings for $40,000. The buildings and grounds are said to be worth from $100,000 to $150,000.

Mr. Havemeyer has a country residence about half a mile from his recent purchase, but it is said he intends in the near future to erect a fine home, costing, with landscape improvements, about $250,000.

New $1,000,000 Telephone Building.

The New York Telephone Company is the buyer of the block front on Broad Street between Pearl and Water Streets, sold last week by the Garry and Black estates and the Empire Mortgage Company.

Upon the expiration of the present leases in May, 1917, a tall building will be erected on the site by the telephone company for its own use. The new structure will probably cost about $1,000,000.

Commercial Leases.

The United Stores Realty Company has leased to M. Bowe the store at 332 Fifth Avenue, to be used as a florist establishment. Also the store at 98 Liberty Street to Jose M. Toral for a term of years, to be used as a hat store.

The Everett M. Selxas Company has leased for Christian F. Tietjen the apartment building at 115 Hamilton Place to a client for a term of years, at an approximate rental of $42,000.

William A. White & Sons have rented for Zabriskie, Murray, Sage & Kerr the entire building at 20 South Street to Theodore Crowell.

Sydney S. Cohen has leased part of the large double store in the Godfrey-Backer Building, at the southeast corner of Forty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, to J. H. Hallberg for a term of years.

Vanderbilt Webb Leases House.

William J. Roome & Co. have leased for Mrs. Marie Friedlander the four-story dwelling at 66 East Seventy-ninth Street to Vanderbilt Webb. The lease contains an option to purchase. The house is opposite the residence of George L Rives and the new residence of John Sherman Hoyt being erected at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street.

H. B. Ranken and E. Ellery, Jr. have leased the property at 372 and 372 Third Avenue and 156 and 158 East Twenty-seventh Street for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $125,000, to a client, who will improve the entire piece with a theatre and stores.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has leased to the Schulte Cigar Company for a term of ten years, on the lower main corridor of the Telephone and Telegraph Building, at Broadway and Dey Street, extending through to Fulton Street, a large space situated at the entrance to the subway and adjoining the promenade and elevators.

Forty-fifth Street Theatre Plans.

Plans for a two and four story theatre to be built on the north side of Forty-fifth Street, 208.11 feet west of Broadway, owned by the Astor estate, were filed by Herbert J. Krapp, architect. It will have a frontage of 80 feet and a depth of 100.5, with a seating capacity of 950. The cost has been estimated at $90,000.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Clason Point Taxpayers' Association has been called for Thursday evening at Clason Point Park.

Francis and Grace H. Smyth are the buyers of 121 East Seventy-first Street, sold recently by Mrs. Agnes M. Connolly.

The Junior Taxpayers' League, composed of the sons and daughters of property owners, will hold an open meeting Saturday evening, April 22, at the Savigny, 220 Lenox Avenue.

F. B. Calder has retired from the firm of Calder, Nassoit & Lanning. The new firm, Nassoit & Lansing, will continue business at its new office, Broadway and Eighty-ninth Street.

Douglas L. Elliman was the broker in the sale of 48 East Seventy-third Street.

Lauten & Meyer and L. Sherwood Palmer were the brokers in the sale of the new West End Avenue apartment on the northwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street, by the Princeton Construction Company, the Building Department estate, for which negotiations were mentioned yesterday as pending. The deal has been closed, the buyers giving other property, as told at that time, in part payment.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

8th Av, 169, w s, 92.2 ft n of 18th St, 22.2x100, 5-story building and store; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. and another against Wolinsky et al.; Geller, Rolston & Horan, attorneys; Samuel Swartz, referee; due on judgment, $27,470.29; taxes, &c., $392.50; to the plaintiff for $26,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lewis St, 117, w s, 125 ft s of Houston St, 25x100, 7-story loft building; Central Trust Co. of New York against George Kocher et al.; John Larkin & Rathbone, attorneys; William M. Chadbourne, referee; due on judgment, $28,356.25; taxes, &c., $1,353.75; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

Broome St, 18, n w corner of Mangin St, 25x80, five-story tenement and stores; Frederick D. Weekes, trustee, against Isaac Rosenthal et al.; Weekes Brothers, attorneys; Joseph F. Mulqueen, referee; due on judgment, $28,131.85; taxes, &c., $833; to the plaintiff for $22,500.

1st Av, 1,937 and 1,939, w s, 40.11 ft n of 99th St, 40x80, 4-story tenement and stores; estate of Thomas Suffern against Isaac Klenfeld et al.; Winston H. Hagen, attorney; Michael J. Egan, referee; due on judgment, $37,963.49; taxes, &c., $803.37; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company.

28th St, 239 East, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.9, five-story tenement and stores; A. C. F. Schwartz against Louis Frocks et al.; Rounds, Hatch, Dillingham & Debevoise, attorneys; Walter Kaufman, referee; due on judgment, $21,759.55; taxes, &c., $47; to the plaintiff for $21,350.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

176th St, 330 East, s s, 314.11 ft e of Anthony Av, 21.10x122.11x8.8x68.7, three-story tenement; Baxena T. Downes against Caroline Wabbinger et al; Henry T. Randall, attorney; Richard P. Lydon, referee; due on judgment, $9,079.18; taxes, &c., $3,664.97; to the plaintiff for $100.

Mount Hope Place, 20, s s, 190 ft w of Walton Av, 25x125, three-story tenement; George Mayer against Estelle R. Conover et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Ely Neumann, referee; due on judgment, $7,695.29; taxes, &c., $97.45; to Charles W. McDonald for $7,950.

By Henry Brady.

233d St, East, n e corner of Napier Av, 101.1 x90.3x100.5x328.2, two-story frame dwelling and vacant; Helen Savings Bank against Thomas E. Munday et al.; Edward S. Clinch, attorney; Bernard J. Tinney, referee; due on judgment, $10,879.36; taxes, &c., $674.86; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Bonner Place, 9, n s, 166.8 ft e of Morris Av, 33.4x75, four-story tenement; adjourned to April 26.

By James L. Wells Company.

3d Av, 3,754-6, e s, 225 ft s of 171st St, 50x100, one-story theatre; withdrawn.

Bush St, 105, n s, 134 ft e of Creston Av, 24.4x91.5x23.7x91.11, two-story dwelling; Mary H. Weight against George E. Buckbee et al.; Williamson & Bell, attorneys; due on judgment, $6,533.12; taxes, &c., $880.90; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bowery, 50 and 52, w s, 75 ft s of Canal St, extending through to 22 to 28 Elizabeth St, 75x200x100x28x100, Atlantic Garden building, 2 three-story tenements; Columbia Trust Co. against Louis Levy et al.; Merrill, R. & T., attorneys; due, $103,080.34; taxes, &c., $4,-211.24.

12th St, 261 West, n s, 632 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11, five-story dwelling; Franklin Savings Bank against E. J. Krueger and another; W. M. Powell, attorney; due, $11,-747.90; taxes, &c., $240.75.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Barnes Av, 1,651, w s, 175 ft s of Columbus Av, 25x100, dwelling; G. L. Hoffman against Maria Domnisch et al.; F. D. Arthur, attorney; due, $2,816.29; taxes, &c., $370.82.

By James J. Donovan.

Bruner Av, e s, 250 ft n of Edenwald Av, 175x100; also,

233d St, n s, 250 ft w of Gunther Av, 32.1x 101.1 to Edenwald x irregular; Harman Co. against Jennie Evalenko et al.; R. C. Durland, attorney; due, $38,554.96; taxes, &c., $1,450.83.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Lawrence Av, e s, 57.4 ft s of junction of Lawrence Av and Graham Square 25x72 to Graham Square x irregular; New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association against J. A. Powers et al.; R. H. Bergman, attorney; due, $651.09; taxes, &c., $760.88.

Napier Av, e s, 484.9 ft n of road from Kingsbridge to Woodlawn station, 50x100; Tremont Building and Loan Association against J. A. Powers et al.; Friend & F., attorneys; due, $3,580.67; taxes, &c., $377.85.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

178th St, n s, 97 ft e of Haven Av, for a five-story apartment, 50x78; Neva Construction Co., 1,500 Bryant Av, owner; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost $40,000

45th St, n s, 208.11 ft w of Broadway, for a two and four story theatre, 80x100.5; Astor Estate, 221 West 25th St, owner; H. J. Krapp, 116 East 19th St, architect; cost $90,000

Putnam Railroad Yard, w of Sedgwick Av and opposite 165th St, for a one-story T. C. hollow tile storage house, 18x8.9; N. Y. C. R. R. Co., A. H. Smith, 70 East 45th St, present owners; A. F. Haldeman, 70 East 45th St, architect; cost $1,500

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

75th St, 8 West, to a four-story dwelling; A. Oppenheimer, owner; H. S. Lion, 38 West 32d St, architect; cost $7,500

136th St, 100 West, to a five-story tenement and store; Wiener Holding Corp., 35 East 12th St, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, 31 Union Square, architects; cost $5,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 161, e s, 93.10 ft n of Broome St, 23.2x114.10x23.4x113.6; William R. Goldingay to W. G. Willmarth, 877 Park Place, Brooklyn, ½ part, b. and s., all liens, April 10; attorney, E. Wilmann, 165 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Harjo Realty Corp. to same, mtg $40,000, ½ part, bond and security, all liens, April 8; address, 165 Broadway $1

PARK AV, s w corner of 85th St, 97.2x133.4x irregular; The Church Extension Committee of the Presbytery of New York to Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, 1,012 Park Av, mtg $133,800, b. and s., April 10; attorneys, Butler, W. & C., 54 Wall St.....$194,000

WALKER ST, s s, 275.10 ft w of Broadway, strip 0.8x106.11; also agreement concerning party wall between 47 and 49 Walker St; Charles H. Young, New Rochelle, N. Y., and another, trustees of the will of George Bell, to 133 West 33d Street Corporation, 92 William St, March 27; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$2,300

WASHINGTON ST, 716, w s, 23x56; Metropolitan Savings Bank to New York State Realty and Terminal Co., 70 East 45th St, April 10; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $900

WASHINGTON ST, 790, w s, 58 ft n of Jane St, 19.6x69.10; Karl Schaefer to New York State Realty and Terminal Co., 45½ Lexington Av, mtg $3,000, April 11; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.$100

WEST ST, 304, e s, 80.6 ft n of Spring St, 20.1x101.8; Emma A. Bauer to New York State Realty and Terminal Co., 452 Lexington Av, April 10; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

WEST ST, 305, e s, 100.8 ft n of Spring St, 20.1x101.8; Emma A. Bauer to New York State Realty and Terminal Co., 452 Lexington Av, April 10; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

WEST ST, 305, e s, 100.8 ft n of Spring St, 20.1x100.2; D. Victor Moffet to New York State Realty and Terminal Co., 452 Lexington Av, April 10; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100

1ST AV, 2,054 to 2,058, e s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 75x69; Threshold Realty Corporation to Luigi Martini, Long Branch, N. J., all liens, March 20; attorney, J. A. Kehoe, 2,274 2d Av.....$1

2D ST, 73, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x64.2x 25.2x67.4; Julia Welle et al., heirs, &c., of Jacob Welle, to Estate of Jacob Welle, Inc., 35 Nassau St, Sept. 25, 1915; attorney, David E. Goldfarb, 35 Nassau St.....$1

2D AV, 2,438, s e corner of 125th St, 20.11x 77.10; Louis H. Harris to Devonshire Construction Co., 219 Fulton St, mtg $22,000, March 31; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

3D AV, 710, w s, 75.5 ft s of 45th St, 25x 95; Julia Moore to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, mtg $83,000, March 22; attorneys, Elfers & Ar., 277 Broadway.....$100

3D ST, 48 East, s s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 20x50; David Feuer to Harry Wechsler, 164 Orchard St, mtg $11,000, April 8; attorney, Harris Koppman, 144 Rivington St.....$1

5TH ST, 705-707 East, n s, 75.3 ft e of Avenue C, runs n 72.9x e 2.0x n 24.3x e 22.7x s 97 to street and w 42.7 to beginning; Mary, wife of Louis Mancuso, N. J., to John Schanback, 894 Beck St., Bronx, mtg $52,500, all liens, April 10; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 325 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; John Schanback to 705-707 5th Street Corporation, 325 Broadway, mtg $52,500, April 11; attorneys, same.$100

27TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; David Garsowitch to Theresa Blumenthal, 334 West 84th St, April 11, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.$8,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to George Latour, 301 West 48th St, April 11, prior mtg $8,500, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$750

48TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Mary E. Kerr to Frances T. Riker, Middletown, N. J., April 10, due as per bond; attorney, Samuel Riker, Jr., 19 Cedar St.....$1,000

72D ST, n s, 225.5 ft e of 3d Av, 14.7x102.2, all title; Emma Straub to Charles W. Bohmfalk, 851 Lexington Av, April 10, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

Bronx.

CHARLOTTE ST, w s, 111.9 ft s of Boston Road, 75x100; Anna Hajek et al. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, April 11, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.. $6,000

FORDHAM ROAD, n s, 129.10 ft e of Valentine Av, 79.2x114.7; Arco Realty Co. to William E. Bush, 1,351 Benson Av, et al, April 4, due April 10, 1919; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $12,500

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, s w corner of 183d St, 104x irregular; Philip J. Kearns to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, April 11, 1 year; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St $25,000

GRANT AV, e s, 109.5 ft n of 165th St, 50x 100; Antonio Intersimone to Ajay Realty Corp., 201 Broadway, April 10, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, s e corner $1,150

HOE AV, w s, 225 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Patrick B. McDonnell to Abram Aaronson, 1,050 Forest Av, March 30, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Louis Siegel, 23 West 31st St $1,180

LOT 145, map of Section A. Vyse estate; Samuel B. Steinmetz to Elizabeth Spiess, 1,203 Hancock St, Brooklyn, April 10, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

LOT 491, map of Van Nest Park; Herman A. Zang to Jacob A. Zang, 618 Van Nest Av, April 1, 5 years; attorney, C. H. Buechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$1,100

MORRIS AV, 1,258, e s, 39.6x100; Alotto Realties, Inc., to Lizzie B. Barry, 224 Passaic Av, Passaic, N. J., April 10, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $21,000

SHERIDAN AV, s e corner of 163th St, 46.2 x201.10 to Sherman Av x 54x200.10; Albert Lyons to Arnold Rothstein, 355 West 84th St, April 10, 2 years; attorney, A. H. Mitlewan, 44 Cedar St.....$11,000

STEBBINS AV, n w s, at n s of Freeman St, 81.6x33.6x110 to Bristow St x 43.11; Barbara Lopard and another to Alfred D. Senftner, 428 West 154th St, April 8, due June 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Menken Brothers, 87 Nassau St.....$2,150

3D AV, s w corner of 176th St, 85.6x195.9 x irregular x 49 x 185.3x192.6; Mary M. Heimburger et al. to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, April 10, 5 years; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St $7,000

172D ST, n s, 54 ft w of Bathgate Av, 60.5x 90.3; Alexander W. Cahn to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, prior mtg $35,000, April 10, due Oct. 10, 1922, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Elfers & Ar., 277 Broadway.....$5,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $40,000, April 10, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $7,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

140TH ST, 302 West, all; Mary L. Ryan to Michel P. Crowley, 1,071 St. Nicholas Av, 6 years and 11 days from April 15, 1916; attorney, M. Kronacher, 256 Broadway..$360

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 390, all; Benjamin C. Faulkner et al. to Max Levitt, 1,042 Washington Av, 2,036 5th Av, 10 years from Sept. 1, 1916.....$3,650

GREENWICH ST, n w corner of Rector St, 19.9x—; Augustine L. McCrea and another, executors, to Michael Shannon, 50 8th Av, Brooklyn, 2 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Daniel J. Mornay, 120 Broaday..$2,400

BROADWAY, 1,271 and 1,273; 32d St, 56 West; 6th Av, 536, basement and 1st floors; English-American Realty Co. to John David Corp., 1,271 Broadway, to Oct. 1, 1920; attorney, Peter Zucker, 45 Broadway..$34,000

2D AV, 57 and 59, all; Harry G. Rose and another, executors, to Nathan Bloom, 190 2d Av, 3 years from April 1, 1916; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St $11,400

Bronx.

EASTERN BOULEVARD, 2,949 and 2,951, all; Bertha Schroeder to Maude Strahlendorff, 2,949 Eastern Boulevard, 10 years from May 1; attorneys, Fitch & G., 32 Nassau St .....$1,320 to $1,500

EDDES AV, 1,076, all; John J. Lee to Carmella Allegro, 840 East 147th St, and another, 5 years from April 1, 1916; attorneys, Fitch & G., 32 Nassau St.....$480 to $980

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

1ST AV, 699; 44th St, 206 East; 44th St, 212 East; 45th St, 313 East; 45th St, 319 to 325 East; 1st Av, w s, 80.9 ft s of 45th St, 19.7x 70; 45th St, 318 and 320 East; 1st Av, s w corner of 46th St, 80.5x100; 46th St, 226 East; 58th St, 330 to 334 East; 63d St, 415 to 419 East; 63d St, 421 East; 79th St, 302 and 304 East; 1st Av, w s, 50.5 ft s of 48th St, 25x75; 1st Av, w s, 25 ft s of 48th St, 50.1x100; 2d Av, 871; 3d Av, 1,037; 67th St, 21 East; 14th St, 613 East; 50th St, n s, 88 ft e of 2d Av, 16.4x100.5; 50th St, 343 to 349 East; Broadway, s w corner of Grange St, 55.9x74.6; 97th St, 155 East, and Broadway, 2,643 to 2,645; Stella L. Sulzberger against Max J. Sulzberger et al., admeasurement of dower; Alex. Rollins & Rollins.

159TH ST, 573 West; Theresa Rothschild against William Breithaupt et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff.

22D ST, 138 East; E. I. Thompson against Myra H. Harper et al., partition; attorney, J. W. Robertson.

3D AV, w s, 66.7 ft s of 128th St, 16.8x100;

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,095. —In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS MAISEL, Bankrupt.

Morris Maisel was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 8th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 1 Broadway, City of New York, on April 26th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated April 10, 1916.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,885.

Notice is given that AARON GOLDSCHMIDT, individually and as a member of the firm of Goldschmidt & Hollander, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 15th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,-925.

Not

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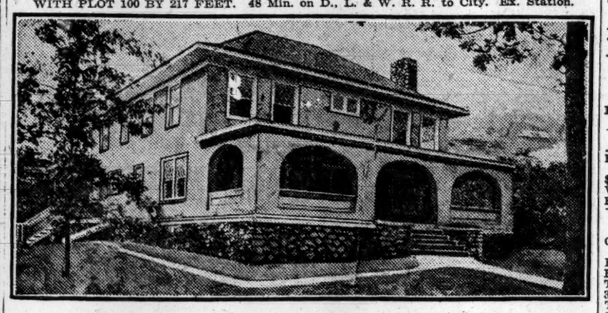

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House is large and roomy, contains seven large bed chambers, billiard room, three bathrooms, large living room, library and dining room, open fireplaces, spacious verandas and all conveniences. Beautiful Italian garden and open terraces.

Full particulars from
GEO. H. PEARE,
610 Riverside Drive.
Tel. 6900 Audubon.

Commuter's Opportunity.

Three minutes' walk Madison express station, Lackawanna Railroad; 70 daily trains; 50 minutes Broadway; ideal town, finest schools, churches, stores; no factories; high elevation, views; charming, nearly new house; entrance hall, 6 fine rooms and large attic; every modern improvement; spacious porch; well built; nice plot; finest neighborhood; possession immediately. Owner sacrifices, $6,000. Terms.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

YOUR RENT WILL BUY THIS CRAFTSMAN HOUSE

In northern New Jersey Club Colony; half hour out; 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; near golf course and club house; write.
Chairman, M. C., P. O. Box 416, N. Y.

FARM FOR PROFIT.

2,000 white leghorns; 14 cows, 5 horses, 17 pigs, bull, tools, equipment included.

120 acres, 100 cultivated, on State road now building, 1½ hours Manhattan; near Hopewell; 2 seven-room houses, improvements, bath; 6-room bungalow; 1,000 7-year peach trees; finest commercial poultry and general farm in Jersey; high-class section; a going, highly profitable proposition; city owner offers everything for $25,000; $10,000 cash; exchange considered.
BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 Fifth Ave.

A Wealth of Satisfaction

possesses the man whose real estate titles are insured. The cost is trivial, the protection is absolute. We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County titles. Write for Booklet A.
North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.
N. Y. Rep., Glenn K. Carver, 61 B'way.

40 Minutes, D., L. & W.

BEAUTIFUL HOME
For Rent Furnished

ADJOINS SUMMIT, N. J.

11 rooms, new, modern stucco House, garage, large lawn, flowers, orchard, all kinds fruit and berries; high elevation; mountain views; show place of this section; 5 acres; rent, completely furnished, reasonable; terms and photos.
Address OWNER, Room 513, 156 5th Ave.

Shrewsbury River Bargain.

10 acres; 1,000 feet water frontage; bathing; riparian rights and private dock; hour New York; near station.

13-room house, bathroom, fireplaces; steel tower windmill; large barns and stable.

For special reasons much under value at $18,000. A rare bargain.
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You Can Own a Summer Home

in the mountains, where your whole family can spend this Summer and every Summer at practically no expense—at least no greater expense than staying at home; ¼ acre plots cost $100 upwards; payable $10 down and $5 per month, with possession for your Summer camp while paying for it.
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Fine New Jersey Estate

Forty-five minutes from New York. 12-room house, garage, and 2 acres of land. Large porches, beautiful garden and big shade trees. To be sold to close an estate. Terms to suit.
CHAS. R. HOE, JR.,
80 Maiden Lane,
New York City.

BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE.

6 large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 60x120; large trees, park approach; fine street; 20 minutes to depot; easy commuting, $3.50 monthly; price to sell quickly, $4,500. For particulars call, write, or phone G. R. ANGELL, 76 East 94th St. Phone 6743 Lenox.

Jersey City near D., L. W. Ferry

(Brick factory, 4 story and basement.)
Plot 54x200. Boilers, engine, elevator, fire alarm. Rent received from two upper floors pays carrying charges. Bargain.
Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42nd St.

LINCOLN PARK SECTION
CRANFORD, N. J. New, attractive residence, 8 rooms and bath; price $6,500; also very pretty house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; price $7,500; terms to suit. S. R. Droescher, 79 Warren St., N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE.

HOMESTEAD IN THE WOODS

In a pretty location, near water; beautiful shade and fruit trees; plenty of garden space around house; remodeled and roomy house; makes a fine all year cozy home; will sell to quick buyer for $200 down and $20 monthly; write for photo, &c. Homestead, Box 105 Times Downtown.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

DWELLINGS TO LET | $720 and upward. CONCESSIONS. All offers submitted.
PORTER & CO., 159 W. 125 St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

SEAGATE
WEST 37TH ST.
House 10 Rooms, Sun Parlor, well furnished; rent, $1,400.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

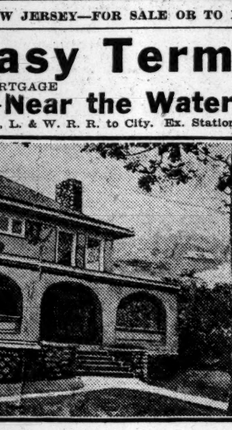
LOFTS TO LET
Rhinelander Bldgs.
Cor. William, Duane and Rose Sts.
APPLY TO
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.
'Phone Cort.—$135. 81 NASSAU ST.

EASY COMMUTING ESTATE AND PROFIT FARM.

75 acres; hour out and eight minutes' walk either of two stations; on favorite Lackawanna Railroad; 600 feet elevation; walking distance stores, churches, country club; fine large house, beautifully located; twelve rooms, bathroom, steam heat, electricity; on knoll with noble shade surrounding; rich garden land; pretty brook; small lake available and within 15 minutes' walk large lake; finest air and health conditions near New York; farmer's house, garage, barns. Only $16,000; easy terms. Here's your opportunity. Photographs.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Single Offices and Suites
FOR RENT IN THE
Havemeyer Building
26 Cortlandt Street, 25 Church Street, and 25 Dey Street, occupying the
Entire Church Street Block Front
From CORTLANDT to DEY STREETS



Two "L" stations, Hudson Tubes, subway station and two more nearing completion, all within a block.

Of the eleven floors vacated by the New York Telephone Co. 65% of the offices have been leased to a high standard of tenants.

Rentals much lower than other office buildings of equal calibre downtown.

Six passenger and one freight elevator. Service of the highest standard.
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Attractive Ground Floor Office

At 37-39 Liberty Street. Rent reduced one-half. 1000 sq. ft. for $2000. This is a bargain which will soon be snapped up.

Apply without delay.

Chas. F. Noyes Co.

Phone 2000 John. 92 William St.

Bargain in Offices

Will sublet for one year positively to highest bidder.

Fifth Avenue, 8400 sq. ft. of office and showroom space, 12th floor, top, corner, overlooking Madison Sq. Permanent South and West light, also North light.

Heat, light and service included. 'Phone Dean Widner, Murray Hill 1282.

MAKE OFFER FOR WHOLE OR PART

Store and Basement
736 Broadway 25 x 135
Near Astor Place

Fireproof building. Rent very reasonable. Especially suitable for restaurant or lunchroom. Apply Room 614, 25 Broad St. 'Phone Broad 5310.

Select Offices

At 37-39 Liberty St. in a well-managed fireproof building of more than average dignity. Rents $420 to $2250.

Lawyers especially solicited. Ask for Mr. Hanisch at the building or
Chas. F. Noyes Co.
Phone 2000 John 92 William St.

SHOWROOMS and STUDIOS AT 15 West 34th Street.

Brand new, clean and attractive, excellent light, full office service.

LOW RENTS.
LARGE SKYLIGHTS
RENTING AGENT ON 8TH FLOOR
For full information.

42 West 39th St.
Near 5th Ave.
Street Store for Rent
PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue
Telephone Murray Hill 6200

PARK AVENUE CORNER
For Sale or for Lease.
Below 79th St.
Select Residential Neighborhood.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d Street.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS. 133 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

TENTH AVENUE CORNER.
17,500 SQUARE FEET.
For improvement with a business building. Only a small cash payment required.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.
Uptown Office, 489 Fifth Av.

Bargain on upper east side, 18-foot dwelling, between Madison and Park Aves., for sale, $30,000. For particulars apply Harris & Vaughan, 569 Fifth Av. Tel. 31 Murray Hill. Full commission to brokers.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

GARFIELD PLACE, 264, (PARK SLOPE, AT 8TH AV.)—FINE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWNSTONE HOUSE, HARDWOOD FLOOR AND TRIM; ELECTRICITY; EQUITY, $8,000. TELEPHONE 3844 SOUTH, OR ADDRESS OWNER, C 313 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Quaint four-room house and large garden plot with variety of fruit trees, grape arbor, hedge, large vegetable patch, (all planted,) chicken house, &c.; two minutes from trolley; only 30 minutes out; complete for $1,800; easy terms; answer at once, as owner cannot occupy. B., Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

BUILDER'S OPPORTUNITY.

Can locate you in fastest growing section of Queens; 5-cent fare via elevated; liberal loans and arrangements; investigate immediately. Owner, Box 172 Times Downtown.

New homes in Laurelton, 30 minutes out, $6,400 and $7,100; seven rooms and bath; city conveniences; near stores, churches, public and parochial schools, tennis, golf. Vose, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Modern bungalow at sacrifice; improved, restricted year around neighborhood, fronting ocean and bay; 40 minutes out; terms to suit; also bungalow site. Mouithrop, 2,287 8th Av.

Elmhurst, 13 minutes Penn. terminal; houses all improvements; choicest location, near station. E. J. Walker, 17 Elmhurst Av., Elmhurst.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

102d, 550 West, (Near Broadway.)—Ten rooms and two baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

For Rent May 1st—Two lofts, 100x110 ft., 4th and 5th floors, fireproof building, 29th St., west of 6th Av.; good light; elevators, steam and electricity. If desired apply S 145 Times.

Lofts for light manufacturing or storage, 2,000 and 4,000 sq. ft.; rent $40 upward; steam heat, elevator. Apply G. B. Raffetto, 408 to 412 West 13th St.

LEXINGTON AV., 985, n e cor. 71st St., BASEMENT, $20; possession May 1st. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

Studio, 210 West 14th St., exceptionally light, large, and beautiful, in newly altered private house. Telephone Owner, 809 Cortlandt.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Sublet—Light loft, 42x100, suitable manufacturing or salesroom; immediate possession; agent on premises, 36-38 East 20th.

Larger part of nicely furnished office; private character; reasonable terms; 47 West 34th, Room 450. Phone Greeley 6753.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Madison Av., 180, (Near 34th.)—Parlors, parquet floor, dancing or first-class business; good location; telephone; reasonable.

LOFT, 11 EAST 22D ST.
Light; 27x100; adjoining Broadway; $1,300. Ames, 26 West 31st. Brokers protected.

Desk room, with service; mail privilege. Room 401, Evening Post, 20 Vesey.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
FINE TWELVE-ROOM HOUSE, GARAGE; FINE SECTION, FEW MINUTES STATION, SOUND; MUST SELL; EQUITY, $6,000. TELEPHONE 3005 FRANKLIN OR ADDRESS OWNER, C 312 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

A Bargain.—Very attractive lot, suitable suburban home, Vernon Park, Mount Vernon; all improvements; depot near property; half hour to Grand Central; restricted residential section; price $800; monthly payments if desired; building loan furnished. Wheeler Corporation, 503 5th Av.

YONKERS.—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room dwellings; new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; moderate prices, terms to suit; brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

SEND FOR "ILLUSTRATED REASONS," BRIARCLIFF REALTY COMPANY, BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y., or FISH & MARVIN, 527 5th Av., or ANY BROKER.

Bungalows, $400 down; lots, $10 down; six miles above Manhattan; refined section; near station; booklet free. Rose, 9 West 45th St. Tel. 2728 Bryant.

Hudson River.
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Elderly couple wish to dispose of farm with a fine 6-room house, barn, room for chickens, garage, large ground; clear, level, beautiful lawn; path, shrubs; all fenced in; cannot occupy; will sacrifice for $300 cash and balance to be arranged; in healthy location, within commuting distance from city; further details. Couple, 152 Times Downtown.

Pretty five-room bungalow, one block from bathing beach and harbor; bath and steam heat; large living room, panelled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, two beautiful bedrooms, with connecting bath, decorate to suit; porch full width of house; few minutes from trolley and station; complete for $2,900; on easy terms. "Water Front Bungalow," 137 Times Downtown.

WATERFRONT HOME.
Directly on Sound shore, ½ acre; new 7-room house, bath, improvements; garage; commuting distance; wonderful bathing, fishing, duck shooting directly in front of premises. Price $4,500; terms.
THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

SMALL CHICKEN FARM.
SACRIFICED; new house, 9 rooms, bath, pantry, and reception hall; all improvements; hot-water heat; half acre; fruit and shade trees; North Freeport; one block to trolley and stores; $4,500; terms to suit. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

In course of construction, three-room bungalow, near stores, station, and trolley to harbor; boating, bathing, fishing; price $1,375; $150 cash, balance $12 per month; one hour from city; just the place for Summer months. B. Lane, 340 East 149th St.

Three-room bungalow for $700; artistic design, roomy, and well built, with large porch; pretty location; near trolley and harbor; easy terms. B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Small house for $950; complete; only $50 down and $10 monthly; near trolley and water; short ride from city; bargain; answer at once. B. Home, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Long Beach.—Completely furnished, 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity; fine lawn and hedge; a bargain to a quick buyer; terms easy. Austin Finegan, 35 Nassau St., N. Y.

To Let, Westhampton Beach, L. I.—Fifteen-room house, furnished; all improvements; garage; 3 acres; fruit trees; beautiful, healthy location. C. A. McRae, 705 East 180th St.

House, 6 rooms and bath, 35x100, $3,600. Mrs. L. Buhrig. Tel. 1783, or Box 385 Floral Park, L. I.

Artist sacrifices Cedarhurst cottage. Telephone Madison Square 852. Pleuthner, 8 West 38d.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

WILTON, Conn.—Large house, bath; drilled well; unlimited water supply; barn; three acres; ¾ mile from station. G. S. Weston, 206 W. 52d St. Tel. Circle 2834.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Jamestown, Rhode Island.—Handsomely furnished cottages, private beach, garage, &c., to let.
16 rooms, two baths; season..... $1,500.00
12 rooms, two baths; season..... $600.00
8 rooms, two baths; season..... $350.00
Particulars, Ford, 171 3d Av., N. Y. C.

Newport, Rhode Island.—Handsomely furnished cottage, splendidly located, 12 rooms, 2 baths, private stable, garage, &c., to let; per season, $1,000; would sell. Particulars, Ford, 171 3d Av., N. Y. C.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by Banking Department State of New York to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, N. J., at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside, and Palisades Park, N. J., at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within 30 minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department and are offered at real sacrifice prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

Montclair, N. J.—A fine house, nine rooms and bath; plenty of shade; on Inwood Av., near the Upper Montclair Station; for sale or rent; immediate occupancy. Address Owner, Box 442, Oradell, N. J.

At only $9,000, your terms, most attractive home in restricted section of Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; 225 Rich Av., on 50-foot plot; open between 2 and 4 o'clock; caretaker.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, Inc., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

NEW PARK HOUSE,
SUMMIT, N. J.
For lease, furnished, from June 1.
JOHN MARTIN, 1,123 BROADWAY.

Commuting farms, acre up; convenient to station; express service; Erie main line; bargains; $3,700 up. John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

FINE old country home, modernized; no farm; all-year home; details mailed. OWNER, 666 Springfield Av., Summit N. J.

THE "ORANGES," N. J.
Free booklet of "New Homes" mailed. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

Nutley.—The Oranges and suburbs; homes, cottages, and bungalows; send for booklet. T. Orben, 786 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 137 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL," 1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town." SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms: 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or Rent—Large, well appointed, furnished, modern camp and 300 acres virgin forest on Raquette Lake, Adirondacks; rental includes service of caretaker and one helper, use of steam launch, gasoline launch and guide boats, and wood and ice for season. Address W. E. Page, Fernandina, Fla.

FRUIT BELT FARM FOR $3,500.
Up the Hudson, within 60 miles; 42 acres; 9-room house, barn; on main road, 2 miles from station. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 B'way.

Alabama—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Concrete block house; every improvement; 2,00 oragne trees; fine Southern farm; 40 acres, near Mobile Bay, Alabama. Address B. M. Mumma, 804 West 180th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Small furnished bungalow, with water front, living room, 3 bedrooms, kitchenette, and bath, for light housekeeping, by three adults; commuting distance from New York; vicinity South Shore of Long Island; rent between $300 and $400 for season.

Wanted.—Good farm, vicinity of Princeton, N. J., in exchange for good flat worth $30,000; savings bank mortgage $15,000; net income $1,237.50. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Will buy house, not less than 25 rooms or over, within hour Grand Central; not over twenty minutes back from Sound. RANKEN-ELLERY 103 Park Av., N. Y. Telephone 6471 Murray Hill.

Wanted.—A small furnished bungalow or house at Lake Hopatcong for Summer; must have bath and running water; responsible party. Address W. W. W., S 124 Times.

Wanted.—A small furnished bungalow or house on Long Island Sound for Summer; must have bath and running water; responsible party. Address W. W. W., S 125 Times.

Wanted to Rent.—Modern six or seven room all-year-around house, within 45 minutes downtown. S 132 Times.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Very large front room; private bath; steam heat, electricity, excellent table, phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Near Park Av.; parlor suite; private bath; other rooms.

45TH, 8 EAST.—Table board, rooms; gentlemen; references.

MADISON AV., 218.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms; excellent table, refined surroundings; telephone.

48TH, 28 WEST.—Elegant room, bath, and lavatory; other rooms; excellent board; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit parties desiring comfortable home, refined surroundings; private baths; steam heat; electric light; Southern cooking.

71ST, 135 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE TILE BATHS, LAVATORY; ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOMS.

72D ST., 263-65 WEST.—Suite of two rooms, private bath, for family or four gentlemen; other rooms; reasonable.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large rooms with board; ideal location.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Pension Luquelle; attractive rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

77TH, 116-124 WEST. — Handsome double, single rooms; well-appointed house; excellent table.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable and attractive rooms; continuous hot water; excellent home table.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—An awfully good house in an ideal location, combining all the essentials of a modern living with moderate prices.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Attractive, small room; breakfast; those appreciating fine home surroundings.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private baths; excellent home meals; table guests.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, five windows, overlooking Riverside; suite, with private bath; exceptional surroundings; excellent table.

93D ST., 21 WEST.—Large room; Park; L; business people desired; wholesome food.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, exceptional table, $12-$30 per week.

106TH, 314 WEST.—In private house, handsomely furnished rooms; board optional; references.

LENOX AV., 197.—Attractive double room; refined Jewish boarding house; excellent table.

RIVERSIDE, 549.—Elegant connecting rooms, overlooking Hudson; excellent board; $10 and $15 weekly. Telephone 4980 Morningside. Payne.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Room and board wanted by business woman, (Jewish,) west side, between 80th and 116th Sts. Address F. B., 60 West 39th St. Telephone Greeley 4728.

Lady.—Superior accommodation, private house, west side, uptown. G 201 West 117th.

REFINED YOUNG MAN wants board, homelike, in private family. S 137 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

An apartment of 7 rooms and three baths, with two servants' rooms, in the 70s, off Park Av., for rent from May to October; linen and silver included; rental, $250 per month; attractively furnished. Apply to Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av. Phone Murray Hill 6200.

Irving Place, 74.—Gramercy Park neighborhood, six rooms, bath, mahogany furniture, large French windows, quaint, comfortable; $65 month; references. A. B. Leonard.

For rent, apartment, June to October, four rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, cheap. Glass, 146 East 49th.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

TO SUBLET—Desirable furnished four-room apartment in the Spencer Arms, Broadway and 69th St.; non-housekeeping; meals served in apartment; rent $1,000 per annum; concessions until Nov. 1. CROSS & BROWN CO., 18 East 41st St.

106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE,
Apartment 85. — Attractive, sunny, outside rooms in high-class apartment house; all-night elevator service; excellent table; reasonable.

High-class apartment, one room, bath, kitchenette; artistic furnishings; immediate possession. Albert, 530 Manhattan Av. Call between 10 and 3. Morningside 3927.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1430.

Oceanic Apartment, 137 West 82d St.—Four and six rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; linen, silver, and piano; large, sunny rooms. Tel. 2551 Schuyler. Coyle.

617 West 113th.—Six outside rooms, completely furnished; piano; reasonable. Inquire Superintendent.

Sublet, five months, living room, three bedrooms, bath. San Remo, 74th, Central Park West, Apartment 511, after 4 P. M.

95th, 330 West.—Six or eight room apartment, attractively furnished; convenient location.

113th St., 610 West, (near Riverside Drive.)—Five rooms, front apt., elegantly furnished. Fisher.

Completely furnished six-room apartment; May-October; $80. Call 12-3 or after 6, Apartment 5D, 316 West 97th.

Furnished sublet apartments. J. Wickliffe Gray, specialist, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

116th, 606 West.—Five months, attractively furnished, 8 sunny rooms. Apartment 103.

86th, 206 West. — High-class suite; 3 front rooms, kitchenette; piano. Freeman.

Unfurnished—East Side.

MADISON AV., 712, adjoining n. w. cor. 63d St., all of third floor, two large rooms, bath and kitchenette, $50; open for inspection. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST., Telephone JOHN 5700.

1,155 PARK AV.,
Corner 92d St.
12 rooms and 4 baths;
Yearly rental, $3,100.
Ready for immediate occupancy.

Madison Av., 2,032, (Southwest Corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $35; light, outside rooms.

34th St., 148, (Lexington and 3d Avs.)—Parlor and basement floors; private or business. Ford, 171 3d Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Two rooms, elevator, phone, shower, kitchen; reasonable. Teacher, S 138 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Min. Delightful Sail Man

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The weather is considerably warmer over practically all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, and readings are decidedly above the normal over the central valleys and the plains States. Cooler weather has overspread the Western plateau region. A disturbance that is passing eastward along the northern border has been attended by light local rains in the lake region and the Upper Ohio Valley, and another disturbance that is central over the North Rocky Mountain region has been attended by rains in the Pacific States, Nevada, Idaho, and Montana.

There will be light rains Wednesday morning in New England and Thursday in the upper lake region. Otherwise the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday east of the Mississippi River, cool.

Temperatures will rise Thursday in the lower lake region and the Upper Ohio Valley and mild temperatures will continue elsewhere east of the Mississippi River during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh and strong west; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh southwest and west; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate, variable, mostly cloudy.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND THURSDAY.

New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Probably fair Wednesday and Thursday.

New England—Unsettled, followed by fair Wednesday; Thursday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	61	40	4 P. M.	59	56
6 A. M.	55	38	6 P. M.	50	52
9 A. M.	53	46	9 P. M.	58	50
12 M.	62	54	11 P. M.	56	50

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 47; for the corresponding date last year it was 57; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 46.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 40; at 8 P. M. it was 50. Maximum temperature, 57 degrees at 2:23 P. M.; minimum, 37 degrees at 6:30 A. M. Humidity, 61 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.27 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.01 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:25—57 E. 97 St.; Sigmon Greenberg	Slight
1:00—58 Essex St.; not given	Slight
1:06—621 W. 40 St.; Fiege & Hunts-walker	Not given
2:17—714 3 Av.; Henry Brooks	Slight
7:35—229 E. 7 St.; M. Moskowsky	Slight
8:36—1,427 Wilkins Av.; P. Sorle	Slight
8:45—2,255 7 Av.; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.	None
9:10—131 Goerck St.; David Hecht	Slight
10:06—814 E. 107 St.; Frank Rosce	Slight
10:25—78 E. 113 St.; Samuel Zadhazy	Slight
10:30—Front 262 W. 50 St.(tar pot.) N. Y. Railways Co.	None
11:15—Near 138 W. 41 St.; freight cars; N. Y. Central R. R.	None
11:35—Prospect & Longwood Ava. (U. S. mail auto)	Slight
11:50—336 E. 119 St.; Isidore Karp	Slight
P. M.	
1:16—1,170 Clay Av.; H. Kelt	$1,500
1:40—23 West St.; K. Johnson	$5
1:45—319 E. 125 St.; Helen Carroll	None
1:50—Riverdale Av. & 256th St.; Rosenthal estate	None
2:20—1,611 Madison Av.; David Gold	Slight
3:10—Webster Av. & 186 St.; not given	None
5:50—Unionport Rd. & White Plains Av.; not given	None
6:00—Palisade Av. & 261 St.; Mrs. ——Morse	None
6:00—531 E. 11 St.; Rosie Bicker	Slight
6:20—26 W. 118 St.; Wm. Penrose	Slight
6:50—897 Cauldwell Av.; Mark Well	$2,000

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Advancements to grades: Patrol, to $1,350 grade, April 26—M. Raftery, 4; E. H. Lundberg, 5; H. Wolf, 7; J. A. Schaedler, 9; W. J. Cummings, 40; W. Flanigan, 55; H. J. Ahr, 144; F. Schuller, 156; J. F. J. Hofman, 164; T. E. Roden, 276; J. W. Sutter, 2d Dist.; J. H. Wood, 3d Dist.; H. Hall, 5; M. Silberski, 7; S. G. Romano, 7; F. Reger, 63; B. M. Smith, 68; W. H. Daly, 148; C. R. Steuer, 162; R. L. Mulvey, 171; N. A. Davis, 1st Dist.; G. P. McGann, D. D. 1.

To $1,350 Grade—J. M. Thomas, 144, April 10; L. Hoffman, 1, April 27; J. F. Riley, D. E., April 27.

To $1,200 Grade, April 24—A. J. Reydel, 2; J. Sabatella, 15; E. H. Mutter, 21; W. H. T. Reardon, 28; W. J. Harvey, 63; G. C. Durboiz, 68; J. H. Miller, 149; F. J. Taylor, 171; M. J. Brown, 274; J. J. Milan, Traffic E; J. L. Masse, D. B.; C. F. Fetterolf, 2; F. H. English, 21; J. H. Hembt, 25; R. L. Foran, 58; J. S. Powers, 65; P. A. O'Connor, 144; G. Neary, 167; J. Broad, 171; W. T. Ward, 279; W. B. Walsh, 5th Dist.; T. E. Dowling, D. B.

To $1,250 Grade, April 26—O. Rausch, 23; W. Jackson, 1st Dist.; G. S. Schreiber, 23.

To $1,250 grade; G. A. Stone, 25, Apr. 21; R. J. Hoerr, 16, Apr. 25; H. F. Miller, 31 Apr. 29.

To $1,150 grade, Apr. 26: A. McKittrick, 5; T. McNamara, 10; W. Stiling, 14; M. Connolly, 17; F. Marek, 22; E. Noble, 26; M. Flannery, 39; G. H. Pohmer, 61; B. F. Butler, 143; J. Litschauer, 148; J. H. Weber, 156; U. Boetig, 172; R. F. Ward, Traffic E.; J. P. McCarthy, 10; I. F. Vogel, 13; P. J. McCaffrey, 15; J. Murphy, 18; P. Donnelly, 22; J. O'Brien, 39; E. W. Brender, 43; T. H. Moore, 74; E. A. Schmitt, 145; R. H. Hall, 158; H. Bestmann, 159; D. Levey, 283; V. W. Corell, D. B.

To $1,150 grade; G. T. Cooper, 172, Apr. 18.

Temporary assignment: Sergt. C. B. Burns, 161, D. B. B. H. Squad, duty in office of Bor. Ins., Brooklyn and Queens, 30 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 13.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol, W. J. Armstrong, 25, 1 day, 8 A. M., April 23; J. F. Ward, 42, 2 days, 4 P. M., Apr. 24; P. H. Mahland, 154, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 14.

Suspended without pay: Patrol, R. H. Miller, 23.

Fire Department.

Retired, 8 A. M., April 15, on their own applications: Capt. Jos. Connolly, H. & L. 9, on annual pension of $1,250; Eng. of Str. W. S. Ekkerman, 39, on annual pension of $800; Eng. of Str. E. Skidmore, Eng. 246, on annual pension of $800; Eng. of Str. G. A. Stein, Eng. 61, on annual pension of $800.

Fined: Eng. of Str. M. S. Tierney, Eng. 12, $5 for loss of badge; Fire 1st gra. F. W. Burns, Eng. 6, $6 for loss of department property.

The following will report to Fire, 1st gr. W. H. Breuer, at the 7th Regt. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice, at 10 A. M. Thurs., April 13: W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hotherall, Eng. 31; W. Klein, Eng. 51; R. Bornhold, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 95; F. M. Munn, Eng. 227; Ergen singer, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 249; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; P. J. Metzger, Jr., 277; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; Hilt, L. Brecher, H. & L. 8; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruns, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 187; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; H. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287. (2d Sec.)

Special leave of absence, without pay: Fire, 1st gr. T. J. Gaynor, Eng. 61, 24 hours, 8 A. M., April 12.

EDUCATION NOTES.

John Martin, John Greene, Dr. Ira S. Wile, and George J. Gillespie have been appointed as members of the special committee to consider the Goodnow-Howe reports.

The Committee on Elementary Schools has approved the nomination of Abner P. Way as an assistant director of physical training, and the nominations of Frances Brady and Mildred M. Dreyfus as elementary school teachers.

Mrs. Selmar Hess's offer of the use of a house at Oceanic, N. J., for anaemic children during May, June, September, and October will probably be accepted by the Board of Education.

P. S. 72, Richmond, will be discontinued as a separate school and will be made an annex of P. S. 21.

Director Albert Shiels has requested a leave of absence until May 31 to enable him to assist in making a survey of the schools of Los Angeles.

The Board of Education today will consider the reports on janitorial service and the extension of the Gary plan.

The Committee on Buildings has adopted a resolution requesting $360,000 for a new school building in the vicinity of 165th Street and Nelson Avenue the Bronx.

The Parents' Association of P. S. 132, Manhattan, 135 Wadsworth Avenue, will hold a meeting on the evening of April 13 at 8 o'clock. Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Chairman of the Parole Commission, will make the address.

A license as substitute teacher of sheet metal work in the vocational classes of the elementary schools has been granted to John W. Clark of 607 North Fifth Street, Newark, N. J.

ESTATE APPRAISED.

SERVOSS, Mrs. MARIA E., (July 21, 1913:) net estate, $109,486. Florence B. Delano, Isabella Highet, Helen K. Fash, Elizabeth W. Gardner, Edith H. Postley, all daughters, each received $17,077; William V. Kip, grandson, $12,000; Clara M. Servoss, daughter-in-law, $4,000; Elias B. Servoss, grandson, $4,000, and Kathryn Servoss, granddaughter, $4,000. Assets: Equity $19,630 in 28 Beekman Street, appraised at $50,000; bank, $1,686; promissory notes, $31,994, and stocks, $71,914.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Capt. B. F. Browne, Q. M. C., from Ft. Reno Remount Depot, Okla., effective upon arrival of Capt. W. H. Clopton, Jr., Q. M. C., and will then return to Front Royal (Va.) Remount Depot.

An Army Retiring Board is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco from time to time for examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Brig. Gen. W. L. Sibert, Col. G. L. Edie, Lt. Col. H. S. T. Harris, M. C., and Majors H. H. Whitney and S. F. Bottoms, C. A. C. Capt. E. R. Tilton, C. A. C., will be the recorder.

Capt. J. W. Hunner and Capt. L. L. Smith, M. C., are detailed as medical examiners and witnesses before the Army Retiring Board appointed today to meet at San Francisco.

1st Lt. L. H. Wolven, Dent. Surg., is detailed a member of the Examining Board at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, appointed in orders of Jan. 8, vice 1st Lt. M. Sanderson, relieved.

Orders of March 18, relating to 1st Lt. J. D. Bartlett, M. R. C., revoked.

Orders of April 6 relating to Capt. W. T. Patten, retired, are revoked, and he will resume the duties at University of Washington, Seattle.

Capt. R. J. Reaney, 8th Cav., detailed in Q. M. C., effective April 17, to El Paso, Texas, in charge of Auxiliary Remount Depot to be established there, relieving Capt. W. H. Clopton, Jr., Q. M. C., of those duties. Capt. Clopton, upon relief at El Paso, will return to Ft. Reno, Okla., and resume his duties as Assistant to Depot Quartermaster, Remount Depot.

1st Lt. B. Q. Jones, Aviation Officer, Signal Corps, is announced as on duty requiring him to participate regularly in aerial flights.

Capt. C. M. Allen, retired, is detailed to active duty for service with organized militia of Illinois. He will proceed from Columbus, Ohio, to Chicago, take station, and report by letter to Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs and to the Governor of Illinois.

1st Lt. W. R. Dawson, 21st Inf., from treatment at Walter Reed Hospital and attached to 30th Inf., at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Leaves: 1st Lt. J. A. Brice, C. A. C., 2 months; 1st Lt. H. S. Rush, Dental Surgeon, 1 month; Capt. C. E. Wheatley, Q. M. C., 3 months; Capt. F. L. J. Parker, 12th Cav., 5 days, and 2d Lt. B. W. Simpson, 3d F. A., 2 months' extension.

Navy.

Commander J. M. Luby, Guantanamo Station, home, wait orders.

Lt. Commander W. K. Wortman, the Parker, to connection fitting out the Porter and in command when commissioned.

Lt. W. D. Greetham, from connection fitting out the Porter to command the Parker.

Jr. Grade Lts. C. C. Windsor, Sayville Radio Station, to Naval Station, Hawaii; C. P. Page, retired; W. H. O'Brien, to command Alaskan radio expedition, 1916, and the Saturn, and P. J. Peyton, Miami Radio Station, Fla., to Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Surgeons A. E. Peck, Recruiting Station, San Francisco, to Guam Station via May transport, and A. Parenholt, the Oregon, to San Francisco Recruiting Station.

Chief Gunner G. D. Stillson resigned.

Gunner J. Munroe retired.

Mach. S. Koslow retired.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Bushnell, at Quincy; Chauncey, at Zamboango, P. I.; D-1, D-2, D-3, and the Tonopah, at Block Island; Duncan, at Hampton Roads; Glacier, at Mazatlan; Hector, at Norfolk; Jason, Hercules, at Rappahannock Spit; Jarvis, at San Juan; Montgomery, at Norfolk; Ozark, at Lynn Haven Roads; Severn, at Cristobal.

Sailed—Ajax, Olongapo, for Woosung; Arethusa, Guantanamo, for Port Arthur, Texas; Denver, San Blas, for Mazatlan; Lebanon, Pensacola, for Norfolk; Supply, Honolulu, for Guam; Vulcan, Lambert Point, for Key West; Arkansas, Cassin, Cummings, McDougall, New York, Ontario, Solace, Sonoma, Texas, Wadsworth, Wyoming, and the Yankton, Guantanamo, for New York Yard; Ericsson and Montana, Guantanamo, for New York; Aylwin, Balch, (via New York,) Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Nicholson, Orion, Patapasco, Patuxent, and the Utah, Guantanamo, for Norfolk Yard; Cushing, Fanning, Jennings, Melville, Nebraska, O'Brien, Patterson, Rhode Island, Vestal, and the Warrington, Guantanamo, for Boston Yard; Dryton, Kansas, Michigan, and South Carolina, Guantanamo, for Philadelphia Yard; Monaghan, and Panther, Key West, for Norfolk Yard.

The Baltimore will stop at Norfolk en route from Pensacola to Portsmouth, N. H.

The Mars will leave Hampton Roads for the west roads via the Panama Canal about April 17.

The eTucker and the L-1 have been ordered placed in commission at the Boston Yard as soon as practicable after delivery.

The Porter has been ordered placed in commission at Philadelphia Yard as soon as practicable after delivery.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following eligible list for Municipal Examiner of Pensions is announced:

Ralph L. Van Name, 88.80; Charles Baumgarten, 85; James J. McQuade, 80.40; Abraham Lazinsk, 79.60; Leon Levine, 70.40.

The following promotion lists have been established:

To Deputy Superintendent of School Buildings: Clarence E. Dobbin, 85.50; Frank G. McCann, 85.20.

To clerk, second grade, Bellevue and allied hospitals: Walter J. Gilbey, 81.75; Thomas J. Cavanaugh, 80; Martin H. Coyle, 77.25.

United States.

The following examinations are announced:

May 16—Cartographer, men, office of Farm Management, Department of Agriculture, $1,000 a year. Assistant, petroleum chemistmen, Bureau of Mines, $1,800.

May 17—Clerk to commercial attache, men, $1,500 a year. Market station assistant, Department of Agriculture, men and women, $1,000 to $1,400. Clerk, qualified in modern language, Department of Commerce, men, $900 to $1,000. Oil gauger, Department of Interior, men, $1,200. Assistant alloy chemist, Bureau of Mines, men, $1,620. Head nurse (operating) Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D. C., women, $480 a year and maintenance.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

CONNOLLY, WILLIAM, JR., (April 2:) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty to his widow, Katherine.

GUSTAL, BETTY, (March 18:) left more than $5,000 realty and more than $5,000 personalty. Herman Cohn, Nuremberg, Germany, $15,000; Helene Maybaum, Philadelphia, Penn., $3,000; one-half of residue to Max L. Hirschhorn, nephew, and Blanka Lehman, niece, both of Furth, Bavaria.

HARRIS, LEONTINE MARIE, (March 5:) left more than $10,000 personalty. Little Sisters of the Assumption, $2,500; Margaret Harris, $5,000; Katrina Harris, $5,000; Charles N. Harris, residue after a number of small bequests.

KRAUSS, GUSTAV ADOLPH, (March 15:) left more than $25,000 realty, personalty unknown, to his widow, Emma M.

METZER, EDITH, (April 2:) left about $12,000 personalty to Emma Metzer.

POULSON, GEORGE E., (March 30:) left more than $25,000 realty and more than $1,000 personalty. Alida F. Poulson, his widow, received his personalty, $10,000, and a life interest in the residuary estate. William G., Charles C., and Frederick C., sons, received $5,000 each.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ABLE ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, SYSTEMATIZERS; financial statements; reasonable. Commercial, 11 Wall St. Hanover 5949.

ACCOUNTANT installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated. Business run like a bank. Fleming, 39 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 2696.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced all lines, books opened, closed, disentangled; audited systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 501. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up, corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED PUBLIC. Books systematized, closed, audited, disentangled, reports, investigations, certified service rates moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2960.

ACCOUNTANT, Auditor.—Opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3790.

ACCOUNTANTS. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, A1 office manager, credits, collections, take full charge, desire confidential, responsible position; moderate salary. C 370 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN, 25, with six years' experience as clerk and credit man, desires position of responsibility; highest references or bond furnished. S 142 Times.

AMERICAN, 30, live wire, of good address; possesses selling and executive ability, with initiative and personality; open for position in responsible firm. C 293 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECT desires to take charge of designing department of large engineering or industrial corporation; has technical training and fifteen (15) years' experience in design of structures, foundations and shops, power houses, and manufacturing plants; reinforced concrete structures a specialty; previous positions along similar lines are best references; American. S 90 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, cashier, A1 office manager, credits, collections, taking full charge, desires responsible position; moderate salary. C 288 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, several years' experience, trial balance, financial reports, good education, seeks permanent connection; 22 years. Experience. C 295 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPEWRITER, 31, desires evening, Sunday work; has portable typewriter. S 180 Times.

BUYER OR FACTORY MANAGER, 10 years' experience children's dresses, middies, ladies' cloth and wash skirts, desires connection with jobber, mail order house, or manufacturer; references; willing to go out of town. C 346 Times Downtown.

BUYER and factory manager, several years' experience with one of the largest cloak and suit houses in city, wants to connect with reliable cloak and suit concern. S 118 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway, Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, (25,) single, wishes permanent position with private family; 7 years' experience; can furnish A1 references as to capability, sobriety. E. W., Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, (26;) single; 8 years' experience foreign, domestic cars; excellent references. 100 W. 97th, care Driscoll, Riverside 5569J.

CHAUFFEUR.—First class; best of references; expert driver of all foreign and domestic cars; speaks English, French, and German. Apply Chauffeur, A. E., 938 8th Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, 7 years', all cars; private; city, country; excellent references. Louis Schwartz, 1,268 3d Av., 3,188 Lenox.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; age 22. James Wigmane, 142 East 41st St.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, (22,) wishes position with private family; can make own repairs; small start; reference. S 116 Times.

CHAUFFEUR. — Competent, trustworthy; 10 years' private references; machinist by trade. S 102 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, experienced, eight years' reference; wages moderate. Gorg, 330 East 57th.

CHAUFFEUR, (35,) Belgian, 8 years' city references; Pierce experience. Laboierie, Circle 3089.

CHAUFFEUR, expert mechanic, desires position; private. R. P. Platt, Bay Shore, N. Y.

CLERICAL employment required evenings by experienced stenographer and bookkeeper; free 6 o'clock. Write G. H. H., P. O. Box 232, New York City.

COLLECTOR, &c.—Educated, refined office employe wishes outside position, collector, salesman. C 849 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, now employed, as assistant to purchasing agent of large taxi concern, desires opportunity for advancement. Write C. G., 1,335 3d Av.

COMPANION—SECRETARY.—Young gentleman, good breeding and well educated in literature and scientific work, desires to be associated with a gentleman along similar lines; salary not important; can spend evenings and Saturdays. S 135 Times.

GOLDFISH and tropical fish culturist by Japanese; desires engagement with business house or fanciers. Eyta, 147 East 19th.

COUPLE, Swedish, desire position as caretakers; fine references. E. Lindberg, 305 East 40th St.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Bank and store fixtures; situation wanted as detailer and biller in factory in New York; accurate and reliable; references. Y 274 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE, credit, and confidential man; eleventh year prominent textile house; qualified manage, build, financing accounts, business; young, aggressive, resourceful; excellent record. Integrity, S 140 Times.

GROOM.—Young man, (23,) expert riding and taking care of horses, wishes position; country preferred. T. Giteithaler, 1,660 1st Av.

JAPANESE COUPLE, man chauffeur and wife lady's maid, &c., both highly recommended; wages $100; country preferred. Ben, 41 East 10th St., City.

JAPANESE VALET, BUTLER, COOK, first-class man, references, wishes to take care bachelor morning or evening. S 159 Times.

MERCHANT, middle-aged, speaks six languages, experienced mens underwear, dry goods, grocery, cigar, tobacco lines, wishes position inside, outside; serious, dependent business worker. S 124 Times.

OFFICE MAN OF EXECUTIVE ABILITY, CONFIDENTIAL TRUST, CORRESPONDENCE, ADJUST DISPUTES, CREDITS, INSTALLMENTS, COLLECTIONS. Z 259 TIMES ANNEX.

PENSIONER, Irish police, seeks position, uniform man; office building, bank. C 320 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, (31,) correspondent; experienced office executive, stenographer; broad-gauged, sound business man; highly educated; American. C 363 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT.—Do you, or your organization, require the services of a capable, conscientious, and energetic purchasing agent—one that has secured results? Am 30 years of age, married, and now employed by one of the largest operators of motor vehicles in the world. Desirous of change, realizing that present connection is a mausoleum, since efforts and results have not been sufficiently remunerated. If you have a position open where my services could be used to advantage, kindly communicate with EFFICIENCY, S 133 Times.

SALES MANAGER.—If your proposition is large enough one of the best sales managers the candy business has produced will consider it. S 143 Times.

SALES MANAGER desires position in growing organization; 6 years' experience as specialty salesman, district manager, and sales manager; age 30; married. S 134 Times.

SALESMAN.—Leather goods salesman wishes position with first-class house either as salesman or factory manager; over fifteen years' experience; references. S 144 Times.

SALESMAN, junior; alert, original, resourceful, educated, confident, and ambitious, wants position under competent man; 22 years. S 101 Times.

SALESMAN, ambitious, industrious, personality, references, earning capacity, $2,000, desires connection. S 149 Times.

SALESMAN wants line of umbrellas and parasols for New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; salary and expenses. S 136 Times.

SALESMAN wants side line handkerchiefs, neckwear, laces for department stores. S 146 Times.

SECRETARY, age 27, college training, legal education, wide experience, best references, desires to locate in New York. C. J. MacGregor, 908 M ST. N. W., Washington, D. C.

SHIRT FOREMAN.—Experienced in operating room and laundry; will consider any proposition; city or country. Friedman, 4,322 12th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, (25;) exceptional opportunity to secure services of stenographer-plus; pleasing personality; able correspondent; can handle advertising; highly indorsed. Howard, 209 East 87th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; takes fast dictation; rapid typist; willing, obliging; $10. Stephen Hunady, Stenotype Company, 220 W. 42d St. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, Christian, 25; broad business training; exceptionally rapid, accurate, and well educated; pleasing personality. Shelley, John 1280.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Young man wants work eve... n. Steno, 143 8th Av.

STEWARD.—Japanese and wife; suitable for club; take entire charge; good reference. Eyta, 147 East 19th.

TECHNICALLY EDUCATED MAN wishes work nights; speaks Spanish; capable; references. S 97 Times.

TO EXECUTIVE

I would prove a valuable assistant in helping carry out your plans and relieving you of detail, or in efficiently managing a department; have had fifteen years' excellent experience, covering sales promotion, advertising, purchasing, and managerial work; possess executive ability, initiative, and energy; practiced in principles of system and efficiency; references substantiate the above; age 35. C 348 Times Downtown.

VALET, English, desires position with gentleman; good references. Apply J. Plowright, Port Washington, L. I.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) business ability, wishes position at anything with chance for advancement; wholesale house preferred. E. Hoenig, 4,822 12th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) live office man, fluent correspondent, educated, experienced, desires opportune connection; salary secondary condition. C 356 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position with opportunity to go on the road; salesman's experience; salary moderate. S 131 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19; excellent penman, accurate, quick figurer, understands bookkeeping. S 127 Times.

YOUNG MAN with experience wishes position as assistant to surveyor. Wm. H. Abbinath, 204 Rogers Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, office assistant; knowledge bookkeeping; good correspondent; salary $15. S 132 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

Partner who will spend from $3,000 to $6,000 to market a new invention with basic patents; a wonderful and simple machine, absolutely new, and will be the base of a great commercial enterprise; the machines are absolutely perfect and unquestionably immediate demand in every city; profits are unlimited and will stand the most rigid investigation. For appointment to see machines and particulars, 'phone Bryant 7912, Mr. MacLean, mornings, before 11 o'clock.

Large Eastern manufacturer of a standard building material desires young, capable business man to assist in management and invest $25,000 to $30,000 in plant located in Middle West and manufacturing similar product; splendid opportunity for right man; principals only need apply. Address Building Material, C 252 Times Downtown.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to secure a fine, large factory in BUFFALO with 47,000 square feet floor space, 14 acres of land, mill and dry kiln, located on New York Central Railroad; desirable for almost any kind of business. IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE THIS PROPERTY. P. O. Box 182, Buffalo, N. Y.

CERTIFIED INVESTIGATION SERVICE. Before investing obtain our report on accurate value of any prospective investment; expert service, reasonable fees.

HUTTEN'S SERVICE BUREAU, INC., 66 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 6219.

Sub-manufacturer of medium class of cloaks wants a partner, experienced salesman, with $2,000 to start direct trade; good opportunity for the right man. Answer P 34 Times Annex.

NEW PARK HOUSE, SUMMIT, N. J.

For lease, furnished, from June 1. JOHN MARTIN, 1,123 BROADWAY.

Ladies' exclusive apparel wear for sale; best proposition on upper Broadway; good reason for selling. S. R., 3,525 Broadway.

Treasurer desired as active partner; prosperous manufacturing business; investment required. Z 225 Times Annex.

Reputable mfrs., with property, require extra capital, with executive services; large profits and field. S 139 Times.

Established ladies', gentlemen's, infants' wear; large stock; lease; retiring; Newark. Y 352 Times Annex.

Hustler with $3,500 wanted to enlarge high-class store. "Hardware," 3,525 Broadway.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

For Sale—A fair-sized corner department store, long established, located on densely populated avenue in the city; up-to-date merchandise; profits $9,000 to $10,000 yearly; reason, retirement; agents and brokers need not answer. For full particulars, address J 56 Times.

Wanted.—Whole or part interest in established manufacturing or commercial enterprise, located preferably in the East, by two young men of seasoned selling and executive ability, willing to invest from $5,000 to $25,000 and active services. Substantial propositions considered only. State full particulars. Communications confidential. Address P. O. Box No. 1,816, Boston, Mass.

Investment $500, with services, in reliable business. Write full particulars. R 72 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents per agate line

Accountants.

A THOROUGH AUDIT may disclose weaknesses in your business—perhaps a department eating up the profits of three others; inexpensive. HERMAN E. GOLDSCHMIDT, C. P. A., 1,265 Broadway, Madison 4912.

Business Loans.

DISCOUNTING

of outstanding accounts and advances on merchandise are strictly our specialty. We urgently request Manufacturers and Jobbers who can use additional funds to call on us. Our terms are liberal. Our methods readily understood. Wormser & Co., 95 5th Av., N. Y. C.

$3,000.00 loan wanted against legacy $25,000.00, secured by life insurance policies, &c., and repayable in large installments; an opportunity for a conservative investor; full particulars on request. S 155 Times.

Printing and Multigraphing.

RUSH PRINTING A SPECIALTY.

Bond, letterheads, or envelopes, $1.75 1,000; reduction in quantities; other printing reasonable; catalogs, booklets, mail order printing. Century Printing Co., 259 William St. Phone 2224 Worth.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN,

ALTERATION WORKROOM—Require experienced tailors. Apply to Manager of Workroom, 5th Floor, Central Building.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT.—Book publishing house requires young man as copy writer, college graduate preferred; applicants must state full qualifications and salary desired. S 121 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted by a German daily; experienced; state references and salary expected. Solicitor, C 351 Times Downtown.

BOY, between 14 and 16 years of age, wanted in a large downtown insurance office; must be bright, neat, and willing to learn; answers should state age, salary, and experience, if any. Insurance, C 367 Times Downtown.

BOY for publishing house; quick, neat, intelligent; good opportunity; $5 to start. Apply 389 Fifth Av.

CASHIER and General Ledger Bookkeeper.—Must thoroughly understand controlling accounts; state age, past salary, previous positions held, giving consecutive dates and employers' names. S 147 Times.

COLD STORAGE DEPARTMENT—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require an experienced cleaner of furs in their department of cold storage. Apply Superintendent, subway floor, East Building.

CONSTRUCTION COST CLERK

to take charge of the cost work of a contracting corporation; experience in bookkeeping or clerical work necessary, but ability to follow up and accurate results absolutely essential; a good opportunity for an energetic live wire; state age, experience, references and salary expected. S 151 Times.

COTTON.

Industrious young man, thoroughly acquainted with the spot cotton trade, wanted on commission basis and drawing allowance; only those having been actually connected with above business considered. S 119 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER.—Experienced boys' wash suits, by well-known house making better grade popular-priced line; one competent to take entire charge cutting room; state experience. J 53 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, STORE FIXTURE DESIGNER wanted, in Hartford, Conn.; one that has had some experience preferred; in first reply references and state experiences. Z 276 Times Annex.

DRAUGHTSMAN for automobile chassis work; must be experienced in this line; salary about $25. Address T., Box 2, Station U, New York P. O.

ELDERLY GENTLEMAN of good address to visit wealthy patrons among professional men; liberal commission terms. Call after 9:30, F. G. Law, 31 East 22d St.

ENGINEER ASSISTANT. — Third class license; motors and dynamos; wages $65 per month. Call 9 A. M., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

EXPERIENCED CLOTHING SALESMEN WANTED.

Best of salaries and permanent positions are offered to those accustomed to serving better class of trade. ALSO, stock boys and messengers. Apply by letter ONLY to

SAKS & COMPANY, Broadway at 34th Street.

FINANCIAL MAN wanted, understanding and experienced in business, financing, commercial brokerage, to manage established business, (now enlarging,) on percentage basis. S 156 Times Downtown.

FLOORMAN.—An experienced cloak and suit man to act as floorman, assist manager; one who thoroughly understands the handling of help; assist with windows; give references and experience to Peerless Cloak & Suit Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN TUTOR wanted, to teach modern French and English literature. C 365 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK, REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A LARGE NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILE REPAIR MEN. Apply at Superintendent's Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. side.

HANDY MAN, experienced with tools; steady position; wages $40 per month. Apply 9 A. M., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

INVOICE CLERK for iron pipe and fittings business; state age, experience, and salary. C 355 Times Downtown.

LITHOGRAPHIC SALESMAN WANTED.—One who has had experience and is a competent salesman in every respect to work in New York City on salary and commission. Apply, giving references, S 104 Times.

MAN, middle-aged, good education, wanted to represent large financial institution; field work; salesmanship experience preferred; generous commission to right man. Z 270 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted with experience on switchboards, controllers, switches, circuit breakers, &c. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Penn.

MEN wanted to join Coast Artillery Reserves. Weekly drills. Two weeks at Fort with pay. Quick promotion to men with educational or mechanical qualifications. Extra pay for cooks. Apply Commanding Officer, 26th Company, Wednesday and Friday evening, Armory, 94th St. and Park Av.

OFFICE BOY.—A young man as office boy, 17 or 18 years; neat appearance; good opportunity to learn lubricating oil business. C 389 Times Downtown.

PACKER.—One who has had experience in packing and crating hardware and tools. Sterling 131 Times Downtown.

PORTER.—For night work; experience in office buildings; wages $40 per month. Apply 9 A. M., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN WANTED for New York, Brooklyn, Newark, and nearby points, to sell colored cotton cloth remnants, sweaters, neckties, infants' garments, and sundry merchandise, to dry goods, clothing, and similar trades. Regular lots that may be duplicated, and special lots that are sold as jobs, all on a comm

T. L. EARLES SEEK FREEDOM IN COURTS

Wife, Fond of Movies, Says Mining Engineer "Just Couldn't Understand."

HUSBAND NAMES F.Y.COWLE

Society People of White Plains and Montclair Have Made Affidavits for Mrs. Earle.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 11.—Mrs. Hester Renwick Earle, formerly a resident of Greenacres and of White Plains, has sued for a separation, and her husband, Theodore Langsbury Earle, has sued her for divorce. The domestic difficulties of the couple first became known publicly when counsel appeared before Supreme Court Justice William P. Platt today to argue a motion on behalf of Mrs. Earle for counsel fee and $400 a month alimony pending trial. Mrs. Earle also asks custody of both her children. Decision on the motion was reserved.

Mrs. Earle is a daughter of Mrs. Clarence Renwick Smith of Montclair, N. J., and, after leaving her husband on Jan. 8, she went to her mother's home and is living there now. Mr. Earle is a mining engineer, with offices at 165 Broadway, Manhattan, and is associated with his father, Ellis Potter Earle of Montclair, financier and mine owner. Ellis Potter Earle is President of the Nipissing Mines Company, and a Director in several other mining corporations and in banks.

The couple were married in Montclair on Nov. 25, 1911, when he was 26 and she was 18. Their son is still with his father at the Greenacres home, and the daughter is with Mrs. Earle. According to the affidavits filed by Mrs. Earle in her suit, they first lived at Brewster, N. Y., where Mr. Earle was in charge of the Croton Magnetic Iron Mine, and then came to White Plains. Even then, she asserts, he was engrossed in business and was indifferent to her, and had no desire for the social activities in which she was interested.

"He just could not understand," she says. "He complained of my friends, and objected to my receiving attention from them."

When the couple moved to Fisher Avenue, White Plains, they took a house next door to that of Mrs. Agnes Cowle. Mrs. Earle became on good terms with Mrs. Cowle, and presently met the latter's son, F. Youlden Cowle. She went to the movies with Cowle, she admits, but says that always his mother was with them.

She says that upon her return from one of these excursions her husband locked herd out for a time, but eventually admitted her. She complains, too, of her husband's scolding her on various occasions.

Many society people of White Plains and Montclair have been called as character witnesses for Mrs. Earle, and several of them have made affidavits for her. Her attorneys are Barber, Watson & Gibboney of 165 Broadway.

Mr. Earle, through his lawyers, Greene, Hurd & Stowell of 43 Exchange Place and Lee P. Davis of White Plains, charges that his wife neglected her children, and frequently in warm weather would tie them to the porch railing or to a shutter with pieces of string, in order to be free to go about more readily. He complains about her trips to New York last Fall, which he says were so frequent that she ha dto buy a commutation ticket.

Last Summer and Fall, he says, she always invited Cowle to go with them to dances at the Gedney Farms Hotel, once over his express orders not to do so. Early in October he forbade Cowle to come to the house, threatening to knock his head off if he did so, and then moved to Greenacres to get away from him; but he says Mrs. Earle used to motor down to the Cowle home after that.

Mr. Davis said Mr. Earle would prove that Mrs. Earle went to the movies with Cowle the very night she had the summons for a separation filed on her husband.

PIRATE SENT TO DELAWARE.

No Separate Trial for Daeche—Banker Before Grand Jury.

Ernest Schiller, the German who seized single-handed the British steamship Matoppo, must go back to face the Federal authorities in the District of Delaware, as the result of a hearing yesterday before Commissioner Houghton. His counsel, Joseph W. Keller, spoke of applying for a writ of habeas corpus, but when he discovered that there was a deportation warrant awaiting his client on which he could be shipped back to England and so might run the risk of being hanged as a pirate, he decided not to press the habeas corpus matter. Schiller will now be taken back to Delaware by some of Marshal McCarthy's deputies.

Judge Mayer denied yesterday in the Federal District Court the motion made by Paul Daeche for a trial, on the charge of conspiring to blow up munition ships of the Allies, separate from that of his alleged accomplices, Lieutenant Robert Fay and Walter Scholz.

J. Blume of the banking firm of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne was the only witness examined yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury, which is investigating the alleged plot by Captain Hans Tauscher and other conspirators to blow up the Welland Canal in September, 1914.

He was questioned, it is understood, about checks indorsed by Captain von Papen, the former German Military Attaché, who, according to Horst von der Goltz, the spy-informer, was furnishing the money for the attempt.

WOMAN FOR SING SING JOB.

First Female Employe of Big Prison Will Run Switchboard.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, April 11.—Everybody in Sing Sing is discussing the appointment today of Miss Rossa of Ossining to be switchboard operator. She is said to be the first female employe in the history of the men's prison.

She will handle the switchboard in the daytime and George Hodson will continue as night operator. While no official reason is given for the appointment, some prison officers say that heretofore inmates had managed to make out-of-town calls surreptitiously.

Sweet Peas
For pleasure or profit, the best is the cheapest; good ones require no more space, no more care.
OUR MIXTURE OF WAVED SPENCERS
VAUGHAN'S "BUTTERFLY"
Contains the best of the new types, with long stems often carrying four flowers, the colors ranging from the faintest creams and pinks to the deep blues and other dark shades. Prices.
"Butterfly" ¼ lb., 75c; oz., 25c; Mixture pkt., 10c.
Mammoth "Gardening Illustrated," 100 Pages, with leaflets FREE.
Vaughan's Seed Store
Barclay Street, Cor. Church.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL AWARD.

Arbitrators Hold Local Section Was Wrong in Seceding.

The action of the New York Section of the National Council of Jewish Women, which seceded last September from the national organization, was unjustified, according to a decision which has just been made by three arbitrators appointed to hear testimony on behalf of those opposing and favoring the withdrawal of the local body. The arbitrators were S. D. Rosendale, Samson Lachman, and Edgar J. Nathan.

"On Sept. 25, 1915, a meeting of the New York Section was held, at which resolutions were adopted withdrawing from the National Council," said the report of the arbitrators. "The meeting was attended by about 4 per cent. of the membership of the section, and the resolution was carried by a small plurality of votes. It is claimed that the meeting was illegally called, on the ground that no proper notice of the proposed action was sent to the national officers, and further that, because of the vagueness of the notice of the meeting, the members of the section were not apprised that any such action was to be considered or acted upon.

"We are not required to pass upon these objections, nor on the resolution of secession itself, as this was rescinded in pursuance of the agreement of submission to arbitration. The question, however, which both parties request us to determine is whether or not the Directors of the New York Section were justified in recommending to the section the adoption of the resolution of secession which was passed at the meeting referred to.

"We are clearly of the opinion that the facts and circumstances as presented to us did not warrant the recommendation, and that the Directors were not justified in advising the passage of any secession resolution."

The New York Section of the National Council of Jewish Women has a membership of 1,700. The secession resolution was adopted by a vote of 37 to 27. The movement for secession was led by Miss Sadie American, President of the New York Section, and former Executive Secretary of the national organization. The resolution calling for secession alleged that the national organization had discriminated against the local body, and had adopted underhand methods to dictate control of this, the banner section.

1,210,000 IN DIRECTORY.

More Than 105,000 New Names Found Since Last Year.

More than 105,000 new names are listed in the 129th edition of Trow's Directory of Manhattan and the Bronx recently issued by R. L. Polk & Co., bringing the total of names to near 1,210,000. All these names, together with thousands of advertisements and columns of information and statistics about the city, bring the total number of pages to 2,356. Yet the book is only about four inches thick.

According to the directory census the population of New York City in 1916 is 5,528,751. The 1915 police census gave 5,372,985.

Following the names is a list of classified advertisements called the Buyer's Guide. It covers 152 pages. In the first pages are statistics on bank clearings, imports, exports, amusements, hospitals, and schools.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Here is the Spring
ARROW COLLAR
Style—We will show the front
APRIL 14th.
In two heights
Ashby 2¼in. Lexicon 2½in.
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. Inc. Troy N.Y.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PALISADE SLIDE GRAZES AUTO BUS

Retaining Walls on Paterson Plank Road Fall and Two Toolhouses Tumble 95 Feet.

ROAR HEARD IN 3 CITIES

Spring Thaw Swells the Ground Till Great Masses of Rock and Cement Give Way.

Winding slowly up the Paterson Plank Road toward the summit of the Palisades last night a big jitney bus with several passengers had just rolled past the point where Bower Street descends into the road when a tremendous crash stirred the air and brought with it a shower of stones and brick from the brow of the cliff sixty feet above the road. In another instant two toolhouses tumbled through the night, followed by an avalanche that carried tons and tons of earth and cement, as though the heights of the Palisades had been rent by an explosion.

In Jersey City, Hoboken, and Weehawken residents heard the crash. They thought it was a sudden storm, but looking out of the windows they could see the sky sprinkled with stars. Then there was a rumor that there had been an explosion on the Palisades, that houses had been seen to tumble off their foundations, and that hundreds had been killed. Throngs scurried about for information of some calamity which they felt sure had taken place.

Upon the Paterson Plank Road, where the jitney bus had passed just in time to escape destruction, there was clamor and confusion. For nearly an hour no one knew what had happened or how it had happened. Investigation showed that the retaining wall, built along the cliff of the Palisades on the Paterson Plank Road to retain Bower Street as it winds down into the Paterson Plank Road, had collapsed.

But the destruction of this wall was found to have been caused by the collapse of a second retaining wall thirty-five feet high on the inner side of Bowers Street, which supported the property of Thomas Hopkins on the top of the Palisades. The Spring thaw and the swelling of the earth had put so much additional pressure upon this wall that it suddenly gave way.

Such a mass of rock and stone came down upon the lower terrace that there, too, the wall yielded releasing tons of rock and cement to the Paterson Plank Road below, where trolley cars and jitney buses were passing at frequent intervals. After firemen had spent several hours digging in the debris it was decided that no one had been hurt. Traffic on the road was blocked until the earth could be cleared away.

ANOTHER PROVINCE IN CHINA REVOLTS

Che-Kiang Peacefully Goes Over to Rebels—Military Expected to Join Move.

SHANGHAI, Wednesday, April 12.—The independence of the Province of Che-Kiang was declared this morning at Hhang-Chow, capital of the province.

The railway station was occupied by armed forces, to maintain tranquillity, and troops were dispatched for the same purpose as far as Kashing. This declaration of independence caused surprise in Shanghai, as it had been understood that the revoltuoinists intended to announce the independence of the Provinces of Fukien and Hunan before that of Che-Kiang.

It is expected here that the 30,000 soldiers, located in Shanghai and surrounding districts will go over peacefully to the revolutionary side, unless some hotheads, under the leadership of Chen Chi-Mei, former Chinese Minister of Commerce and now an energetic revolutionist, should attempt to take the Arsenal by force.

SHANGHAI, April 11.—The city of Canton and the surrounding districts are peaceful, and the naval forces are favorable to the southern revolutionists. Lung Chi-kuang, Governor of the Province of Kwang-tung, on account of his lack of popularity with the powers now in control in the name of the revolution, may be sent westward into the Province of Kwang-si unless he takes refuge at Hongkong. Revolutionary leaders from Yunnan and other southern provinces are on their way to Canton, which will probably be made the temporary capital of the revolutionary Government. Their chief problem for the moment is a financial one, as their treasury is empty, and business is at a standstill.

BOSTON, April 11.—Members of the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co. denied tonight the truth of a dispatch from Peking asserting that the firm had loaned the Chinese Government $20,000,000. Some rumor factory, said George C. Lee, was evidently responsible for the report. Furthermore, Mr. Lee said, no negotiations regarding a loan were on toot.

Browning, King & Company

In variety of designs and fabrics our Spring Suits present a most attractive showing.
There are models for young men or old, $15 to $40.
The lines are specially strong at $15, $20 and $25.
Every good style of Overcoat, too,
And don't forget the furnishings.

Manhattan Shirts and Stetson Hats.

B&K
Broadway at 32d St.
Cooper Square at 8th St.
Manhattan
Fulton St. at De Kalb Av.
Brooklyn.

Wallach Hats

The Ascot—$2.

There are many things that make Wallach Hats a bit different—and a bit better—than most at their price.

We've been creating our own styles for a good many years—and we guarantee them—the best $2 hat value in all New York.

Wallach Hats—$2
Stetson Hats—$3.50 to $8

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open Evenings
246-248 West 125th St.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Our bodies would starve without phosphates in our foods

RYZON, The Perfect Baking Powder, is made with pure, crystallized monosodium phosphate, a new and better phosphate.

Pure, healthful—gives better baking results.

At your grocer's.
¼ pound, 10 cents;
½ pound, 18 cents;
1 pound, 35 cents.

SATISFACTION—
or your money back

WILL FIXES ORDER OF DEATH

Surrogate Upholds Fowles's Desire as to Simultaneous Demise.

A provision in the will of Charles Frederick Fowles, which directed that if he and his wife should die simultaneously, or so nearly simultaneously that it should be impossible to determine which died first, it should be considered that he preceded his wife, was construed in a decision handed down yesterday by Surrogate Fowler. Mr. Fowles, who left an estate estimated at about $1,000,000, did die so nearly simultaneously with his wife that it could not be determined which died first, for they went down together when the Lusitania was sunk.

Upon the Surrogate's decision rested the question whether Mr. Fowles died intestate as to one-half of 45 per cent. of his residuary estate, estimated at about $200,000, or whether this part should pass under Mrs. Fowles's will. If he had been declared to have died intestate this part of the residuary estate would have gone to the testator's next of kin. If the clause were held valid, then by the terms of Mrs. Fowles's will the half of the 45 per cent. of her husband's residuary estate would go to her sister, Mrs. Dorothy Elizabeth Smith, of London, who would receive the income thereon for life.

The Surrogate holds that half of the 45 per cent. of the residuary estate of Mr. Fowles should pass to the executor of Mrs. Fowles's will for distribution according to the terms of her will. The Surrogate says that the common law courts "are inclined to a large and liberal construction in order to carry out the expressed intentions of testators," and adds that it is apparent that Mr. Fowles did not intend that the legacies which he left to his wife under all conditions which could occur should go to his next of kin.

MRS. LYON'S ESTATE $190,000.

Most of Her Property Bequeathed to Her Two Children.

The will of Mrs. Anita De Bary Lyon, who died April 2 leaving an estate of more than $190,000, was filed for probate yesterday. The $3,000 income from a trust was given to the decedent's husband, Cecil Lyon of 832 Park Avenue, and a clause provided that he should receive "any interest I may have in the New York Stock Exchange seat in the name of my husband." Adolph De Bary of 5 West Fifty-second Street, Mrs. Lyon's father, is to receive her personal property and jewelry, valued at about $50,000.

The rest of the estate is to go to her two children, Leonie De Bary Lyon and Adolph De Bary Lyon, in equal shares. The principal of the trust left the husband upon his death is also to be shared equally by the children. The income of the children's share is to be used for their benefit until each is 25 years old, when each is to receive one-half of the principal of his fund, and the remainder upon reaching the age of 30.

DIVIDES HEINSHEIMER ESTATE.

Widow Leaves $138,901—$500,000 Trust Fund to be Distributed.

The will of Mrs. Natalie Heinsheimer, widow of Louis A. Heinsheimer, who died at Far Rockaway on Dec. 31 last, was filed, together with affidavits for an appraisal of the estate, with Henry C. Johnson, Jr., transfer tax appraiser for Queens, yesterday. The United Hebrew Charities will receive $82,000 and the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases $5,000. The total estate was valued at $138,901.40, most of which was in railroad securities.

Mrs. Heinsheimer enjoyed the income from a trust fund of $500,000 left by her husband, and this will now be divided among his brothers and sisters. The United States Mortgage and Trust Company is made trustee of a fund of $53,000 for a daughter, Mrs. Clara H. Frauenthal of this city. Other relatives receive small bequests.

Police Take 15 in Raid.

Fifteen men were arrested yesterday in a raid made by Lieutenant McAuliffe and a squad of detectives on an alleged "floating" poolroom on the fifth floor of an apartment dwelling at 302 West 116th Street. Before demanding admittance to the flat the detectives listened to the conversation of the men within, and heard things which convinced them that the proprietor of the house had lost $1,000, which he did not want to pay to the winners. Thirteen prisoners were fined $3 each in Night Court.

$229,805 TO SALVATIONISTS.

Commander Booth Confident $500,000 Will Be Raised by Friday.

The contributions received yesterday toward the Salvation Army $500,000 fund to erect a training school in Harlem and enlarge the Rescue Home in the Bowery amounted to $42,526.25, which makes a total of $229,805.25, with three more days to go. The Executive Committee announced that $25,000 yesterday was from persons who did not wish their names to be made public.

George D. Pratt gave $1,000, Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Kingsley $1,000, and "A Friend Who Remembers" sent a second gift of $1,000. The Y. W. C. A. team collected $3,199 and the Y. M. C. A. $5,322. The largest amount collected yesterday by Salvation Army people was $2,145 from team 3 under the charge of Colonel E. J. Parker.

Commander Evangeline Booth, who is in charge of the Salvation Army workers at 50 Broad Street, said she would like to see the generous man who gave $3,000 to the army two years ago in answer to an appeal for aid which was printed in THE TIMES. She said that she was confident the generous New York public would subscribe the $500,000 needed for the army work by Friday.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks will preside at the midday luncheon at the campaign headquarters today.

ADVERTISEMENT.

There's a better way of buying toilet paper than at so much a roll or so many rolls for a quarter.

"It's the Counted Sheets that Count"

ScotTissue Toilet Paper

has 1000 sheets to the roll—printed on the label. That means definite measure value. ScotTissue is soft, white, absorbent. 10c a roll.

Sani-Tissue, treated with Canadian balsam. Healing. 2500 sheets in carton of 3 rolls, 30c.

SCOTT PAPER CO.
30 Church Street, New York
Makers of absorbent ScotTissue Towels

ADVERTISEMENT.

HALL'S BEDDING
The Standard of Quality

FRANK A. HALL & SONS
Manufacturers of Beds and Bedding

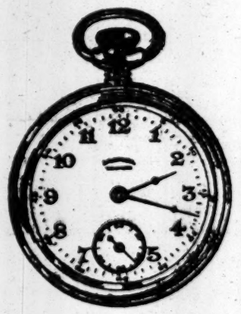
announce the opening of their new store

25 West 45th St.

where they invite an inspection of their large assortment of Pure Horse Hair Mattresses, Box Springs, Pillows, Comfortables, etc., Brass and Iron Bedsteads. All of their own manufacture and at *moderate prices.*
Everything in Bedding.

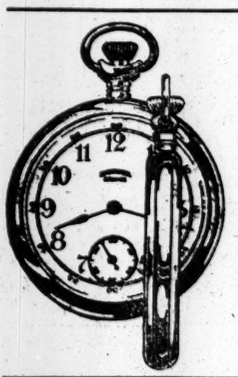
FRANK A. HALL & SONS
Manufacturers of Beds and Bedding
25 West 45th St.

When you say Ingersoll maybe you think only of the Dollar Watch. Now think of these, too:



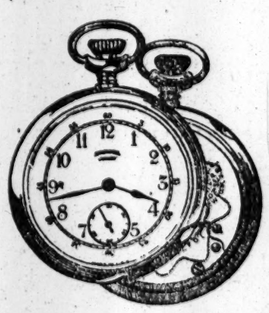
Ingersoll TRIUMPH $1.25

THE "Triumph" is the newest of the Ingersolls—a refinement in appearance of the famous Dollar Watch. It has the antique pendant and oval bow design of expensive watches and the style of the dial is that of the ultra-modern high-class watch. It is extremely graceful and good-looking—a watch for everyday use, out-doors and in. Ready at your dealer's about April 15.



Ingersoll ECLIPSE $2.00

FOR 75c more than the price of the Triumph you can buy the *thin* model Eclipse in a *solid nickel* case. It slips into the pocket easily and, no matter how long you wear it, the case will not turn "brassy." In addition, you will be delighted with the damaskeened back plate. Like all Ingersolls, it stands jolts and jars with guaranteed time-keeping.



Ingersoll JUNIOR $2.50

IF in addition to *thinness* you may want *smallness*—if you would wear it for "dress-up"—this "Junior" is the Ingersoll you are looking for. It's only fifty cents more than the Eclipse. Ask to see it both in the *solid nickel* case and also in the solid nickel case with the *gun metal* finish. Professional men, traveling men, tennis and golf players like the Junior. So do boys.

Ingersoll MIDGET $2.50

IT is becoming a national habit among women to carry the Midget in their hand-bags; although it can be worn on a chain or pin in the regular way. It is a splendid watch for girls, too—neat looking, inexpensive; a good timekeeper. Nurses in hospitals use it; small *boys* also like a watch of this kind.

Ask your dealer to show you these watches—Look for the name "Ingersoll" on the dial.